This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

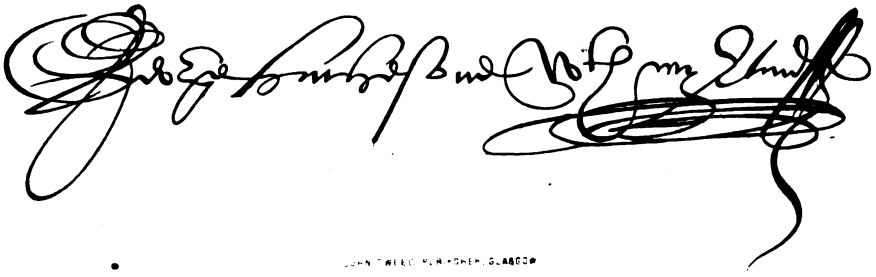
NYPL RESEARCH LIBRARIES
3 3433 06932333 9

1. Glasgow, Provost
2. " — Biog:

(F)

CR
(Glasgow)
Barr

Engraved by H Cousemore from a Painting by Vandyk



JOHN THIELE, PRINTER, GLASGOW

Barr
1

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF THE HON. THE

LORD PROVOSTS OF GLASGOW.

WITH APPENDIX.

GLASGOW:
JOHN TWEED, PUBLISHER, 19 HOWARD STREET.
1883.

VSL

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
294449B
ASTOR LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS
R 1944 L

INTRODUCTORY.

EVERY kingdom and city and town has its peculiar estimate of its own importance, and considers that, in some respects, it has claims beyond those of any other. Glasgow has sometime been charged with being specially prone to the indulgence of this self-glorifying propensity, and it is not to be denied that she is fully conscious of what is due to herself. At the same time she may, with the utmost equanimity, adopt the well-known motto of one of the Highland chiefs, viz.—"They say; What say they? Let them say." For her own justification in holding a favourable opinion of herself she can fall back upon "material guarantees" beyond those of most of her neighbours, and can therefore afford to "let them say" what envy or any other feeling may prompt.

During the last half century Glasgow has trebled her population, which, according to the census of 1881 had reached the goodly number of 600,000. If to these is added the population of the suburban burghs, which are as much a part of herself as any street within the parliamentary boundaries, there cannot be a doubt that she is, next to London, entitled to rank as the most populous city in the three kingdoms.

In 1832, the date at which the present work commences, the population numbered about 203,000, the area of the city was comparatively small, and it was isolated by miles from villages since absorbed in the general urban expansion, which has now spread far beyond them. The Harbour, which in 1832 did not reach farther down than Anderston, now consists of quayage and docks in unbroken succession two miles down on both sides of the river. Nor is the accommodation greater than the requirements, as at every point it is occupied, and where may be found vessels of all kinds and dimensions, trading to all ports in the world where anything marketable may be bought or sold. We therefore have in all this unequivocal proof of the remarkable industry and enterprise of the citizens during the last half century.

Nor has the city during that time been wholly given up to the idolatry of money-making, as internal order and social convenience have been anxiously attended to, and improvement in these respects has gone on even at a greater ratio than the urban expansion. Many of the old plague-spots have been removed, unsightly old fabrics remodelled and beautified, and miles of new palatial structures have stretched out in every direction. Visitors from other countries invariably express their admiration of the general architecture and of the unobjectionable condition in which the streets are kept. It is only necessary to refer to the innumerable churches and institutions of an educational and benevolent nature to show that something better and nobler than an avaricious spirit is at the root of the local industries. Under the School Board

alone there are about 50 large schools, with a day staff of teachers of all grades numbering 717, and 170 additional for the night schools. Besides these the institutions and schools unconnected with the Board may be said to be numberless. There are in the city 31 religious sects or denominations; with 350 churches, of which 80 are connected with the Establishment, 80 with the Free Church, 64 with the United Presbyterian, and 27 are Roman Catholic.

Glasgow is no doubt charged, not without reason, with having a murky and insalubrious atmosphere. That is certainly a drawback which cannot in the nature of things be altogether avoided, but notwithstanding, Glasgow cannot justly be regarded as an unhealthy city. Indeed, with a due degree of care on the part of individuals and families, as fair a proportion of health and longevity may now be attained in Glasgow as in any other manufacturing town in the kingdom. That the inhabitants are not all of the well-doing, care-taking class, there is unhappily over-abundant proof in the facts that somewhere about 1,200 policemen are required to keep watch and ward over life and property; while that institution so essential to civilisation, the the jail, covers acres, and although built as high as the Egyptian Pyramids the turnkey still finds himself hampered for room.

These few facts, good and bad will, so far, serve to show the different objects and interests that require to be attended to in the government of such a city as Glasgow. At the same time it may with confidence be said that the state of the city generally gives undoubted evidence of the high degree of wisdom and ability with which it has hitherto been governed. Such being the case it must be the desire of all intelligent citizens that there should be some available record of the men who have from time to time been chosen to bear rule in the city, and who have given such abundant proof of their fitness for the duties their responsible position imposed on them.

Previous to 1832 the political and municipal privileges of the citizens were, if not absolutely nil, at least greatly limited compared with what they now are. Then, the city had only the fourth of a representative in parliament. Glasgow was grouped with Renfrew, Dumbarton and Rutherglen, and the four burghs had only one representative amongst them. The mode of election was peculiar. Each burgh had but one vote and the Town Council elected a representative to give it. This representative was empowered to meet with the elect of the other three burghs, and the majority of these four votes carried the election. Each burgh was in turn considered the returning burgh, and when there was a parity of votes, as frequently happened, the returning burgh had the casting vote. The people generally had no say whatever, either directly or indirectly, as the Town Council was self-electing; that is, the Councillors chose their own successors.

It is not an easy task for the present generation to conceive of the abject condition of their forefathers in these respects. Politically speaking, they were in no better position than the helots of ancient Greece—a position that justified the expression "hereditary bondsmen," frequently in the mouths of orators about the period of the Reform Bill. According to the dictum of the ruling class of those days the liberties and privileges that have since been conceded to, and enjoyed by, the people ought long ere now to have resulted in general spoliation, anarchy, and the total overthrow of

the power and prestige of the nation. In this case the unexpected has certainly happened.

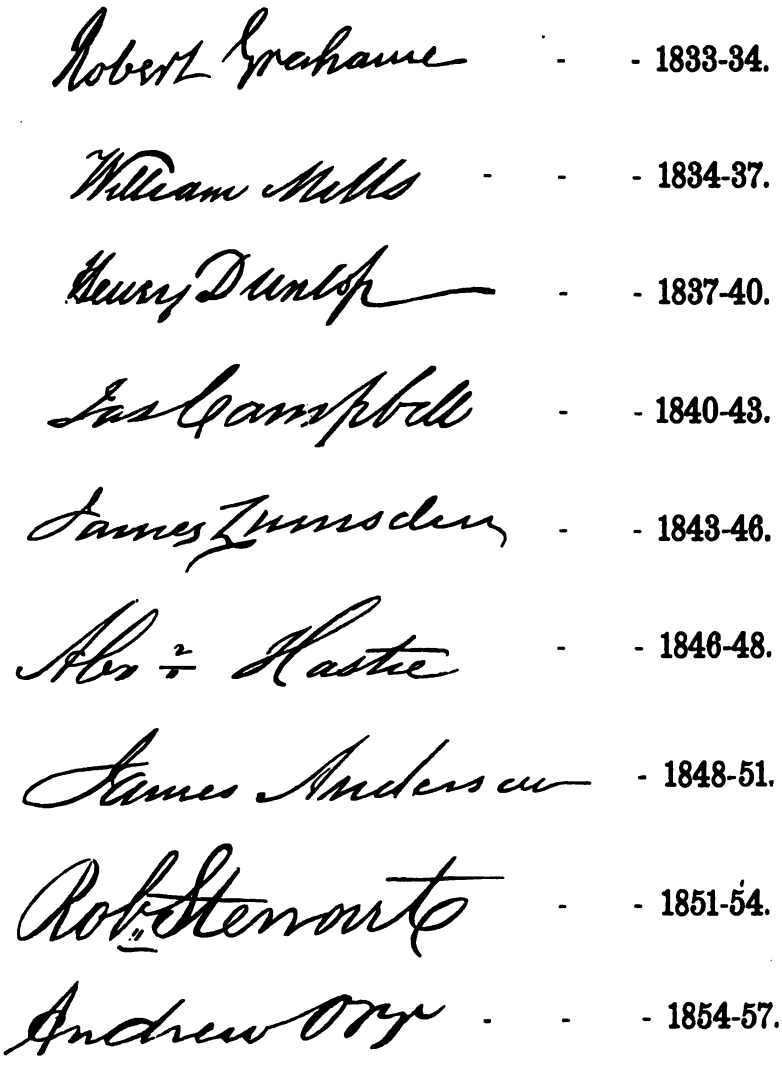
After the passing of the Reform Bill the city, like the nation, began to develop that unprecedented energy in the peaceful pursuits of trade and commerce which has so much increased the material and social, and it may be added, the moral welfare of the community. As a great commercial centre it profited immensely by the change.

With regard to the present work the publisher, Mr. Tweed, has now to say that it was suggested to him twenty years ago by the late Mr. Peter Mackenzie, long so well known in Glasgow as an editor and reformer, and latterly by his "Reminiscences of Glasgow," which have been so extensively and eagerly perused by the citizens. He however, did not live to carry out the proposal, and it fell into abeyance till a few months ago, when, at the solicitation of several respected friends the publisher resolved to carry it into effect.

This he has been able to do by the assistance of Mr. Barr as editor, and Mr. James Brown, Council Officer, who was not only kind enough to supply what could be had from no other source, viz., Lists of the Members of Council, and notices of events that occurred during the respective civic reigns, but has also been at great pains to verify the dates, which is so important a matter in all works of an historical nature.

The question has been more than once put to us—Why not go farther back than 1832? In reply it is only necessary to say that, previous to the Reform era, there were men of ability in the Council, but they were not chosen by the citizens, nor were the proceedings in the Council Chamber reported so as to supply material from which a correct judgment of their respective merits could be formed. Along with the biographical notices there has been given as much of the election proceedings as will enable the reader to ascertain the general sentiments of the Council towards the colleague whom they desired to honour, by electing him to the dignity of Lord Provost of the city.

LORD PROVOSTS OF GLASGOW.



- 1857-60.

- - - 1860-63.

- - 1863-66.

- - 1866-69.

- - - 1869-71.

- - 1871-74.

- - - - 1874-77.

- - - - 1877-80.

- - 1880-83.

FIRST ELECTION

OF

TOWN COUNCILLORS FOR GLASGOW,

AFTER THE

PASSING OF THE REFORM BILL.

On Tuesday, 5th Nov., 1833, the election of Councillors, under the Burgh Reform Act, took place at the five different polling places appointed by the authorities within the City. The day was wet throughout, but that circumstance appears to have prevented very few of the electors from coming forward to exercise their newly-acquired privilege. The business at the different polling stations was conducted with the greatest regularity, and there was no lack of good humour even amongst the losing candidates, while the successful ones were as courteous as could be wished to all and sundry. James Ewing, LL.D., Lord Provost repeatedly visited the different stations during the day, and Dr. Cleland endeavoured to make the numerous clerks, and other gentlemen engaged in the business, as comfortable as possible. Four o'clock being the hour stated in the Act for closing the poll, the books were sealed up, and transmitted to the Lord Provost; and the statutory meeting was held on Wednesday at twelve o'clock, in the Justiciary Hall, for the official announcement of the election.

Before opening the seals, the Lord Provost, on taking the chair, said that by the eighth section of the Burgh Reform Act, it had been his duty on Tuesday to superintend the election of thirty Councillors for the City. In discharging this highly responsible business, he had carefully two objects in view—the providing the greatest possible accommodation for the electors, and securing impartiality in conducting the election. He had received the most valuable assistance in forwarding

N Y P L

these objects from Mr. Reddie and Mr. Turner, and although it was a new experiment, they had found the machinery quite fitted for the purpose. He believed no election could have been more satisfactorily gone through, or in a more orderly manner. After expressing his satisfaction at the conduct of the Polling Clerks and the Agents for the parties, his Lordship said he was directed by the 10th Section to break open the seals of the polling books, and, after summing up the votes, declaring on whom the majority of the votes had fallen. The Act allowed him to have assistance, and for this purpose he named Messrs. M'Clelland and Aitken, Accountants, in whom he had the most implicit confidence, and to whom he would administer the oath of fidelity.

The casting up of the votes was then proceeded with by Mr. Thomson, Mr. Davie, and Mr. Turner, assisted by about a dozen legal gentlemen: but in place of the business being finished and the election declared between the hours of "twelve and two," it took the most indefatigable labour until ten o'clock at night to accomplish the job.

FIRST DISTRICT.	THIRD DISTRICT.
William Gilmour.	Henry Brock.
William Craig.	Robert Hutchison.
Hugh Tennent.	John Mitchell.
Robert Grahame.	James Beith.
Robert M'Gavin.	John Douglas.
James Turner.	John M'Gregor,
SECOND DISTRICT.	**FOURTH DISTRICT.**
Alexander Dennistoun.	Henry Paul.
William Bankier.	Henry Dunlop.
John Ure.	William Dixon.
Alex. Johnstone.	James Lumsden.
James Campbell.	C. J. Tennant.
John Small.	David Hope.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

John Fleming.	George Ord.
Andrew M'George.	John Pattison.
William Mills.	Thomas Muir.

At the conclusion, the Lord Provost returned his sincere thanks to gentlemen who had so industriously laboured to bring this business to a close. They all saw how inefficient the Act was in one particular, for

instead of being able to cast up the votes in two hours, they had ten of incessant toil.

His Lordship then declared the names of the new Council; and on the motion of Mr. Baird, the thanks of all parties was rapturously tendered to his Lordship for the great impartiality and attention he had displayed in conducting the proceedings of the day.

According to the terms of the Act, the following, having the greatest number of votes in their respective wards, are to remain in office for three years:—

Messrs. Wm. Gilmour,	Messrs. Robt. Hutchison,
Wm. Craig,	Henry Paul,
A. Dennistoun,	Henry Dunlop,
Wm. Bankier,	John Fleming,
Henry Brock,	A. M'George.

The following remain in office two years:—

Messrs. Hugh Tennent,	Messrs. James Beith,
Robt. Grahame,	Wm. Dixon,
John Ure,	Jas. Lumsden,
Alex. Johnstone,	Wm. Mills,
John Mitchell,	George Ord.

The following remain one year only:—

Messrs. Robt. M'Gavin,	Messrs. John M'Gregor,
James Turner,	Chas. J. Tennant,
James Campbell,	David Hope,
John Small,	John Pattison,
John Douglas,	Thomas Muir.

On Thursday, 7th Nov., 1833, the newly-elected Councillors assembled in the Council Hall, the Lord Provost Ewing in the Chair, when Mr. Turner read the minutes of the previous day's proceedings. All the gentlemen were present but Mr. Alex. Dennistoun, Mr. Henry Brock, and Mr. Alexander Johnston—the two former being indisposed, and the latter at Manchester—but they sent letters of acceptance of office; while the others took the oaths of allegiance and abjuration; with the exception of Mr. M'Gavin, who, it appeared, belonged to a class called Separatists, whose tenets were averse to oath taking. That gentleman, however, satisfied his Lordship and the law by a declaration, which he subscribed. The Lord Provost then administered the oath *de fideli* to the Councillors, and afterwards mentioned that he had been desired by the Town Clerks to intimate, that the Council would meet on the following day, at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of electing the new Lord Provost and Magistrates.

FIRST MEETING OF THE REFORMED TOWN COUNCIL IN GLASGOW.

ELECTION OF MAGISTRATES.

On Friday, 8th November, 1833, the first meeting of the Reformed Town Council was held in the Council Chamber. The business opened with a motion by Mr. John Douglas, that newspaper reporters should be admitted, which was agreed to unanimously. On their admission, after some preliminary matters had been discussed, Mr. M'George said that there were a great number of respectable people waiting outside in expectation of being admitted. A short discussion then took place on this point, and it was at length agreed that, on account of the total want of accommodation, the public could not at present be admitted; although there is little doubt arrangements will speedily be made for their accommodation at these meetings. The subject was remitted to a Committee.

Mr. William Gilmour, who had the highest number of votes of any of the Councillors, then rose and spoke as follows:—

Deeply impressed as I am with a sense of the honour conferred on me, in being called upon to fill this chair, and of my inability to do so in a manner adequate to your just expectations, and my own sincere desires, permit me to say that I am still more deeply impressed with a sense of the situation in which we at this moment are placed; and there can be little question but that your feelings on this subject are, in a great degree, akin to mine. When, at what time was it, Gentlemen, that the Town Council table of this city was similarly surrounded? If ever it was so surrounded at all, many generations must, since that date, have passed away. (Cheers.) Long have the worthy citizens of Glasgow lived like children under tutorage. They have had no hand in electing those who managed their affairs for them. Like the rest of the world, however, in these times, they have increased vastly in intellectual strength and stature; and it is not, therefore, wonderful that they will be treated as minors no longer. In fact, after mature deliberation, the law of the land now forbids that they should be any more regarded in this light; and has actually awarded them the full rights and privileges of men—of free men. (Cheers.) As was naturally to be expected, the Citizens of Glasgow have proceeded to name their own Curators, and to elect as Rulers those whom it is their delight to honour. Gentlemen, I do not

need to tell you, that their choice has fallen upon us; their choice is highly honourable to us. We, in the first instance, therefore, are the party obliged; let us, gentlemen, unanimously exert our energies to render the choice they have made honourable to themselves. May it be our constant endeavour to lay our constituents under a weight of substantial obligations, which will turn out lasting benefits to them, and which we will look upon as being amply compensated for, by the public approval of our transactions in their behalf. We cannot, certainly, for a moment, lose sight of the importance of our office, and the responsibility attached to it, and we may rest assured that the world will not. Every eye will be directed toward the working of the liberal system. Great will the grief and disappointment prove of its supporters, and loud and long the rejoicings of hollow friends, and open opponents, if it fail. So fatal a catastrophe, I trust, will by the blessing of God, be for ever averted. Under such influence, then, let us, as wise master-builders, always lay judgment to the line, and righteousness to the plummet. As far as possible let us extend the privileges and improve the property of the city, and manage her expenditure, and all her affairs whatever, with that economy and prudence which the magnitude of the trust reposed in us demands. This, gentlemen, is the commencement of a new era—may it be prosperous. (Loud cheers.)

On Mr. Reddie, the Senior Assessor, stating that the usual oaths against bribery and corruption would now be read, Mr. Douglas said, it was his impression, from what had been done in the House of Lords, that this tedious piece of formal proceeding might now be dispensed with. Mr. Reddie, however, giving it as his opinion, that, under the law as it at present existed, this should not be the case, the oaths were administered *pro forma*.

It is proper here to mention, that the reading of the oaths was interrupted by several persons making an abrupt entrance into the room, under the impression that the public were to be admitted to the Council sederunts; but after the resolution that had been come to, they were ordered to retire, which they appeared to do the more readily, on learning that Reporters had been admitted—a fact, however, which one of them said had been denied by several people under the portico. No other interruption took place.

Before the election of the authorities had been proceeded with, Mr. Robert M'Gavin wished to learn from Mr. Reddie whether any statute made it imperative on those gentlemen who might be called to the Magistracy, to dress themselves in any particular costume.

Mr. Reddie answered in the negative.

Mr. M'Gavin then went on to remark on the ridiculous nature and buffoon-like appearance of the dress which had hitherto been worn by the Bailies; and thought that the time had now arrived when they should be allowed to apparel themselves as they chose—whether in black or in white. On this subject he had two resolutions to propose; and he wished to do so now, to prevent them from having an invidious appearance which they might have, by their being brought forward at a later period of the proceedings. They might not meet with a seconder; but if they were viewed favourably, he thought they should be passed in solemn silence. His first motion was, that in future the three-cornered hats should be dispensed with; and that the gold chains, and other Magisterial toys, should be immediately sold, and the proceeds put into the City Treasury.

Mr. Mitchell approved of the cocked hats being done away with; but the chain, he thought was an honourable badge, and should be retained.

Mr. Douglas thought, that, above all things, the Magistracy should be known for their high principles, intellectual qualifications, and moral conduct; but insignia of office was necessary, in order to their being distinguished in large multitudes. In the meantime he would advise Mr. M'Gavin to postpone his motion; or to put it into another form, by withholding that portion of it relating to the chains, which, he thought, should be retained.

Mr. M'Gavin persisted in his motion as it stood. Their constituents expected much of them; and it was by beginning in this way, that the imposts, which kept up the price of provisions, would be abrogated.

The resolutions, however, as originally put, not appearing to meet with a seconder, Mr. M'Gavin seemed about to take the advice of Mr. Douglas, and separate them, when

Mr. James Beith said he would second the motions as they had been originally put by Mr. M'Gavin.

Mr. M'George was in favour of the motions being separated. In his opinion the cocked hat had always been calculated to excite ridiculous

sensations; and in England, where it was not known, its use here was viewed with feelings of unmixed surprise; in fact it could scarcely be credited by many people he had met with. He, however, considered the gold chain a necessary distinction; and as to what had been said about being sold, he considered the question unworthy of being entertained by any assembly of gentlemen. He therefore expressed his entire dissent from it, although, on the score of economy, he would go as far as any one.

The Dean of Guild, Mr. James Hutchison, had no wish to retain the cocked hat; but the chain was an honourable badge, which he would not like to see done away with.

Mr. Douglas recommended that the motion should be allowed to lie on the table for further consideration, which, after some desultory discussion, and in accordance with the standing orders of the Council Board, was agreed to.

Mr. Douglas, then, in an eloquent address, in which he highly eulogised the attainments of Mr. Grahame of Whitehill, concluded by proposing that gentleman as eminently qualified to discharge the duties of Chief Magistrate. Mr. Douglas hoped their decision would be unanimous; for the respectability and talents of his old law-tutor were so universally known, that, while he would command respect from the highest amongst them, he would be honoured by the humblest individual in the city.

Mr. John Fleming said that a number of his constituents, as well as others, had requested him to permit himself to be put in nomination for the office of Lord Provost; but, from the age and high standing of Mr. Grahame, and as it was his desire to preserve the unanimity of the Board, he had thought proper to decline, and he now most cordially seconded the motion of Mr. Douglas.

James Hutchison, Dean of Guild entertained the highest respect for Mr. Grahame, but as the office of Chief Magistrate had hitherto been occupied by commercial gentlemen, and as he considered them best qualified to discharge the duties of the situation, although he had nothing to say against Mr. Grahame, he would propose Mr. Henry Dunlop.

Mr. James Campbell seconded the nomination.

Mr. Hope had heard it generally stated that Mr. Grahame, if elected, would only wish to retain office for one year, and if it was [illegible] improper question, he would wish to know if such was the ca[illegible]

gentleman himself—as the answer would guide him as to how he would give his vote.

The question was overruled, as being incompetent.

Mr. M'Gavin coincided in the remarks made by Mr. Hutchison; but as it was his constituents', and not his own judgment he had to consult, he felt inclined to give his vote for Mr. Grahame. The only fault he had to him was, that he did not hear well.

The question was then put to the vote, and Robert Grahame, Esq., of Whitehill, was elected Lord Provost, by a large majority.

On taking the Chair, and having been provided with the insignia of office, the venerable gentleman warmly thanked the Councillors for the great honour they had conferred on him. He might be deficient in ability to discharge the duties of his office properly, but, on his part there would be no want of inclination.

Mr. M'George said, it was his duty, under the novel and interesting situation, to propose a list of gentlemen well qualified to discharge the duties connected with the Magisterial office. For the first time, they had been enabled to do this, through the sufferages of their constituents, unfettered by nomination; and he trusted their proceedings would be conducted under the most kindly and gentlemanly feelings. It was not to men they had been opposed, but to a system, which was now happily abolished for ever. Mr. M'George concluded by nominating as Magistrates—William Gilmour, Esq., James Lumsden, Esq., William Mills, Esq., Thomas Muir, Esq., John Fleming, Esq.

Mr. James Turner seconded the nominations; and the foregoing gentlemen were unanimously elected.

The Bailies then severally, in short speeches, in the above rotation, returned thanks—all declaring it would be their most ardent endeavour to do their utmost for the public weal; and that nothing would be wanting, on their part, to discharge their duties in the most conscientious manner.

A question was here started by the Dean of Guild, about who should be considered the Chief Magistrate in absence of the Provost, now that all distinctions had been done away with. We understood that Mr. Gilmour, who had been first nominated, would be held to be the presiding Magistrate, in the absence of the Lord Provost.

John Pattison, Esq., was then appointed River Bailie; John Mitchell, Esq., Deputy River Bailie; John Douglas, Esq., Treasurer; John Fleming, Esq., Master of Works; Henry Dunlop, Esq., Robert Hutchison, Esq., and John Ure, Esq., Directors of the Merchants' House.

Against these three last appointments, which were in room of the three Merchant Bailies who formerly sat in the House in virtue of their office, the Dean of Guild, and Mr. Douglas, as legal adviser of the Merchants' House, dissented, on the ground that, as they had been accessory to the drawing up of the New Constitution under which the House was regulated, and as they were still of the impression that the Council had lost the power of sending three Directors to the Merchants' House, notwithstanding a clause in the new Burgh Act quoted by Mr. Reddie to the contrary, they might yet be instructed by the House to defend the view they had taken of the matter.

Directors of the Trades' House.—John Small, Esq., William Craig, Esq.

Against these appointments, which were in place of the two Trades' Bailies who formerly sat in the House officially, James Graham, Deacon Convener, also dissented.

Directors of the Town's Hospital.—The Lord Provost; the Five Bailies; and Messrs. Turner, Mitchell, M'Gavin, Beith, Hope, Ord, and Bankier.

Director for the Royal Infirmary.—Bailie Tennant.

For Stirling's Library.—John Douglas, Esq., Andrew M'George, Esq., Bailie Paul.

Statute Labour Trustees.—John Small, Esq., George Ord, Esq., Henry Dunlop, Esq., John M'Gregor, Esq.

Bridewell Commissioners.—Lord Provost, Dean of Guild, William Craig, Esq., John Ure, Esq., Deacon Convener.

Director of Blind Asylum.—C. J. Tennant, Esq.

Lock Hospital.—William Bankier, Esq.

Clyde Commissioners, for auditing the River Accounts.—Messrs. George Burns, George Crawford, Hugh Smith, James Pollok, John Pollock, John Leadbetter. [These gentlemen are unconnected with the Council.]

Bridge Commissioner for auditing Bridge Accounts.—On the motion of Mr. Douglas, who seemed anxious that nothing should be done precipitately, the nomination of these gentlemen, twenty in number, was postponed.

For Lunatic Asylum.—Messrs. Bankier and Hope.

For Pilot Board.—John Fleming, Esq.

Magistrates of Gorbals. — Henry Paul, Esq., Chief Magistrate; Bailies—John Walker, Esq., Peter Adam, Esq., Patrick Neilson, Esq., John Lindsay, Esq.

Bailie of Provan.—James Dennistoun, Esq.

The following gentlemen were then continued in office during pleasure:—

James Cleland, Esq., Superintendent of Public Works; John Spreull, Esq., Chamberlain; James Hardie, Esq., Superintendent of Streets; William Leggat, Esq., Procurator Fiscal. The Town Clerks, namely, James Reddie, Esq., First Town Clerk; Robert Thomson, Esq., Second Town Clerk; William Davie, Esq., Angus Turner, Esq., Deputies; were elected for one year from this date, they reserving all claim in law to the permanency of their offices.

Mr Fisher was appointed Assessor of Gorbals for one year; and Mr Jeffray, Procurator Fiscal.

The Surgeon of the Jail, Dr. Corkindale, and the Chaplain, Mr. Fisher, were elected for one year

Mr. Craig intimated at next meeting he would move that the dinners at the induction of ministers, and at the fair, and the open table heretofore kept during the sitting of the Justiciary Court, be hereafter discontinued.

Mr. James Turner seconded the intimation.

Mr. Beith remarked that Mr. Craig had omitted in his list the annual installation dinners.

Mr. Craig amended his intimation accordingly, and remarked that he did not think it would have taken place under the present reformed Council. His intention was to confine the motion to the great stated occasions of dinners and entertainments.

Mr. Beith hoped the comfort of the Judges during the Circuit would not be omitted, and that the entertainment usually given on that occasion would not be included in the list.

Bailie Paul directed the attention of the Council to the necessity of some refreshments for the Magistrates, after having attended the Circuit Court, perhaps, to a very late hour. On a late occasion, the Judges had partaken of refreshments under these circumstances, and it would now

be very awkward if the Magistrates were prohibited. He begged also to intimate, that it had been the practice hitherto in the City Council to give the principal Magistrate of Gorbals, on his election, the sum of Fifty Pounds, for the purpose of dining with the authorities of Gorbals. He had received this sum at the election last month; but if the Council now intended to abrogate those entertainments, he would instantly lay the money on their table, and the Magistrates of Gorbals could dine themselves. (Much applause.)

Mr. M'George thought it better, under these circumstances, rather to instruct the committee to report on the nature of the different entertainments.

Mr. Craig assented to this suggestion, and the conversation dropped.

The Lord Provost asked if the retrenchments extended to the drinking of his Majesty's health on the birthday. That entertainment only cost £8. (A laugh.)

It was, on the motion of Mr. John Douglas, resolved to postpone the appointment of the various Committees, till a Committee, consisting of the Lord Provost and Magistrates, Messrs. Craig, Ord, M'Gavin, Bankier, Douglas, Beith, the Dean of Guild, the Deacon Convener, and Bailie Paul, make out lists for the approval of the Council.

Bailie Muir moved that a person holding any other offices than those already settled should be continued during pleasure; which was carried: notice was given of his intention to move for a committee to investigate into all the offices under the corporation.

Bailie Lumsden gave notice of a motion that no Councillor should be connected with any furnishing for the Corporation or River Trust.

The business being finished, Dr. Cleland intimated that it was usual, after the elections, for the Council to have a glass of wine in the council rooms, which, if agreeable, would now be brought in; upon which Mr. M'Gavin, Mr. Beith, and two or three others, left the Council Room.

THE HON. THE LORD PROVOST, 1833.

ROBERT GRAHAME of Whitehill was born in Glasgow on the 19th September, 1759, and died at Hatton Hall, Northamptonshire, to which place he had gone some years previously for retirement and change of air, on the 28th December, 1851, in the ninety-third year of his age. He was the eldest son of Thomas Grahame, an eminent and respected writer (or solicitor) in Glasgow, by his wife Jean Robertson, daughter of John Robertson, writer there, and grand daughter of Robert Robertson, commissary depute of the diocese of Glasgow, by his wife Helen Hill of Lambhill. Elizabeth Robertson, Mrs Grahame's sister, married Mr. T. Grahame's cousin, James Hill of Cathcart, writer in Glasgow,—these sisters being (through the Brysons of Craigallian) also cousins to their respective husbands. Of these two marriages were born the families of "Grahames and Hills," alluded to so often and with so much regard and attachment in the published correspondence of the immortal author of "*The Pleasure of Hope*," by whom the following beautiful lines are written to commemorate the happy hours he spent at Mr. Hill's at Cathcart, in the company of the Messrs Grahame:—

"Oh! scenes of my childhood, and dear to my heart,
Ye green waving woods on the margin of Cart,
How blest in the morning of life I have stray'd,
By the stream of the vale and the grass-cover'd glade!

Then, then every rapture was young and sincere,
Ere the sunshine of bliss was bedimm'd by a tear,
And a sweeter delight every scene seem'd to lend,
That the mansion of peace was the home of a friend."

Mr. Robert Grahame left three sons and two daughters: Robert, the subject of this notice; James, advocate in Edinburgh, afterwards incumbent of Sedgefield in England, author of "The Sabbath" and other poems; Thomas, manufacturer in Glasgow; Margaret, who died unmarried; and Jane, married to Archibald Grahame of Dalmarnock, a partner and cashier of the Thistle Bank, who had previously been partner with his father-in-law as a writer.

Of this family Robert, the eldest, at an early period of life joined his father in the business, which he afterwards conducted with so much ability and success for many years, in conjunction with Mr. Andrew Mitchell, afterwards of Maulside, under the well-known firm of Grahame & Mitchell.

The whole of Mr. Thomas Grahame's family were endowed with brilliant talents, and generous and amiable dispositions. Their parents, who were eminently and sincerely pious, cultivating the minds and the hearts of their children with the utmost anxiety and tenderness, were richly rewarded by the devoted attachment and high and honourable principles of one and all of them. To the personal worth and talents of their son James, a graceful tribute has been paid by his kindred spirits, Joanna Baillie, Walter Scott, Thomas Campbell, and John Wilson; by the latter in a beautiful monody, worthy of himself and of his subject. All the sons were distinguished at college for classical and scientific attainments,—Robert peculiarly so; and in after years, amidst the harrassing and incessant toils of a laborious profession, his taste for literature never left him, and he was always able to find time for varied and extensive reading on all subjects of scientific interest.

The office of old Mr Grahame, the father, was originally in the Gallowgate. It was afterwards removed to the Trongate, at the north-east corner of Stockwell Street, above his brother-in-law, where it is indicated in 1783 in John Tait's first Glasgow Directory. At this time almost all the writers' offices in Glasgow were clustered round the Cross—in the Gallowgate, the Saltmarket, and Trongate. Old Mr. Grahame's office, when he removed from the Gallowgate to the corner of Stockwell Street, was the farthest west in the city. This was emphatically a move from the east to the west and more fashionable end. We find, however, that, in 1789, the office of Thomas and Robert Grahame (for father and son were now in partnership) had moved still farther west, and was located on the east side of Virginia Street. This appears from the Directory for that year, published by old Nathaniel Jones. We have reason to believe that the office of the future firm was carried from that to its site in Miller Street (a little farther west still) about 1812.

Robert appears to have served his apprenticeship with his father; but, according to the custom of that time, his legal education was com-

pleted in Edinburgh, where he was further initiated in the routine of business in the office of his cousin, Mr. Laurence Hill, W.S., father of Mr. Laurence Hill, of this city. Mr. Grahame became a member of the Faculty of Procurators in 1782.

Having carried on business with his father till the death of the old gentleman, in 1801, he then took into partnership, Mr. Andrew Mitchell, son of the Rev. Mr. Andrew Mitchell of Beith—Mr. Mitchell had previously, faithfully served his apprenticeship with Mr. Grahame, and was ever held by him in the greatest esteem. Under the firm of Messrs. Grahame & Mitchell, they enjoyed as we have already stated, a most extensive business and stood at the top of the profession in Glasgow as conveyancers for many a year.

This was the most active aud energetic period of Mr. Grahame's life. He had married a Miss Geddes, of Cupar-Fife, a lady of great beauty, whom he met for the first time in the house of Mr. Scott Moncrieff, then manager of the Royal Bank in Glasgow. Miss Geddes was most respectably connected, and by her he had two sons and two daughters. His habits, which were always regular, had now settled down into a strict and undeviating uniformity. His attention to business was unremitting, and the steady inflexible tenor of his life strongly contrasted with the somewhat roving practices for which the learned members of the Faculty were famous in these jovial days. The early reminiscences of some of our oldest surviving Procurators will probably recall the time when they were wont to attend the Commissary and other courts in the old Consistory House at the Town-head on Wednesday mornings, and seldom found their way home, notwithstanding the *facilis descensus* of the journey back, till Saturday night. In these days, as we have stated, the lawyer's offices were all congregated down about the Gallowgate, Saltmarket, and Trongate, and when the collective legal wisdom of our ancestors went up to the Town-head on Wednesday, they had each, like the Roman Patricians, their cluster and clients at their heel; they then adjourned to the public-houses till the Friday court, and afterwards finished the week gloriously with a gaudeamus according to their several tastes and the refined habits of the day.

Mr. Grahame was quite an exception to this then general rule. He was always distinguished by the regularity and strict sobriety of his habits, amounting almost to abstemiousness. About the beginning

of this century he purchased the property of Whitehill, near Glasgow. From this favourite residence of Whitehill it was Mr. Grahame's regular habit to walk a distance of nearly a mile and a half, and to make his appearance in the office so early as 8 o'clock in the morning. He breakfasted in the office, and generally dined there also about 4 o'clock. The office hours were at that time as follows—from 8 to 9, business; breakfast at 9; resume business at 10; the interval for dinner was at first from 3 to 5, but was afterwards from 4 to 6. Business was again resumed at 6, and he regularly walked home in the evening at 8 o'clock.

This was the uniform tenor of Mr. Grahame's life from 1800 to 1820. He was very seldom seen at the Tontine Reading Room—the then fashionable resort of merchants, lawyers, and clergymen—and rarely attended any meetings of the Faculty. He might have been elected Dean, had he so chosen; but having so much busines of his own to attend to, he waived that honour in favour of his cousin, Mr. James Hill of Busby, who was then in charge of the Sasine Office in Glasgow.

Mr. Grahame from his earliest days was distinguished as an unflinching Reformer and Liberal, in the most extended sense of these epithets. Times have now changed, and many Tories, under the *alias* of Liberal Conservatives, now acquiesce in much that earned opprobium among the political bigots of former days; and from his share of this species of injustice, Mr. Grahame did not escape. Hence the current of his *public* life did not always run smooth. According to popular adage, the lineage of Grahame is reputed to be somewhat "warm and hasty of mood;" and, unquestionably the subject of this notice was not without some tendency of that nature when roused by an oppression of the poor or helpless, or any outrage against the liberty or rights of his fellow-creatures; but his warmth was always qualified by the greatest innate kindness and generosity of disposition—the highest honour and integrity—and strongest sense of justice and equity. He was, of course, with such a temperament, no silent disapprover of the American war; nor of the foolish, tyrannical, and oppressive mis-government which cost Britain her finest provinces. His well-known opinions on these points, and on the question of Reform, appear to have made him, in the year 1793, the object of one of the rash and frantic freaks of the panic-stricken Lord-Advocate of that date, who is said to have gone so far as to transmit to the Provost of Glasgow a warrant for Mr. Grahame's apprehension.

This piece of folly served, however, only to procure for him the honest and honourable testimony of the Provost to his unsullied honour and integrity, coupled with a distinct warning that the peace of the city could not be answered for, were the warrant enforced—so highly was Mr. Grahame held in respect and estimation by the citizens. This unexpected response, followed probably by further enquiries appears to have saved the authorities from what might have proved a more serious prank than some others, equally absurd, which were performed by the same functionary. It may, however, be remarked that the Lord-Advocate's hostile, but futile, demonstration, did not deter Mr. Grahame from subsequently acting, with the utmost zeal and energy, as one of the agents in defence of Thomas Muir and other political martyrs of 1794.

The political friends and companions of Mr. Grahame at this early and perilous period in Glasgow, were the late Alexander Oswald of Shieldhall (father of Mr. James Oswald), Mr. Dugald Bannatyne (afterwards Postmaster, father of Mr. Andrew Bannatyne), Mr. Alexander M'Grigor, Mr. Alexander Stevenson, and Mr. Robert Thomson, jr., of the Adelphi Works, and afterwards of Camphill. Mr. Grahame used also to relate with great glee that he was in the dancing school with Sir John Moore, the hero of Corunna, in Fraser's Hall, King Street, once a place of great note in Glasgow, and that he had often as his partner at the dance Mrs. Murray, the mother of James Murray, Esq. of Monkland.

Even in subsequent years, and when more advanced in life, his constant attention to business did not prevent him from giving his personal exertions when any occasion required them, in the cause of humanity. In 1819-20 he took a deep interest, and exerted himself with the Hon. Mr. Stuart Wortley (afterwards Lord Wharncliffe) in trying to get a reprieve for those misguided men, Hardy and Baird, who were executed at Stirling on a charge of conspiracy and treason. He and his partner, Mr. Andrew Mitchell, likewise exerted themselves greatly in favour of James Wilson—another unfortunate and weak-minded man, more a dupe than a criminal—who, on the 20th August, 1820, was hanged and beheaded in Glasgow for his share in the so-called "Radical insurrection." On this occasion Messrs. Grahame & Mitchell specially engaged Mr. James Harmer, afterwards Alderman Harmer, an eminent London solicitor, to come down to Glasgow to attend the trial, the proceedings,

on a charge for high treason, being chiefly regulated by English law. The expenses of the case, amounting to four or five hundred pounds, were paid by Messrs. Grahame and Mitchell, out of their own pockets.

During Mr. Grahame's term of office as Lord Provost there was formed in this city "The Glasgow Emancipation Society" having for its object "the abolition of slavery throughout the world." Mr. Grahame was elected President and held this office for many years, taking a warm and active interest in promoting the great and philanthropic aim of the Association. This Society was one of the most—if not the most enterprising and energetic in the country in carrying on the agitation against slavery in the West Indian Colonies and latterly in the United States of America. Under its auspices the late Mr. George Thompson, the powerful champion of abolition visited America to aid the cause in that country by his words of burning eloquence, and many were the crowded and enthusiastic meetings held in this city to further the cause of the oppressed slave.

Associated with Mr. Grahame in this Society were many other excellent and highly esteemed citizens; among its Vice-Presidents were the names of the late Rev. Drs. Wardlaw, Heugh, Kidston, and Wm. Anderson; while as Secretaries it had the unwearied and valuable services of the late Mr. John Murray and Mr. William Smeal.

Some two or three years after these events, Mr. Grahame took an active and successful part in procuring the liberty of a slave. We have not learned the precise particulars of this event; but we believe it was a negro boy who was brought as a slave to the Broomielaw in some foreign vessel, and being informed by some one that as soon as he landed in this country he was free, the boy refused to return on board the vessel. An attempt was made to smuggle him off; but the affair having come to the ears of Messrs. Murray and Smeal, the late philantrophic Secretaries of the Glasgow Emancipation Society, they immediately proceeded to Whitehill and informed Mr. Grahame of the circumstances. Not a moment was lost, and the result of Mr. Grahame's exertions was the lad's emancipation from bondage. Mr. Grahame had afterwards a black servant, but whether it was this lad, or another emancipated slave whom he had got into his service we have not been able to ascertain. From an early period of his life he had taken an active interest in utterly abolishing the slave trade and slavery; in this cause he co-

operated personally and powerfully with Messrs. Clarkson and Wilberforce, and indeed with all the most celebrated abolitionists of the last generation, and more fortunate than some of them he lived to see the great work accomplished in the British dominions, and steadily advancing throughout the world. For many long years he was President of the Glasgow Emancipation Society, and filled that honourable honorary office up to the time of his death.

One who knew him well about the period of his life to which these events relate, thus writes:—"Old Mr. Grahame I recollect from my earliest days. Many, many times when I was going to College, in my red gown, at the age of eleven, with a brother two years younger than myself, Mr. Grahame would get hold of us on the road, ask us (particularly my little brother of nine) the books we were reading with Professor Richardson and Young, and make him pull out one of the books and translate a passage to try him, for though so little, he was the best scholar of the two. He always spoke kindly and encouragingly to us, and bidding us be 'diligent scholars' (I remember well his very words), used to leave us at the corner of Duke Street and High Street on his way to business. He was a fine gentlemanly-looking man: always wore a white neckcloth, with the ends hanging out like bands, and our people used to say he very much resembled the prints of Washington."

We have seen that Mr. Grahame had always been a keen reformer, or rather decided liberal. He attended the meetings of the Fox Club, which was established to commemorate the anniversary of the death of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox. This club consisted of all the leading Reformers of the day, such as the late James Dennistoun, Esq. of Golfhill, Charles Tennant, Esq. of St. Rollox, Colin Dunlop, Esq. of Tolcross, Robert Thomson, Esq. of Camphill, Alexr. M'Grigor, Esq. of Kermack, James Oswald, Esq., John Douglas, Esq., Æneas Morrison, Esq., Dr. Richd. Miller, William Stirling, Esq. of Cordale, the late Professor Mylne, Sir John Maxwell, of Shieldhall, Archd. Spiers of Elderslie, the late Lord Archibald Hamilton, &c.

In Glasgow, as in other parts of the kingdom, great excitement was occasioned by the trial of Queen Caroline, wife of George IV. in 1820. In this trial Mr. Grahame took a deep interest.

After Mr. Grahame's retirement from business in 1824 he continued to take a prominent part in the Reform Bill agitation, which was then at its height, but he was never much accustomed or disposed to address public meetings. A brother-procurator who knew him well says, he was a great conveyancer, but no great public speaker. He had always, however, given the weight of his name, and of his high character and position, as well as his active services to the cause; and on the passing of the measure for which he had so long struggled, he was elected to the Town Council, and by that body unanimously chosen Lord Provost, being the first chief Magistrate of Glasgow, elected under the Municipal Reform Act. He did not continue in office, however, during the usual term of three years. Having held it fully a twelvemonth, and finding the duties onerous at his advanced age, he resigned, and Mr. William Mills merchant, was then elected in his place.

Not long after this event he removed to Weymouth, on the south coast of England, for the benefit of his health, taking with him his daughter, Mrs. Donald, and her son, as also his own son, Mr. Thomas Grahame, who had previously married a daughter of the late Mr. Kirkman Finlay, of Castle Toward, and was then a widower. Some years before his death he sold the property of Whitehill to Mr. John Reid, of Annfield.

Mr. Grahame had two sons and two daughters. James, the eldest, was twice married, and died many years ago: by his first wife he had a son and a daughter—the latter was married to a gentlemen of the name of Stewart. Mr. Grahame's second son, Thomas, married first as already stated, the eldest daughter of Kirkman Finlay, Esq, by whom he had three daughters, and afterwards the widow of General Limond, E.C.S. Mr. Grahame's eldest daughter, Ann, married in 1822, James Donald, Esq., formerly Captain and Paymaster of the 94th Regiment, and brother to C. D. Donald, Esq., Commissary clerk of Lanarkshire. Captain Donald died in 1831, leaving one son and a daughter; the latter was married to William Somerset, Esq., second son of Lord William Somerset, uncle of the Duke of Beaufort; she died in 1850, leaving three children. Mrs. Donald died in 1847. Mr. Grahame's youngest daughter, Jane, married Sir John Robison, (son of Illuminati Robison), both are dead, leaving two daughters.

Mr. Grahame lived in the time of five principal Sheriffs of Lanarkshire, viz:—Robert Sinclair, Esq., Wm. Honeyman, Esq., afterwards Lord of Session, as Lord Armadale; Robert Hamilton, Esq.; Wm. Rose Robinson, Esq., and Sir Archd. Alison.

By the death of this venerable patriarch, another of the living links was broken which connected the Glasgow of the present with the Glasgow of the last generation and the last century. When Mr. Grahame was born in 1759, the Rebellion of '45 had only lately been quelled; George II. was still seated on the throne; Mr. Clive was cutting out with his sword the beginnings of that mighty empire which we now possess in the East; the Duke of Marlborough was burning the French ships at St. Malo; the British and French were struggling for the sovereignty of North America; and General Wolfe, who had lately been stationed in Glasgow, and also at a fort on the banks of Lochlomond, was just on the point of proceeding to America on that memorable expedition which terminated in his own death on the heights of Abraham, but not until he had wrested Quebec, with its almost impregnable fortress, from the French Arms.

The vicissitudes which Mr. Grahame lived to see in the history of his own country, and of the world in general—embracing the reigns of five sovereigns, from George II. to Victoria—the rise of our Indian empire; the American war of independence, resulting in the severance of the United States from this country; the growth of the United States from a thinly peopled colony into one of the leading powers of the world; the first French Revolution with all its terrors; the rise, greatness, and overthrow of Napoleon; the subsequent revolutions in France, and finally, another Napoleon seated on the throne of the Bourbons—these were events of such magnitude that many volumes, of many separate histories, are now required to relate them; and, in short, they embrace the whole extent and duration of what may be considered the most important century in the civilized world.

But perhaps the most wonderful and striking of all the changes which happened in the long life-time of the late venerable gentleman, was the miraculous progress and expansion of his own native city. When Mr. Grahame was living in his father's house at the north-east corner of Stockwell Street, that locality which now occupies the very centre of the city, was nearly at its western extremity; a line of houses might stretch

a little beyond it along the site of Argyle Street, but still it is beyond doubt that there was little to be seen in that direction but green fields and gardens; the population of the city and suburbs was little more than 50,000; the noble harbour of the Broomielaw was at that time little other than what its name implies, and the depth of the river at Point-house ford, about two miles below Glasgow, was only one foot three inches at low water, and three feet eight inches at high water. The improvements on the river had not even commenced. The celebrated engineer, Mr. Smeaton, had indeed been employed to survey and report upon it in 1755, and the fruit of his survey and engineering wisdom was, a recommendation that a lock and weir should be erected about 4 miles below the city, to secure a depth in the harbour of four-and-a-half feet. An Act of Parliament—the first for improving the river—was actually obtained to carry out this suggestion in the very year that Mr. Grahame was born; but fortunately better counsels prevailed, and the Act was permitted to remain a dead letter, till Mr. Golborne of Chester, was called in about ten years afterwards, and recommended the narrowing and deepening process, which is still pursued, and by which results have been produced so important to the commerce and general prosperity of this city,

We have only to add that Mr. Grahame's great talents and industry were crowned with merited success in life. In addition to his professional avocations, he was one of the original partners of Charles Tennant & Co.; an early and extensive holder of Forth and Clyde, and Union Canal stock, and promoter of various thriving mineral railways; and ultimately retired from business with an ample and well-won fortune, bearing with him into retirement the esteem and grateful admiration of his fellow-citizens, and of all who knew him well. Of him, indeed, may be truly said, that he never belied the lineage of "the gallant Grahames," but, like the worthiest of his race, lived and died "*Sans peur et sans reproche.*"

The following letter is calculated to throw light on the political principles of Mr. Grahame and also upon the nature of his hopes and aspirations for his native city:—

To the Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow.

L'Eperonniere, near Nantes,
8th October, 1834.

GENTLEMEN.—I beg leave to intimate to you my resignation of the honourable and important functions confided to me by you and a large portion of my fellow-citizens, by whom I was last year appointed to the offices of Town Councillor and Chief Magistrate of the City of Glasgow, under the first free election of a Reformed Burgh Constituency.

My advanced age and declining strength might suffice as reasons for this step. But a reason less controvertible presents itself. For as I find that my health requires a residence abroad during the ensuing winter, it can no longer be in my power to discharge the duties which you intrusted to me.

In taking leave of you, my colleagues and associates, I cannot refrain from expressing my earnest expectation and wish that it may always be kept in mind by your successors in office, as well as by yourselves, that the measure of reform granted to the Scottish Burghs (large as it may be, and doubtless is) should be considered as merely preliminary; and the great object of the real friends of reform should still be the extension of that degree of education and moral attainment among all our fellow citizens, which will render a farther and corresponding extension of the elective franchise not merely desirable but indispensable.

Among the most intelligent and honourable men differences of opinion will exist; but I trust there is not one of you who would not consider that day as the proudest in his life on which he could, without fear of contradiction, declare that there was not a householder of our native city who was not by his education and intelligence qualified to have a voice in the election of its Magistracy and of its Representatives in Parliament. In the present state of society in Glasgow, such a thorough application of the principle of reform, may perhaps, by many persons, be regarded as far distant. But let us not forget that discouraging opinions on this subject are generally the result of a secret wish, on the part of those who profess them, to retain in their own hands a disproportionate and unjust share of political power and influence. I cherish, however,

a confident hope that the promotion and progress of improvement will ever be the prevailing object of the Reformed Magistracy and Town Council of Glasgow.

Though I had, and still have, doubts of the propriety of my conduct in accepting, at so late a period of my life, the honourable offices which I now resign, you, I hope, will accept, as my sole apology, the proud and flattering gratification of finding myself the first choice of a free and reformed constituency.

I have only to add that I feel truely grateful to you, Gentlemen, and to all my fellow-citizens, for the kind and indulgent acceptance which my official services, or rather my feeble efforts to be serviceable, have received whilst I had the honour of being your Chief Magistrate. To the last moment of my life, our civic motto—"*Let Glasgow Flourish*," will be one of the warmest wishes of my heart.

And now, Gentlemen, I bid you farewell. That God may bless you and all the good people of Glasgow, is the sincere desire and prayer of your and their obliged Servant and faithful Friend,

Robert Grahame

MEETING OF TOWN COUNCIL,
NOVEMBER, 1834.

ELECTION OF MAGISTRATES.

A meeting of the Town Council was held on Friday, 7th Nov., 1834 for the special purpose of electing a Provost in room of Mr. Grahame of Whitehill, resigned; a Magistrate in place of Mr. Muir; and making the other annual elections. Bailie Gilmour, acting Chief Magistrate, in the chair. Previous to the business of the Board being proceeded with the Chairman read a letter which he had received from Bailie Fleming, to the effect that he had been prevented from attending the elections, and tendering his resignation of the office of Magistrate.

It was mentioned by Mr. Reddie, that as Mr Fleming had been elected in room of Mr. Hugh Tennent, who resigned, a new election was at the present time imperative; but to a question of Bailie Gilmour, the Learned Assessor replied that Mr. Fleming's re-election was perfectly legal, and might be proceeded with at that sederunt.

The Acts anent bribery and corruption having been read.

Bailie Gilmour rose. He said it was known to them all that circumstances had occurred under which he had been most unexpectedly and most unworthily called upon to fill the Chair of the Chief Magistrate; but it was now their duty to elect one to occupy that Chair, and he would feel most happy in bestowing the Chain upon the Gentleman of their choice. This was the first business on the roll.

Mr. M'Gavin remarked, that without recurring to what had taken place at last election, he could not help thinking that it was a misfortune to the city that they had appointed to so onerous a situation the late Lord Provost, although, such a reward might be due to his high, unsullied, political career as a Reformer. His great age, however, and other consequent infirmities, incapacitated him from discharging the duties of the office. For instance that great question regarding the management of the gas monoply, which he (Mr. M'Gavin), had brought forward, had been allowed partially to fall to the ground through this cause; and because the then Deacon Convener had declined to take any part in the investigation; while the Dean of Guild had experienced the

misfortune of getting his leg broken; and Bailie Muir had been called away to the Continent. He had asserted, on the occasion when he brought forward the matter, that £30,000 might be recovered to the community; but he now took the liberty of saying, if properly investigated by the new Provost and his coadjutors, that not a less sum than £50,000 sterling might be recovered to the Public. He had risen to move for a gentleman to discharge the duties of the Provost's Chair who he thought would do so with dignity and effect, and he wished them to understand that the investigation of what he had alluded to could not be carried into effect by deputy, but must be executed by Deacon Convener M'Lellan, the Dean of Guild, and the Provost now to be chosen. He might mention, that in what he had referred to, and to which he attached so much importance, he had promised to his constituents to agitate the question till the Gas Company were compelled to disgorge what they had swallowed in the face of an Act of Parliament. He might mention to them that the gentleman he was about to nominate as Provost was not such an out-and-out reformer as himself; but he had the candour to admit that although that gentleman and he had sometimes voted differently, he did not think this was enough to disqualify him. He concluded by proposing Mr. James Hutchison as a fit and proper person to fill the Chair of the Lord Provost of Glasgow.

Mr. Douglas concurred in every thing said by Mr. M Gavin, with the exception of the reflection upon the late Lord Provost.

Mr. M'Gavin.—I threw no reflection upon Mr. Grahame—I only referred to the infirmites consequent upon his age.

Mr. Douglas.—Well, I only wish to make the exception. He agreed in every thing which had been so well said by Mr. M'Gavin; and he rose to second the nomination of the gentleman he had named on additional grounds. They could not get, on every occasion, a person of the same way of thinking as themselves; Mr. Hutchison and he had not always been found coinciding in the same views; but for this he deserved credit, that he had been very efficient in carrying the Reform Bill, and, as Chairman of the Merchants' house, actively and mainly instrumental in reforming that body. He (Mr. D.) would take that opportunity of mentioning that Mr. Hutchison did most honestly and diligently perform his duty, when Reform was attempted to be delayed,

as in the case of the pretence of Lord Haddington, in the House of Lords, in reference to English Corporate Reforms, till an enquiry should be gone into. He knew this from having been associated in London with Mr. Hutchison, who was delegated from the Merchants' House; and he was convinced that the duties of the Lord Provost would in him be discharged with zeal and honesty. He had uniformly forwarded liberal measures; aud he (Mr. D.) could bear personal testimony to the qualities he possessed for being Chairman of a meeting. He had seen him at rather tumultuous meetings of the Merchants' House in strong party struggles; where party feeling ran high—where keen differences of opinion existed; but where he exercised the prerogative of the Chair insisting that every speaker should be heard to an end; that the right of every individual should be preserved; and the firm exercise of his power, reduced the debate to Parliamentary order. That fitness Mr. Hutchison undoubtedly possessed, and from what he (Mr. D.) had seen during the last 12 months, it was necessary to be exercised in the Reformed Council. During the last two years, too, he had acted in the capacity of Dean of Guild, in that Court discussions were tedious—desultory—acrimonious, and yet every thing had been conducted with the greatest discernment and temper, and he thought a couple of years' probationary service there was an admirable test for Mr. H.'s fitness in regard to the situation in question. Then there was one very important question to which Mr. M'Gavin had alluded—the gas question; but, in addition, he would take leave to mention the Water Monopoly. Now, they would all well understand that the gentleman who was to be proposed against Mr. Hutchison had an interest in the Water Company, had an interest in that Company against the public; while it should also be known that Mr. Hutchison, from his great prudence and judgment, had been the means of getting a petition from the Merchants' House against the Water Monopoly voted to Parliament. If the Council of Glasgow would be content with a Provost interested in a Water Monopoly against the citizens at large, and in opposition to a gentleman who was not in a similar situation, he (Mr. D.) did not think that such a proceeding would be sanctioned by the public at large The head of the corporation of so great a city should be a gentleman of liberal views, and of undoubted honesty, and such he had always found Mr. Hutchison. Whether Mr. Hutchison had always acted on these

views it was for himself to say; perhaps he did not occasionally feel it, prudent to do so; but that did not disqualify him from filling a situation like the present. He was a gentleman of good education, of great information, excellent judgment, and solid talent, while farther, he was capable of thinking rightly and properly, and expressing his thoughts in appropriate language. He (Mr. D.) had only spoken of what was known to himself; but he little doubted that other portions of Mr. Hutchison's character would be known to many present, as well as to the citizens. He concluded by seconding that gentleman's nomination nothing doubting that he would promote the liberal cause, and would forward the interest and honour of the city.

Councillor Dennistoun proposed Bailie Mills, as a fit and proper person to discharge the duties of Lord Provost of the City of Glasgow. He would not follow Mr. Douglas; but he felt perfectly sure that, if elected, Bailie Mills would discharge the duties of the Chair with honour to himself and satisfaction to all.

Mr. H. Tennent seconded the nomination of Bailie Mills. He felt restrained in the presence of that gentleman, whom he had long and intimately known, from saying so much as he would otherwise do; but in the worst of days he had been a Reformer—ay, even when it was very unpleasant and unfashionable to be known as such. As he said before he felt restrained from saying anything more in his presence; but if it was the pleasure of the Council to appoint that gentleman, he (Mr. Tennent.) was convinced he would faithfully, zealously, ably, and conscientiously discharge the duties of the office, while he would reflect credit upon the corporation and upon himself.

Bailie Mills spoke in a very low tone of voice, but we understood him in effect to say, that he stood there in a very delicate situation. He had been asked to be put in nomination; but to all applications he had invariably given the same answer; he could not consent. If he had done so it would have been contrary to his wishes, and to his sentiments. In these circumstances, he implored his friends who had brought him forward to withdraw his name from the contest; for he felt, and he believed, that between his friend and himself, in point of talent and other qualifications, there could be no competition, He had likewise stated that it was his determination to vote in support of his friend Mr. Hutchison.

Upon Bailie Mills sitting down,

Convener M'Lellan rose and stated, that he regretted, at this stage of the day's proceedings, a sense of public duty compelled him to offer an interruption to their further procedure, by stating what he believed to be an insuperable objection to Bailie Mills being elected Lord Provost, as also to the gentleman who had proposed him to that office, and he who had seconded the proposition, together with several other members of Council, being entitled to exercise any vote upon this or any future occasion, as Councillors of this city—they having, in his opinion disqualified themselves by certain acts, the details of which, as given to him from quarters upon which he had every reliance, he would now state to the Council. Before going further, he begged to say that he felt his present duty to be one of a very disagreeable nature; and in the resolution he had come to, of making the present communication, he was actuated by no party feeling, for he acknowledged neither of the parties into which, whether in regard to the management of the River Trust or the proper business of the Council, he saw the Council was divided. He did what he was about to do solely on public grounds, and under no feeling of hostility or want of respect to Bailie Mills. The transactions he alluded to were in part known to several members of Council as well as to the party engaged in them; if his information were correct, there had been a private and illegal compact entered into by a portion of the Council, the effect of which went to deprive all the members of Council, who did not belong to that confederacy, of any real share in the important elections of to-day, and to lodge the whole power of choosing the Chief Magistrate, and the other functionaries, in the hands of the individuals belonging to that junto, who had thereby not only virtually secured to themselves the offices they had arrived to, but had assumed the dispensation of all the other patronage, which was alone legally vested in the Council as a body. He did not require to state to the Council the mischievous and degrading effects of such combinations—how opposed they were to the letter and spirit of the Reform Bill. Which meant to secure to the constituency which it had created, the choice of a free and unfettered representative, who should exercise in his place and at the time appointed by the Bill, all the important functions of his office, in the like free, open, and independent manner in which he had been

elected; who should neither be frustrated nor forestalled in the performance of his duty by any combinations, such as he was now about to expose. He and his brother, the Dean of Guild, it was true, had come among them by a different channel than that which returned the majority of the Council, but by one equally pure—equally honourable and independent. He felt bound to say so, in justice to the Merchants' and Trades' Houses, and he trusted the public would find them equally zealous in its behalf, and in support of its best interests. He should now proceed to a simple narrative of the facts of this extraordinary matter, as they had been revealed to him; and he begged to be corrected as he went along, by any of those gentlemen whom he now addressed who had been parties to the measure, should he be stating what was incorrect. Upon Wednesday evening last, a meeting was called by written circulars, addressed to about a dozen members of the Council; the circular requested their attendance in a house in or near Argyll Arcade. When the parties were assembled, they were informed that they had been brought together for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements preparatory to the elections of this day; and a general principle, or rule of conduct for the business of the evening, was laid down, which was, that in the event of a majority of candidates for the various offices being proposed, the candidate who should have the greatest number of votes should be supported by the minority. It was farther agreed that the Lord Provost should be selected from amongst the present Bailies. Several of these gentlemen were proposed, and the sense of the meeting taken, when Bailie Mills was in the end declared to have the majority of votes. This point settled, the meeting proceeded to elect the Bailies—and there being two wanted, Messrs. William Craig and John Small, both present, were proposed and carried. It is but justice to those gentlemen to state, that they required some pressing to accept office, but finally their scruples were overcome. The meeting then proceeded to fill up the other vacant offices, when Mr. Mitchell, the present depute River Bailie, was fixed upon as successor to Bailie Pattison; and Mr. Hope, who was not present, nor of the party, was named as his depute. They next passed to the Chairmanship of the River Trust, when Mr. H. Tennent was chosen to fill that most important office. How much further they travelled down the state of our civic appointments, I have not been

informed. Whilst these important transactions were proceeding in the Arcade, a correspondent meeting of the Magistrates was sitting in the dwelling-house of one of their members, situated in a street adjoining—to which meeting a deputation of three from that in the Arcade proceeded to impart the arrangements there made, and request the Magistrates' concurrence thereto. Whether their proposals were at once agreed to, or subjected to discussion he could not say—but if any difference of opinion existed, it was overruled, and the two hitherto opposing parties became united. I forgot to stato, in its proper order, that the name of Mr. Jas. Hutchison was mentioned as a fit person to be Provost, by one of the gentlemen of the party in the Arcade, and he declaring he would support Mr. Hutchison, declined assenting to that portion of the arrangements. It was also stated by another gentleman of the same party, that he could assure them if Mr. Hutchison was elected Provost the present Magistrates would resign, and that the Magistrates would not be forced to act with him. These the Convener stated to be the measures of the meeting, given to him from most respectable authority. The transactions of the day would either corroborate or contradict them. In addition to the reasons he had stated in the outset, for bringing forward a charge of so grave and serious a nature against a portion of the Council, he felt anxious to put a stop, in all time coming, to private management, or underhand dealing, by any member or members of the Council, however influential, or with whatever intent—if such a system were not checked, their appearance here at an election was a farce, and the constituency might give up the election of a great portion of the Council. In conclusion, the Convener took a Protest, in his own name and those who might adhere to him, against Bailie Mills being qualified to be elected Provost, and against all the Members of Council, who had been parties to the illegal compact, he holding them disqualified by such compact from exercising any vote which might be tendered on this or any future occasion. These were the facts of the meeting as given to him from a most respectable quarter. Their truth has been already in part proven by the nomination of Bailie Mills for the Provostship: we shall see whether the remaining appointments confirm them to their full extent. In addition to what he had stated in the outset, as his reasons for bringing forward these grave and serious charges against a portion of the Council, he wished to put a stop

to the practice, which had obtained both this year and the last, of managing the elections in a private underhand manner, by calling a few leading people together whose sentiments and party feelings were known.

Bailie Gilmour, from the bottom of his heart, denied that the Magistrates had anything to do with the matter. The thing had been left entirely and openly with the Council to nominate whom they pleased. He denied the *fact*. They knew nothing about the meeting in the Arcade, to which the Convener had alluded: they stood there with pure hands.

Councillor Brock, without hesitation, openly and unequivocally confessed that he was the person who had circulated several of the cards, in reference to the meeting spoken of by the Deacon Convener; and he held it was perfectly legal to do so, in opposition to what had been said. Regarding the vote, it had been come to unanimously; and as to the assertion which had been made about the present Magistrates refusing to act if Mr. Hutchison was elected, he, to the best of his recollection, had to say it was not true.

Mr. Dixon had attended the meeting in question. In going there, he had done so with the most honourable motives, and would be always ready to attend any similar meeting, when it was for the interest of his Constituents. No accusation, he thought, should be brought against them; nor would he think of asking Convener M'Lellan for permission to be present at any such meeting.

Mr. Brock—when he last spoke, he had neglected to refer to what the Convener said about the meeting being not only "illegal but criminal." Now, he repeated the phrase, for the purpose of its being taken especial notice of, and saying that it was only worthy of contempt,

Amid loud cries of "vote," Mr. M'Gavin rose; but the noise had the effect of making him reseat himself.

Mr. Douglas rose, and warmly demanded, that no interruption should be given to the debate, and that Mr. M'Gavin should be heard.

Mr. Craig wished to say only a word. He never yet knew one election take place without a preliminary meeting to arrange matters. This was always the general understanding; and he was not aware that it was either illegal or improper. In his opinion, it was exceedingly

judicious that they should be brought together for the purpose of ascertaining each other's minds.

Mr. M'Gavin said, that, before the question was put, after what had taken place, he wished to say a few words. There was a proverb about extremes meeting, and when he went in with what Mr. M'Lellan said, who was an ultra-Tory, and he (Mr. M'G.) an ultra-Radical, this might be said to be the case. But during the whole of last election he had been of a similar opinion to that of the Convener. The Magistrates had been brought down in a batch; and the whole proceedings had been of the most irregular description: he held that not one of them had been elected in a regular manner, with the exception of Bailie Fleming, who was chosen in room of Mr. Tennent, resigned. He, as a Reformer, maintained that that election was utterly incompetent. He was against all preliminary meetings; or private cabals: of these he knew nothing. He (Mr. M'G.) came there in the open face of day; and for the purpose of openly voting open measures; but such proceedings as those alluded to by Mr. M'Lellan he utterly abhorred. He maintained that Mr. Hutchison was as good a reformer as Bailie Mills. It had been given out that that individual was a Tory, but that he (Mr. M'G.) would support a Tory Provost he did not think would be believed. He held that out of the 32 gentlemen at that Board, Mr. Hutchison was best qualified to fill the Chair with dignity and effect. He meant nothing personally offensive to Bailie Mills—for he was one who never took offence, unless something very particular was said. In conclusion he heartily agreed with the observations made by Mr. M'Lellan.

The Convener, in reply to what had been said, asserted that no meeting, so far as he knew, had been held by the party voting for Mr. Hutchison. He knew nothing of any confederation to support a purpose; and in reference to what had been said, by Mr. M'Gavin, about a Tory, he thought, and he did not think the position would be disputed, that it was perfectly possible for a Tory to be an honest man. He considered it was imperative on Mr. Hutchison to say whether, as far as he was concerned, any meeting had taken place in his favour.

Mr. Hutchison denied that this had been the case, and corroborated Mr. M'Lellan.

Mr. Douglas said, a matter of great importance had been brought

under discussion; and it was desirable that the Board should say and do all, in the face and in behalf of their Constituents. It was impossible, however, to deny that they had a power of private consultation.

Mr. Brock, in reference to what had been said, thought proper to mention, that no later than last night, at eight o'clock, he had been asked by the seconder of Mr. Hutchison to get up a meeting in that gentleman's interest.

Mr. Douglas avowed this: and as he said before, thought that a consultation was necessary.

Bailie Lumsden said, that, as the Magistrates had been mixed up with the question, he might mention that he thought it was right, that the opinions of the executive should be paid some attention to; but he denied that they had anything to do with the meeting alluded to. It was true that, with the other Magistrates, as he had done before, he had asked Bailie Gilmour to a family dinner; but the other meeting was unknown to them. They had spoken over the elections, and delivered their opioions upon them; but he for one was quite passive: he had no aspirations to such an office as the Provost—(hear)—but it was mentioned among some of his friends, that if elected they would accept. And he felt bound, if any one among his colleagues was proposed, to support him. He would therefore, vote for Bailie Mills.

Bailie Mills appealed to Bailie Lumsden if, whether at the time he had referred to, (Mr. M.) was not an exception to the others.

Bailie Lumsden admitted this, and replied in the affirmative.

The Chairman said he was sure Bailie Mills had not given his consent, even up to the present moment.

Mr. Ure said that he was the only one at the meeting alluded to by the Convener who was in favour of Mr. Hutchison. That gentleman had been the first to suggest the taking of the river dues into their own hands, by which a great saving had been effected to the Corporation—he had also opened up the Merchants' House; and he recollected of Mr. Craig stating to him that there was a meeting of the Magistrates to learn the result of the other meeting.

Mr. Craig said Mr. Ure had stated what was not correct. He had happened to see Bailie Mills, who informed him that a meeting of the Magistrates was to take place to arrange about the election—and that was all.

Mr. M'Lellan, in explanation, mentioned that it was not to Mr. Brock, but to Mr. Craig he alluded, when he spoke about the Magistrates resigning if Mr. Hutchison was elected Provost.

The vote was then put, when Bailie Mills was elected by a majority of two, viz. :— For Bailie Mills—Bailies Gilmour, and Lumsden, Messrs. J. Hutchison, Dixon, Ord, Craig, Denny, Tennent, Dennistoun, Small, Johnston, Brock, Bankier, Turner, Wallace, Mitchell; for Mr. Hutchison—Bailie Mills, Dean of Guild, Messrs. Douglas, Robertson, Ure, M'Gavin, Leadbetter, Dalglish, Gray, R. Hutchison, Dunlop, Paul, Hope, Convener M'Lellan.

Bailie Mills said he stood before them in a very peculiar and distressing situation. Such a result had never entered his mind—he could not have anticipated it. He felt perfectly incompetent to discharge the duties of the office, and what was he to do in the situation, with his inexperience? Perhaps the Council would indulge him, by allowing him to retire for a little. (The Bailie then did so, followed by Bailies Gilmour and Lumsden.) Having been absent for a few minutes, he returned and said, it was well known to them that he was not a speaker. He had thought proper to consult his colleagues; and they had promised to support him, in the same manner as he would have done Mr. Hutchison. He had only farther to ask, not only the indulgence, but the support of the Council; and he hoped they would believe him when he said, that he trusted he would not, either in word or in act, improperly commit the Corporation, or disgrace himself.

Bailie Gilmour then said that he had much pleasure in bestowing, upon their newly-elected Lord Provost, the badge of honour. The Bailie then placed Lord Provost Mills in chains, when he took the chair.

Convener M'Lellan said his protest went against the legality of this election, as well as those which were to follow, in which he would take no part. He held that Mr. Hutchison was duly elected Lord Provost, and that Bailie Mills, by his previous conduct, had disqualified himself.

The next business announced was the election of a Bailie in room of Mr. Muir, when Mr. M'Lellan again reiterated his determination to take no part in the proceedings.

Mr. M'Gavin said he certainly thought they were illegal, although he would not decline voting.

Bailie Gilmour, who mentioned that he had been requested to act for the Provost, said—Gentlemen, take your own way of it; but let us get on with the business.

Bailie Fleming was then unanimously re-elected.

Mr. M'Gavin next proposed Councillor Craig, in room of Bailie Muir, and this being seconded by Mr. Bankier, was agreed to *nem. con.*

A successor to Bailie Mills cannot be appointed till next meeting.

Mr. Gilmour proposed, and Mr. Lumsden seconded, Mr. Pattison as River Bailie.

Mr. Johnston said, as Mr. Pattison would now be three years in the Council, and had been River Bailie last year, he would be four years in that office if elected at present. He proposed to elect Mr. Mitchell, who would go out at the end of next year. Mr. Turner seconded the motion.

On a division, there appeared for Mr. Mitchell 16, for Mr. Pattison 9. Five declined to vote. Mr. Turner was elected Depute River Bailie.

Clyde Commissioners.—Mr. Gilmour proposed Messrs. George Burn, W. P. Paton, James Pollock, John Pollock, George Crawford, and Hugh Smith.

Mr. Reddie said they could not elect Mr. Smith, as he was a River Trustee.

Mr. Douglas proposed Mr. Alexander Dick.

Mr. Lumsden, as lawyers were of little use in this committee, proposed Mr. Hugh Fleming.

It was at length agreed however, that Mr. Dick should be added.

List of the Names of the Members of the Town Council during the three years Provostship of Mr. William Mills.

1834-35.

DISTRICT FIRST.	DISTRICT THIRD.
William Gilmour, *Bailie.*	Robert Hutchison.
William Craig, *Bailie.*	John Mitchell, *Bailie of the River.*
Hugh Tennent.	John Douglas, *Treasurer.*
Robert M'Gavin.	Henry Brock.
James Turner, *Depute Bailie of River.*	James Hutchison.
J. Boyle Gray.	Robert Dalglish.

DISTRICT SECOND.

ALEXANDER DENNISTOUN, *Master of Works.*
WILLIAM BANKIER.
JOHN URE.
ALEXANDER JOHNSTON.
JOHN SMALL, *Bailie.*
JAMES WALLACE.

DISTRICT FOURTH.

HENRY PAUL.
HENRY DUNLOP.
WILLIAM DIXON.
JAMES LUMSDEN, *Bailie.*
DAVID HOPE.
ALEXANDER DENNY.

DISTRICT FIFTH.

JOHN FLEMING, *Bailie.*
GEORGE ORD.
JOHN LEADBETTER.
JOHN PATTISON.
WILLIAM ROBERTSON.
WILLIAM MILLS, *Lord Provost.*

JAMES MARTIN, *Dean of Guild.*
ARCHIBALD M'LELLAN, *Deacon Convener.*
JAMES DENNISTOUN, *Bailie of Provan.*

JAMES REDDIE,
ROBERT THOMSON,
WILLIAM DAVIE,
ANGUS TURNER,
} *Town Clerks.*

JOHN STRANG, *City Chamberlain.*
JAMES HARDIE, *Superintendent of Streets and Buildings.*
WILLIAM HAIG, *Procurator-Fiscal.*

1835-36.

DISTRICT FIRST.

WILLIAM GILMOUR, *Bailie.*
ROBERT M'GAVIN.
JAMES TURNER, *Depute Bailie of Provan.*
J. BOYLE GRAY.
WILLIAM CRAIG, *Bailie of the River.*
HUGH TENNENT.

DISTRICT THIRD.

JOHN DOUGLAS, *Treasurer.*
HENRY BROCK.
JAMES HUTCHISON.
ROBERT DALGLISH.
ROBERT HUTCHISON, *Master of Works.*
JAMES CAMPBELL.

DISTRICT SECOND.

WILLIAM BANKIER, *Bailie.*
JOHN SMALL, *Bailie.*
JAMES WALLACE.
ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, *Bailie.*
JOHN URE, *Bailie of Provan.*
JAMES PRESTON.

DISTRICT FOURTH.

HENRY PAUL.
HENRY DUNLOP.
DAVID HOPE.
ALEXANDER DENNY.
WILLIAM DIXON.
JAMES LUMSDEN, *Bailie.*

DISTRICT FIFTH.

JOHN LEADBETTER.
JOHN PATTISON.
WILLIAM ROBERTSON.
WILLIAM MILLS, *Lord Provost.*
JOHN FLEMING.
RICHARD KIDSTON.

JAMES MARTIN, *Dean of Guild.*
JAMES GRAHAM, *Deacon Convener.*

JAMES REDDIE,
WILLIAM DAVIE,
ANGUS TURNER,
} *Town Clerks.*

JOHN STRANG, *City Chamberlain.*
JAS. HARDIE, *Sup. of Streets & Buildings.*
WILLIAM HAIG, *Procurator-Fiscal.*

1836-37.

WARD FIRST.

ROBERT M'GAVIN.
JAMES TURNER, *Depute Bailie of River.*
HUGH TENNENT.
WILLIAM CRAIG, *Bailie of the River.*
JOHN B. GRAY.
WILLIAM GILMOUR.

WARD SECOND.

JOHN SMALL, *Bailie.*
JAMES PERSTON.
JOHN URE, *Bailie of Provan.*
ALEXANDER JOHNSTON.
JOHN BAIN, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM BANKIER.

WARD THIRD.

JAMES HUTCHISON,
ROBERT DALGLISH.
JAMES CAMPBELL.
ROBERT HUTCHISON. *Master of Works.*
JOHN DOUGLAS.
HENRY BROCK, *Treasurer.*

WARD FOURTH.

DAVID HOPE.
ALEXANDER DENNY.
JAMES LUMSDEN.
JOHN NEIL.
HENRY PAUL, *Bailie.*
HENRY DUNLOP, *Bailie.*

WARD FIFTH.

WILLIAM MILLS, *Lord Provost.*
JOHN LEADBETTER.
RICHARD KIDSTON.
JOHN FLEMING, *Bailie.*
JAMES BURNS.
WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

WILLIAM BROWN, *Dean of Guild.*
THOMAS NEILSON, *Deacon Convener.*

JAMES REDDIE, WILLIAM DAVIE, ANGUS TURNER, } *Town Clerks.*

JOHN STRANG, *City Chamberlain.*
JAS. HARDIE, *Sup. of Streets & Buildings.*
WILLIAM HAIG, *Procurator-Fiscal.*

THE HON. THE LORD PROVOST, 1834-37.

William Mills of Sandyford was born at Lessudden in Roxburghshire in the year 1776. Of his parentage and early days we have no information. In youth, however, he went to America, where he remained long enough to form business connections, which were maintained throughout his lifetime. As an importer of Cotton to this country, his name was well and favourably known, in several of the most important centres of the States, interested in that trade.

Mr. Mills likewise did much to develope the steam trade of his native country. So far back as the year 1819, he commenced the traffic betwixt the Clyde and the Mersey, and may be said to have been the first to send an efficient steamer to sea, capable of standing all weathers. This was the *Robert Bruce* the pioneer of so many fine vessels. Subsequently he built the *Superb*, *Majestic*, and *City of Glasgow*, all of which were employed on the station betwixt Liverpool and Greenock. The Clyde above the latter port, at that period, being too shallow to admit of their coming to Glasgow.

In the year 1826 Mr. Mills and a few friends built, specially for the trade betwixt London and Edinburgh, the celebrated steamer United Kingdom. This vessel was considered a great wonder in her day, and served to inaugurate that class of steamers, which contained all the luxuries of a palace on land, without losing any of their sea-going qualifications. After parting with this vessel and the others named, he resigned the trade to younger and fresher hands, but although he refrained in future from taking an active part in such speculations, he always felt proud of the aid he had given to the developement of this now great branch of our national resources

Mr. Mills was a Bailie of the Barony of Gorbals, long before the passing of the New Municipal Act, and a Bailie of Glasgow, the year before he was made its Chief Magistrate. His term of office as Lord Provost extended from 1834 to 1837, and in his several magisterial positions, he appears to have acquitted himself to the satisfaction of his

constituents and the citizens generally. In politics he was a Whig, and attached to the party that maintained the principles of that school which had Charles James Fox, Earl Grey, and other celebrated statesmen of the same stamp as their leaders.

In private life Mr. Mills was well known and highly respected. He died in Glasgow, on the 8th November, 1857, in the eighty-first year of his age. His remains rest, in the family vault, in the Necropolis.

George Mills, son of Provost Mills, died in Glasgow, aged 73 years, on 12th May, 1881. He was early connected with the Steam-shipping trade at Leith, and afterwards at Bowling. When only 27 years of age, during the time of his father's provostship, he contested the representation of this City, in the radical interest, against Lord William Bentinck, but although the favourite at the hustings, he was defeated at the poll by a considerable majority. At a later period he became a Newspaper Proprietor in Glasgow. Not meeting with the success which he expected, he again turned his attention to the Steamboat traffic. He built a Saloon Steamer, on a novel principle, which attracted much notice at the time, but ultimately proved a failure. Again he tried Journalism and started the North Star, the first Evening Newspaper published in Aberdeen. It had not, however, a very long existence. As a writer of Novels and Sketches of Scottish Life and Character he was more successful. His works are distinguished by humorous and graphic description, and are among the best of their class. The illustrations for his "Beggar's Benison" were executed by himself, and received the Commendations of George Cruikshank. He was a man of goodly presence, and had a pleasant and cheery manner, which never deserted him, through all the vicissitudes of his life. He left behind him one son and two daughters.

MEETING OF TOWN COUNCIL.
NOVEMBER, 1837.

ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS.

The Annual Election of Councillors for the City, took place on Tuesday, 7th November, 1837. On Friday the 10th, a meeting was held for the purpose of choosing the new Lord Provost, and four Magistrates. Provost Mills took the chair. His Lordship said, that although he had at one time been of opinion that his office as Chief Magistrate terminated on Monday last, he had been advised by persons well qualified to judge, that his duties did not cease until his successor was elected, and he should therefore keep the chair until that election took place.

Bailie Paul, as senior magistrate, said he understood it to be his duty to preside, and he now claimed that right. He disclaimed all personal feeling on the subject, but he would not shrink from asserting his just privileges. He desired that the opinion of Mr. Reddie, the legal adviser of the incorporation, might be taken as to the matter.

The Provost said the opinion of Mr. Reddie would not prevent him from adhering to his purpose. High as his opinion was of the legal knowledge of that gentleman, he had already determined to keep his seat and assert his right.

Bailie Paul—I also assert my right to the chair.

Mr. Gray, in a lengthened speech, contended that the Provost had a clear right, by the provisions of the Reform Act, to preside until the election of a successor. The Provost dared not leave his post, and any man who took the chair, would be acting in contravention of the express Act of Parliament.

Bailie Paul, as he had stated before, had no personal wish in the matter, but he would not allow the office he held to suffer by neglecting to assert his just rights. He claimed, as an act of justice, that Mr. Reddie's opinion should be read and engrossed.

The Provost had distinctly stated before, that at first he had been impressed with the opinion that his duties as Provost ceased on Monday last, but he had taken advice on the subject, and he was determined to

act on the advice he had received, whatever might be the opinion of Mr. Reddie, and notwithstanding his high respect for the legal attainments of that gentleman. He would act as he felt in duty bound, and retain his seat.

Mr. Paul, having again insisted that Mr. Reddie's opinion on the matter should be heard, it was read by Mr. Turner, and was as follows:—

Opinion with regard to the proceedings at the election of Lord Provost and Magistrates, on Friday, 10th November, 1837.—"I am of opinion, that, although the 24th Section of the Burgh Reform Act may authorise the individual elected Provost to remain a third year in office, without any new election as Councillor, and after he must otherwise have retired from the Council, this clause does not authorise such individual to preside at, and vote in, the election of his successor, at the meeting of Council directed to be held for that purpose. For such a construction of this clause would increase by one, the number of electors of the Provost and Magistrates, namely, the number of the members of Council entitled to vote at this meeting, from thirty-two to thirty-three ; and would thus be inconsistent with, and contrary to, the fundamental law of the constitution of the burgh, which limits the number of Councillors to thirty-two.

"By Section 17th, the election of the Provost and Magistrates is vested solely in the members of Council, and by Section 24th, provision is made for the retirement of the Provost, who has been three years in office, and ceased to be a member of Council, by the direction that the election is to be made by a plurality of voices, and the chief or senior attending magistrate to have a double or casting vote in the case of equality.

"A certain curriculum in office is fixed by the enactment, that a third of the Council shall retire every year, and the clause providing that the Provost and Treasurer shall always remain three years in office must have reference, for due extrication of the other provisions of the act, to this statutory curriculum, which according to the opinion I have already given, I conceive terminates at latest, with the act of declaration of the election of new Councillors.

"Nor does the circumstance of the individual who has been Provost for three years, being again elected a member of Council, make any difference, for such a re-election is merely an accidental event, which may or may not happen, and cannot, consistent with sound legal principle,

be held to affect the general and permanent construction of the statute.

"Upon these grounds I am of opinion that Bailie Paul, as senior Chief Magistrate, is legally entitled to preside at the meeting on Friday first, for the election of Provost and Magistrates."

8th Nov., 1837. (Signed) JAS. REDDIE.

The Provost conceived it to be his duty, notwithstanding the opinion just read, to keep his place until his successor should be elected.

Bailie Paul, I also consider it my duty to preside, and shall act as if I was in the chair.

Mr. Burns hoped Bailie Paul would not shrink from his duty. The office which Provost Mills held actually expired four or five days ago.

The Rev. Dr. Brown of St. John's previous to proceeding with the election, said prayers, after which the Provost mentioned that his first duty was to elect a successor.

Mr. Leadbetter asked ten minutes to consult with his friends, which was ultimately granted, Mr. M'Gavin protesting against the allowance.

The Provost then divested himself of his Gold Chain of office, observing as he laid it on the table, "The nearest and dearest must part." (a laugh.)

Mr. Stow here came into the chamber, Mr. M'Gavin protested against his being allowed to remain. Mr. Stow was however allowed to sit and vote, but his vote was not counted.

Mr. Douglas proposed Mr. James Hutchison for the office of Chief Magistrate.

Mr. Hutchison declined.

The Dean of Guild after a neat eulogium proposed Mr William Gilmour to the office, but Mr. Gilmour also declined.

Bailie Paul, after a high compliment to his character, begged to propose Mr. Dunlop. Bailie Bain seconded the motion.

Mr. Johnston nominated Bailie Fleming, which was seconded by Mr. R. Hutchison.

The Provost said he would give his vote for Bailie Fleming, and in case of an equality of votes would give him his casting vote also.

Bailie Paul—I will give my vote for Mr. Dunlop, and in case of an equality of votes, as legal chairman of this meeting I shall give him my casting vote.

The following is the state of the Poll for Mr. Dunlop:—The Dean of Guild, the Deacon Convener, Bailies Paul and Bain, Messrs. Campbell, Robertson, Kidston, Wilson, Tennent, Burns, Neil, Hope, Wright, Leadbetter, Gilmour, 15.

For Mr. Fleming:—The Provost, Bailies Small and Lumsden, Messrs. Douglas, Gray, J. Hutchison, Ure, M'Gavin, R. Hutchison, Turner, Bankier, Craig, Brand, Brock, Johnston, 15.

The Provost then said, as chairman of this meeting, I hereby give Mr. Fleming my casting vote and declare him the duly elected Provost.

Bailie Paul—And I protest, and declare Mr. Dunlop to be the duly elected Chief Magistrate, by the casting vote I now tender him, as legal chairman of this meeting,

Bailie Fleming then took the chair and was congratulated by the Lord Provost.

Mr. Fleming then returned thanks. For not one of those gentlemen who had felt it to be their duty to vote against him, did he entertain the slightest feeling of ill will, and he trusted he would be enabled to do the duties of his high office with effect; he should at least act with impartiality and honesty.

Mr. Dunlop, like his honourable competitor, also thanked the Council for the high honour they had conferred upon him in electing him the Chief Magistrate, and took his place on the right of the chair. He thought he was duly elected to the office of Provost, and he was supported in that opinion by the high authority of Mr. Reddie. Should it be found that that opinion was right, and the chair be awarded to him, he would expect that courtesy and kindly feeling which he should endeavour to give to all. (Cheers).

Both the Provosts then took the oaths prescribed by law. The late Provost adminstering the oaths to Mr. Fleming, and Bailie Paul to Mr. Dunlop.

Mr. Gray protested against Mr. Dunlop's induction and taking the oaths, as did also the Dean of Guild against Mr. Fleming's.

The following gentlemen were then unanimously elected Magistrates, viz:—Mr. James Campbell, Mr. Bain, Mr. Johnston, and Mr. Small.

Mr. Douglas—when we do agree our unanimity is truly wonderful. (a laugh).

Mr. Turner was chosen Water Bailie, Mr. Lumsden deputy.

MEETING OF TOWN COUNCIL, NOVEMBER, 1837.

ELECTION OF MAGISTRATES.

At a meeting of the River Trust on 17th November, Mr. Fleming took the Chair. Previous to proceeding with business Bailie Dunlop rose and protested against Bailie Fleming's occupancy of the Chair, he Bailie Dunlop, conceiving that he had the legal right to preside, and he hoped the seat which he occupied would be considered the proper Chair of the Council.

Mr. Gray protested against the claim of Bailie Dunlop and contended that Provost Fleming was the real Provost. Provost Fleming said he felt it to be his bounden duty to retain his seat and he should take care to keep it unless removed in due course of law. He hoped business would be allowed to proceed.

Bailie Dunlop thought that the most proper plan to adopt in the predicament was for both of them to retire until the matter should be legally settled, in which case the senior Bailie might preside.

Mr. Gray—I shall allow no such thing. I shall take care that our privileges are not compromised in that way. I shall not sit here while any such arrangements are gone into.

Provost Fleming thought the observation of Mr. Gray perfectly unnecessary. He, Provost Fleming had already expressed his intention and how he meant to act—of course he still adhered to that determination. He begged to state also that while he sat there it should be his most anxious desire to perform the duties of his office with propriety and impartiality.

The Trust then proceeded to the Election of the usual standing Committees.

Lord Provost Fleming proposed that Mr. Mills, late Lord Provost should be Chairman of the Committee of Management of the River. Mr. Mills in a short speech declined and proposed Mr. J. Hutchison. Bailie Paul seconded the nomination, which was agreed to.

Provost Fleming moved that Mr. Bell should be re-elected Deputy Chairman, which was seconded by Provost Dunlop and unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Brock was re-elected Convener of the Committe of Finance and Mr. Hope, Sub-Convener.

TOWN COUNCIL.

At a meeting of Council afterwards, both Provosts urged their claims to the Chair, but of course Provost Fleming kept possession.

Mr. Gray then entered a protest, not from any personal disrespect to Bailie Paul holding the office of Magistrate. The period for which he had been elected had ceased by the Borough Reform Act, and if he continued longer in office he did so at his own responsibility; he would not enter into the grounds of the protest, but satisfy himself with the announcement he had just made.

The Dean of Guild said the Reform Act was certainly the most wonderful piece of legislation that had ever emanated from the heads of men, as there appeared to be a hole in every clause of it.

Bailie Paul was not much afraid of the protest or of its consequences. He should have liked, however, to have seen Mr. Gray protest when the office of senior Magistrate was filled by one of his own friends.

A number of Committees for conducting Public Business were then filled up, upon which Mr. H. Tennent rose and said he hoped the gentlemen appointed would be more punctual in their attendance than hitherto. During the Reform period these Committees had not been nearly so well attended to as in former times.

Mr. Gray hoped Mr. Tennent would take the advice to himself.

The Council then adjourned.

BRIDGE TRUST.

There was quite a scene at a meeting of this Trust, on Wednesday, the 28th November, in consequence of the disputed Provostship, and no business was done.

The Dean of Guild, before commencing business, wished to put a question to the Town Clerk:—Since the election of Magistrates, he and other gentlemen had entered a protest, at every meeting of Council,

against Mr. Fleming being considered as Lord Provost of Glasgow; and those gentlemen with whom he had consulted before taking that protest, consented to engage in the transaction of the public business, with the utmost desire to remove every obstacle to its progress, on the express understanding that they should not be held as falling from that protest, and that no act of theirs should be considered as binding them to agree to the election of Mr. Fleming, or as compromising the right of Mr. Dunlop to the Chair. And yet it appeared from the answers lodged to the Bill of Suspension and Interdict, that this amicable concession on their part for the promotion of the public business, had been pleaded against them in the Court of Session, as evidence that Mr. Fleming had been recognised as legally inducted to the office, and as legally presiding at the transaction of the business of the Corporation. Conduct more unfair and ungentlemanly than the return that had been made for their gratuitous and generous concession he could not conceive, and that no undue advantage might in future be taken of their acts as Councillors, he now begged to ask the Town Clerk at whose request and by whose authority this present meeting had been called?

Mr. Turner was proceeding to explain, when,

Mr. John Boyle Gray, and Mr. Douglas, rose to order, and to protest against Mr. Turner giving any answer.

The Dean of Guild reiterated his question. Was he entitled to a reply or was he not? He contended that he was, and that as a member of the Trust he was entitled to ask the question, and to get a reply. The meeting had not been called by Mr. Dunlop, whom he held to be the Lord Provost of Glasgow *de facto*, under the decision of the Town Clerks, the legal advisers of the Council.

Mr. Gray said, that was a matter which was to be tried in a Court of Law, and the proceedings in that court could not be affected by anything done or said at this table. He protested against any answers being given by the Town Clerk either on one side or another.

Provost Fleming hoped that there would be no further speechifying about the matter. He wished to behave impartially, and give every one fair play. He hoped that gentlemen would content themselves with protesting, and allow the business to proceed.

Mr. H. Tennent addressing Provost Fleming, said, "Did you call this meeting?"

Provost Fleming said he did, and he had done so for the purpose of transacting some very necessary business, which he trusted they would be permitted to proceed with. He thought he had a right to call the meeting. He was the regularly inducted Provost.

Bailie Paul said he would not sit to hear Bailie Fleming say so. Bailie Dunlop in his opinion was the legal and fairly elected Lord Provost, and he understood that both the gentlemen who claimed to be elected were to act conjointly, and to sign the minutes.

Here there was a violent commotion and nothing could be heard in the multitude of tongues, except a word here and there such as, "we understood nothing," "certainly we did," "Provost Fleming is the legal Provost," "no such thing," &c., &c.

When the uproar had in some measure subsided, Bailie Paul, said, he hoped gentlemen would keep their tempers. A question had been put by the Dean of Guild to one gentleman and answered by another. Would gentlemen not be satisfied with that?

Provost Fleming considered Bailie Paul to have been quite out of order in the observations he had made.

Bailie Paul contended that he had been perfectly in order; not so Mr. B. Gray; but that gentleman had not been called to order.

Provost Dunlop—I am addressed as the "Lord Provost" in the card I have received to attend this meeting.

One or two of the Councillors enquired as to how this had occurred.

Mr. Turner said it had been agreed that they should act conjointly, "Provost Fleming, Provost Dunlop, or either of them."

Mr. Gray—upon my word this is a very fine proceeding. Who was it that had come to such an agreement or understanding?

Bailie Small disclaimed all knowledge of it.

Mr. Burns thought that Mr. Gray would wish to act as dictator to the Council. He (Mr. Burns) would take care he should not dictate to him.

Mr. Dunlop—I have been called to this meeting as the Provost, but I find Bailie Fleming occupying the Chair, which I protest against—and against his being considered Provost *de facto*.

The Dean of Guild said that immediately after the election of the double-headed Provost, it had been proposed by Mr. Dunlop to allow Bailie Paul to preside until the settlement of the matter in dispute; but

this had not been agreed to. Had Mr. Dunlop not been present to-day he would have considered the meeting an illegal one, and withdrawn; but as it appeared to have been called in the name of both, or either of them, he consented to remain.

Mr. Douglas said there was no such understanding, and no person had any right to take upon himself, to make such an arrangement. Mr. Dunlop was not in possession.

Mr. Dunlop—I am in possession, sir. The seat I occupy is the chair.

Mr. Douglas protested that the Magistrates had no right whatever to enter into the agreement in this matter in the way they appear to have done.

Mr. Cunningham, of Lainshaw, here rose to go away, upon which,

Mr. Douglas, as an old friend, advised him to keep his seat. The present meeting was a perfectly legal one, and of that there was no doubt.

The Dean of Guild—As it is not allowed by Mr. Douglas and his party that the Provosts are acting conjointly, I hold that this is not a legal meeting, and I shall therefore withdraw.

The Dean then left the chamber, followed by so many of his friends, as to leave the Trust without a quorum.

After some pretty hot discussion on the events of the day, the Trust adjourned.

RIVER TRUST.

A meeting of the River Trust, was held on Thursday, the 28th December, at which the supporters of the claims to the chair of both Provost Dunlop and Mr. Fleming were present, and in the whole history of the Trust, it may safely be said there has not been such a boisterous sederunt. In reports of this meeting it is said that, from the appearance of the parties at the first, it was evident that Greek had met Greek, and that the "tug of war" would immediately commence. Provost Dunlop having taken the chair, Mr. Turner was in the act of reading a memorial from the proprietors of a vessel which had received some damage, when Mr. John Boyle Gray entered the chamber, and immediately came to the front of the table with a paper to read, and which was afterwards understood to be a writ from the House of Lords. Not one word of it, however, could be heard, on account of the noise which instantly ensued. Bailie Paul and a dozen other members

of the Trust rose to order, Mr. Gray still continuing to read amidst hisses, groans, and calls on him to sit down. Mr. Leadbetter amongst others, also rose to order. He considered the conduct of Mr. Gray a gross insult to the Trust, &c. The noises and exclamations against his (Mr. Gray's) proceedings were continued, that gentleman still reading from his paper however, with the most unmoved determination, in the midst of the storm. The Deacon Convener suggested that two officers should be brought in to turn Mr. Gray out. (Great uproar.) Mr. Gray having finished his paper, he claimed that it should, along with his protest against the legality of the present meeting, be inserted in the minutes of the Trust. Before sitting down, he said he had now done the thing, and the Trust could act in the matter as they pleased. (Great disorder and disapprobation.)

Mr. Leadbetter said he could not agree to recording a document of which he had not heard one word.

Mr. Gray—That is your own fault. I decline to read it again.

The Dean of Guild said Mr. Gray had acted completely against the sense of the Trust, and there was no wonder that they were indignant at the insult which had been offered them.

Mr. Tennent said Mr. Gray had come in and interrupted the business of the Trust most unwarrantably.

Mr. Mitchell—Yes, he has intruded himself on the Trust most unfairly.

The discordance being still continued by a complete confusion of tongues,

Bailie Paul rose to order. There was no one there wishing to prevent Mr. Gray's paper from being entered on the minutes of the Trust, but it would be necessary that it should be first read over again. Mr. Gray had been interrupted because he had interfered with, and interrupted the previous business.

Mr. Gray said he had come there with a writ from the House of Lords, and which went to stop their proceedings. He had been insulted and interrupted in the reading of the document. That he considered an insult not to him, but to the House of Lords. (Laughter.)

Bailie Paul said no one there had the slightest intention of offering any insult to the House of Lords, and as sure was he that the House of Lords had no desire to insult them, (the Trust) but what they complained

of was that Mr. Gray had come in half-an-hour after the hour of meeting, and interrupted the proceedings.

Mr. Leadbetter and others disclaimed all intention of offering any insult.

Mr. Douglas said the House of Commons always suspended proceedings when a message came to them from the House of Lords; and surely so might this Trust. He hoped that Mr. Gray, out of courtesy, would again read the writ.

Mr. Gray—Well, in consequence of the personal request of Mr. Douglas, and of Mr. Douglas alone, I shall do so.

Mr. Douglas—Oh, yes, and of other gentlemen. (Laughter.)

Mr. Gray then read the document over again, which was only the order of the House of Lords to Mr. Dunlop to lodge answers to Mr. Fleming's appeal by the 17th January next.

Mr. Gray again protested for himself and all who should adhere to him, that Mr. Fleming of Claremont had the right to occupy the chair, and protested against Mr. Dunlop signing any deeds, or other papers, as Lord Provost of Glasgow, he (Mr. Dunlop) being liable for the consequences if he should do so. He likewise expressed his determination to address Mr. Fleming as Provost.

Mr. Mills and other gentlemen signified their adherence to Mr. Gray's protest.

Mr. Gray wished the interruption he had met with to be recorded also in the minutes, and that some one had even had the hardihood to call for officers to expel him while he was speaking.

Bailie Bain said it was Mr. Gray himself who had caused all the noise.

Mr. Mills (who did not appear to be present at first) enquired whether, in point of fact, Mr. Gray had been interrupted in reading the document.

Provost Dunlop said the clerk was in the act of reading a memorial, when Mr. Gray came in late, and commenced reading a paper, which he announced to have come from the House of Lords. He was certainly interrupted in doing so.

Mr. Gray—Yes, sir, and hissed and hooted.

Mr. M'Gavin said he had now acted as a trustee for four years, but never before had he witnessed such disgraceful conduct as had been shown towards Mr. Gray.

Bailie Paul—Is their any order from the House of Lords to serve

that paper on the Trustees of the River Clyde? He imagined it was only necessary to do so on Provost Dunlop.

Mr. A. Turner said there was no order on the subject.

Mr. Gray, turning his back to the chair, said he thought it would be as well not to meddle with the House of Lords.

Mr. Wilson—Address the Chair, sir!

Mr. Gray—I shall not take any advice from you, Mr. Wilson. I do not recognize Mr. Dunlop as the President of this Trust. I acknowledge that Mr. Dunlop has always acted as a gentleman, and I wish some others had done so. (Cries of order).

Mr. Tennent wished it to be recorded on the minutes that Mr. Gray had come in and interrupted the proceedings.

Mr. Gray said he was but ten minutes past the hour.

Bailie Paul would not sit and listen to such an assertion. It was a quarter after the hour, before there was a quorum of the Trust.

The Deacon Convener said it was at least twenty minutes after the hour before he (Mr. Gray) appeared.

Provost Dunlop said that if he had known that Mr. Gray was a messenger from the House of Lords they would certainly have paid him greater deference, but he (Provost Dunlop) thought he appeared as a Councillor only.

Thirteen gentlemen then gave in their names as protesters, along with Mr. Gray.

At a meeting of the Town Council on the same day Mr. Gray again rose and was proceeding to address "Lord Provost Fleming" when Mr. Leadbetter said he wished to know whether Mr. Gray appeared as a messenger from the House of Lords, or as a Councillor.

It was understood, of course, that Mr. Gray appeared only as a Councillor, and he was proceeding to go over the same ground as at the previous meeting of the Trust, when Mr. Douglas moved that the documents should be entered on the minutes as read, which was agreed to.

It was protested that the minutes of to-day should not be subscribed by Mr. Dunlop.

Bailie Paul cautioned the Council against following such advice. If they did so they would be guilty of breach of interdict of the Court of Session.

Mr. A. Turner said he had in his hand an opinion of Counsel anent

the late proceedings, and which had been transmitted at the request of a committee appointed at a late meeting. He considered it to be his duty to lay that paper on the table.

Mr. Douglas.—You had better not say what is your duty Mr. Turner.

A number of Mr. Fleming's friends protested against the paper being laid on the table.

Mr. Turner said he had no right to conceal it.

Bailie Small asked whether they were at present entitled to consider Mr. Dunlop as the Provost, to which Mr. Reddie replied in the affirmative.

Bailie Johnston held that the two previous meetings of Council were not legal.

Mr. Gray having asked Mr. Reddie if the opinion in the newspapers was his and having been answered in the affirmative he (Mr. Gray) proceeded to comment on it, expressing his dissent—of course.

The same gentlemen again adhered to Mr. Gray's protest.

Mr. Fleming laid on the table a bundle of papers, which he had lately received as Provost. Some of them, he said, might be of importance.

Messrs. Douglas and M'Gavin held the minutes of the two former meetings as no better than so much waste paper.

Bailie Paul gave notice that, in consequence of the growing evils caused by intemperance, he should move next day, that a Committee be appointed to take the matter into their serious consideration.

The assessors for the maintenance of the poor were then appointed, which in fact was all the business done at this meeting.

Provost Dunlop said he had felt it to be his duty to call the late meetings. The first he had called as early as possible after the decision of the Court of Session, and nothing he had done did he regret, as he would do so again in similar circumstances. The days chosen for the meetings were considered the most convenient.

Bailie Paul had said nothing in the absence of the gentlemen who declined to attend that he would not have said in their presence, and he assured them he was not now in the smallest degree ashamed of anything he had said. He had looked over his speech in the different papers, and he did not ask to alter one word of it. The other party

had said they were acting on legal advice. He should like to know on whose advice it was. His party were also acting on legal advice, and they were not ashamed to own their advisers.—After a rather long speech, the Bailie concluded with hoping that they would agree to differ in an amicable spirit.

Mr. Fleming said he would say two words, as his name had been mentioned by the modest and consistent Bailie Paul!—(Cries of order)—in the course of his speech. With regard to the hurry for the meetings, that was all fudge. What had been done at the Port Glasgow Harbour Trust after they did meet? Nothing at all that could not have stood for a fortnight. And they were to be blamed because they did not come to these meetings, and throw themselves into the lion's mouth. (Laughter.)

Mr. Gray then entered into a long defence of the line of conduct which had been pursued by Mr. Fleming and his party, in the course of his speech, hitting as hard as possible at Bailie Paul. Mr. Gray was asked what day he addressed the notice regarding the appeal to Mr. Dunlop?

Mr. Gray—On Sunday. (Disapprobation.)

Mr. Douglas—Yes, that was the best day, because it was to prevent his neighbour's ass from going astray. (Great laughter in which Provost Dunlop joined heartily.)

Mr. Gray having resumed and continued for a considerable time, ornamenting his speech with a good deal of action.

The Deacon Convener said he wondered if Mr. Gray's constituents allowed him to come there and take up the time of the Council from important business by spouting for hours. He thought the learned gentleman should be sent to the stage. He appeared to be acting in tragedy.

When Mr. Gray was about to reply,

Mr. Douglas said the Deacon Convener had paid Mr. Gray a very high compliment. His (Mr. Gray's) speech seemed to have a most tragical effect indeed on some of their opponents.

Mr. Gray said the Convener moved in the situation of a gentleman—

Deacon Convener—Yes, sir, I am a better gentleman than you! (Uproar.)

Mr. Robertson thought Mr. Gray should meet with Bailie Paul in the evening, and settle the matter between themselves.

Mr. Gray (to Mr. Robertson)—Yes, I dare say your time is very precious.

Mr. Robertson—I think it is more so than yours.

Provost Dunlop thought all that had been done by the other party in staying away from the meetings, might have been as well done by protesting. At least when he had been placed in similar circumstances with Mr. Fleming, both Mr. Douglas and Mr. Gray had instructed him that such was the case.

Mr. Douglas said the case was quite different.

Provost Dunlop—The grounds on which the other party had absented themselves had never been stated at the meeting on Wednesday. Had that been done, the Thursdays meeting might have been dispensed with.

Bailie Paul then rose to lay the opinion of Council as to the late meetings, and which is referred to by Mr. A. Turner, upon the table, when the uproar again began, and Mr. Douglas, followed by Mr. Fleming and his party, left the Chamber, amidst calls from them of "Adjourn."

Bailie Paul said they were in the very midst of the Council business.

Mr. Leadbetter said he thought it better, after all, just to adjourn. If they did not do so, they would have a repetition of to-day's proceedings.

The Deacon Convener—Yes, speeches of two or three hours length from Mr. Gray.

The Council then adjourned.

The following is a note of the opinion referred to above, and which was procured by the committee appointed for the purpose, from Mr. Duncan M'Neill, Mr. Charles Neaves, and Mr. J. Moncrieff—"Assuming that what shall be a quorum of the Council is not fixed otherwise than by the common law rule that a majority of the whole Council is required to constitute a legal meeting for the performance of corporate acts, we are of opinion that such legal meeting will be constituted by the presence of 16 out of 32 members of Council, if one of the 16 present be the Lord Provost, who, in a full assembly of the Council would be entitled to a casting vote." After some reasoning on the subject, the opinion concludes as follows:—"We are therefore of opinion that Provost Dunlop and those who adhere to him may, and ought to proceed with the business of the Burgh, as being sufficient to

constitute a legal meeting of Council ;—it will at the same time be only due to themselves and the public to give formal warning to their opponents to attend at every meeting that is held and to record the fact in their minutes. In the event of any of those who adhere to Mr. Dunlop being necessarily absent, and of the Council being thereby left without a quorum, we are of opinion that any other Members of Council acting under a concert to stay away would be liable to proceedings against them for the consequences that might thereby ensue to the city's affairs.

The determination of Mr. Mills to preside at the foregoing meeting, in opposition to the opinion of Mr. Reddie, the legal adviser of the Council, brought about, as we have just seen, the awkward dilemma of two Provosts being chosen, each with an equal number of votes. This in its turn, led to an action in the Court of Session, in order to determine which of the two was legally elected—Bailie Fleming or Mr. Dunlop. Against the decision of the Court of Session Bailie Fleming appealed to the House of Lords, and for some time, while the case was pending, the rival Provosts held meetings of Council, which were attended chiefly by their own supporters, and the course of public business was much impeded. The opinion of the Lord Justice Clerk on this remarkable case was as follows—

At half past twelve o'Clock on Saturday, the 16th December, the Court proceeded with the case of the Glasgow Provostship, when Mr. Duncan M'Neil was heard for Mr. Dunlop, and the Dean of Faculty (Hope) in reply for Mr. Fleming. The pleadings lasted until half past three o'Clock, when the Lord Justice Clerk delivered his opinion at great length finding. 1st—That the suspension was competent. 2nd—That it was not necessary to call any other party than Mr. Fleming—and on the merits—3rd, That Mr. Mills ceased to be Provost on the first Tuesday of November, and was not, as Provost entitled to enter the Council Room after that date. And, 4th—That the casting vote lay with, and was properly exercised by Bailie Paul. On these grounds he was quite clear, that the Bill should be passed and the Interdict granted. "Will any man tell me" said His Lordship, "that Mr. Wm. Mills a stranger, had any right to come into the Council Room and take the chair at the election of Magistrates for Glasgow? As well might any other person—even a porter from the street—have claimed a title to do so." And as he always

liked to speak his mind, and with every possible respect for the opinion of his friend Mr. Reddie, he differed from him in permitting that gentleman (Mr. M.) to preside along with Bailie Paul, on the Tuesday, at the declaration of the state of the poll. It had been pretended in the pleadings that Mr. Fleming had been inducted into office, but from the record it appeared that Mr. Dunlop had been equally inducted; and moreover, had been inducted by a legal magistrate; while Mr. Mills, not being the Chief Magistrate, could not legally administer the oath. It had also been asserted that Mr. Fleming had got the chain of office; in virtue of his election; but how he was put in possession of it does not appear from the record. For anything he (the Lord Justice Clerk) knew, Mr. Fleming might have taken it from his pocket—and would any man tell him that Mr. Mills had it not in his power, with equal right, to have put the chain round his own neck again, and exclaimed—"Gentlemen, I am the Lord Provost, because I have got the chain." But my Lords, I see also, in answer to the Bill, that the giving of the chain has been termed a solemn investiture; but in looking into the minutes of Council printed in the appendix, and subscribed by the Town Clerks, I observe that at the first meeting of Council, under the Reform Act, Mr. M'Gavin gravely proposed that the Cocked Hats, which, from time immemorial, had been considered as one of the badges of the magisterial office, should be discontinued, and that the Chain of office should be sold and the proceeds put into the treasury. What therefore, is in a chain more than a cocked hat, that the decoration of the Chain should now be termed a solemn investiture? For my own part, I think the Cocked Hats were of more importance than the Chains, and should not have been discontinued; for when Magistrates are called into a crowd, they might be readily recognised by their cocked hats, while the chains would probably be concealed. It has also been stated that Mr. Mills might have had a casting vote without a deliberative vote; but who ever heard of a Provost having a casting vote without a deliberative vote? It has likewise been maintained, that if the casting vote did not rest with Mr. Wm. Mills, neither could it with Mr. Paul, who was not a Magistrate. Now, if Mr. Paul is not a Magistrate, there is no Town Council. But when we look into the minutes of the 8th and 9th November, Mr. Paul is admitted by all parties to have been the acting Chief Magistrate, and the minutes of the 8th are subscribed by Mr. Mills himself. At the

meeting of the 10th, for the election of Magistrates, Mr. Paul is again designated the acting Chief Magistrate; and this minute is subscribed not only by Mr. Mills, but by Mr. Fleming also. Upon that day too the Council elected *four* Magistrates; but if they had considered that Mr. Paul was not a Magistrate they should have elected *five*. It had been said that Mr. Fleming had performed sundry acts as Lord Provost. If this was the case, Mr. Fleming was, of course under the circumstances, alone responsible. His Lordship concluded by declaring it as his clear and decided opinion that the interdict craved for by Mr. Dunlop against Mr. Fleming should be granted.

The other Judges, Lords Glenlee and Medwyn (Lord Meadowbank being absent in London) said they were prepared to have also gone at length into the case, but the whole subject had been so fully discussed by the Lord Justice Clerk, with whom they agreed in every particular, that they did not now consider it necessary.

List of the Names of the Members of the Town Council during the time of Mr. Henry Dunlop's Provostship, 1837-40.

1837-38.

WARD FIRST.

HUGH TENNENT.
WILLIAM CRAIG.
JOHN B. GRAY.
WILLIAM GILMOUR.
JAMES TURNER, *Bailie of the River.*
ROBERT M'GAVIN.

WARD SECOND.

JOHN URE, *Bailie of Provan.*
ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, *Bailie.*
JOHN BAIN, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM BANKIER.
ROBERT BRAND.
JOHN SMALL, *Bailie.*

WARD THIRD.

JAMES CAMPBELL, *Bailie.*
ROBERT HUTCHISON, *Master of Works.*
JOHN DOUGLAS.
HENRY BROCK, *Treasurer.*
WILLIAM MILLS.
JAMES HUTCHISON.

WARD FOURTH.

JAMES LUMSDEN, *Depute Bailie of River.*
JOHN NEILL.
HENRY PAUL, *Bailie.*
HENRY DUNLOP, *Lord Provost.*
WILLIAM WILSON.
DAVID HOPE.

WARD FIFTH.

RICHARD KIDSTON.
JOHN FLEMING.
JAMES BURNS.
WILLIAM ROBERTSON.
JAMES WRIGHT.
JOHN LEADBETTER.
WILLIAM BROWN, *Dean of Guild.*

THOMAS NEILSON, *Deacon Convener.*
JAMES REDDIE, WILLIAM DAVIE, ANGUS TURNER, } *Town Clerks.*
JOHN STRANG, } *City Chamberlain and Supt. of Works.*
WILLIAM HAIG, *Procurator Fiscal.*

1838-39.

WARD FIRST.

JOHN B. GRAY.
WILLIAM GILMOUR, *Bailie of Provan.*
JAMES TURNER, *Bailie of the River.*
ROBERT M'GAVIN.
ALEXANDER HASTIE.
JOHN WHITEHEAD, *Depute Bailie of River.*

WARD SECOND.

JOHN BAIN.
WILLIAM BANKIER.
ROBERT BRAND.
JOHN SMALL, *Bailie.*
ALEXANDER JOHNSTON.
JOHN HAMILTON.

WARD THIRD.

JOHN DOUGLAS.
HENRY BROCK, *Treasurer.*
WILLIAM MILLS.
JAMES HUTCHISON.
JAMES CAMPBELL.
ROBERT HUTCHISON, *Master of Works.*

WARD FOURTH.

HENRY PAUL, *Bailie.*
HENRY DUNLOP, *Lord Provost.*
WILLIAM WILSON.
DAVID HOPE.
PETER CUMMING.
WILLIAM BROWN.

WARD FIFTH.

JAMES BURNS.
WILLIAM ROBERTSON, *Bailie.*
JAMES WRIGHT.
JOHN LEADBETTER, *Bailie.*

JAMES BOGLE, JUN.
RICHARD KIDSTON, *Bailie.*
JAMES BROWNE, *Dean of Guild.*
JOHN NEILL, *Deacon Convener.*

JAMES REDDIE.
WILLIAM DAVIE, ANGUS TURNER. } *Town Clerks.*
JOHN STRANG, *City Chamberlain and Superintendent of Works.*
WILLLIAM FERGUSON, *Accountant.*
WILLLIAM HAIG, *Procurator Fiscal.*
DUGALD M'COLL, *Governor of Jail.*
DR. JAMES CORKINDALE, *Surgeon* do.
REV. JOHN FISHER, *Chaplain* do.

ALEX. WATT, *Warden of High Church Yard and Burying Ground.*
ROBERT LECKIE, *Warden of St. David's and Blackfriar's Burying Grounds.*
T. P. SHARPE, *Clerk to Stent Masters.*
JOHN MILLER, *Collector of Poor Rates.*
JAMES GIBSON, *Council Officer.*
JOHN GILCHRIST, *Chamber Keeper.*

1839-40.

WARD FIRST.

JAMES TURNER, *Bailie of the River.*
ROBERT M'GAVIN.
ALEXANDER HASTIE.
JOHN WHITEHEAD, *Depute Bailie of River.*
JOHN FLEMING.
JAMES DUNLOP.

WARD SECOND.

ROBERT BRAND.
JOHN SMALL, *Bailie.*
JOHN HAMILTON, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM BANKIER.
JOHN URE, *Bailie of Provan.*
ALEXANDER JOHNSTON.

WARD THIRD.

WILLIAM MILLS.
JAMES HUTCHISON.
JAMES CAMPBELL, *Treasurer.*
ROBERT HUTCHISON, *Master of Works*
WILLIAM BRODIE.
JOHN MITCHELL, *Bailie.*

WARD FOURTH.

HENRY DUNLOP, *Lord Provost.*
DAVID HOPE.
PETER CUMMING.
WILLIAM BROWN.
WILLIAM WILSON.
ROBERT FLEMING.

WARD FIFTH.

JAMES WRIGHT.
JOHN LEADBETTER.
JAMES BOGLE, JUN.
RICHARD KIDSTON, *Bailie.*

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, *Bailie.*
JAMES BURNS.
JAMES BROWNE, *Dean of Guild.*
JOHN NEILL, *Deacon Convener.*

JAMES REDDIE.
WILLIAM DAVIE, } *Town Clerks.*
ANGUS TURNER, }
JOHN STRANG, *City Chamberlain and Superintendent of Works.*
WILLIAM FERGUSON, *Accountant.*
WILLIAM HAIG, *Procurator Fiscal.*
HENRY MILLER, *City Marshall.*
DUGALD M'COLL, *Governor of Jail.*
DR. JAMES CORKINDALE, *Surgeon* do.

REV. JOHN FISHER, *Chaplain of Jail.*
ALEX. WATT, *Warden of High Church Yard and Burying Ground.*
ROBERT LECKIE, *Warden of St. David's and Blackfriar's Burying Grounds.*
T. P. SHARPE, *Clerk to Stent Masters.*
JOHN MILLER, *Collector of Poor Rates.*
JAMES GIBSON, *Council Officer.*
JOHN GILCHRIST, *Chamber Keeper.*

THE HON. THE LORD PROVOST, 1837-40.

Henry Dunlop of Craigton was born at Linwood in the year 1799. He was descended from an old and well known family, who had long held a conspicuous place among Glasgow Manufacturers. In the City, the firm was known as, Messrs. James Dunlop and Sons, Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers, with mills at Gateside and Levern, Barrhead. Mr. Dunlop entered the Glasgow Town Council immediately after the passing of the Reform Bill, and continued to be a member for many years. In 1836 he was made a Bailie, and in 1837 became Lord Provost of the City, filling that high office for the usual statutory term of three years, with great credit to himself and advantage to the community. Some years later, he entered freely into the Disruption Controversy taking a prominent part in the proceedings of the General Assembly, and seconding the motion for the suspension of the Strathbogie Ministers. Partly with the view of forwarding a non-intrusion policy in the Church, he, in 1841, contested in the liberal interest, the parliamentary representation of Buteshire, with Sir William Rae, Bart, but was defeated. For many years, Mr. Dunlop had a considerable share in the management of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, previous to its amalgamation with the North British. He likewise took a leading part in the business of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, and was assiduous in his labours as a member of the relief committee, during the distress caused by the failure of the cotton supply, at the time of the American civil war. Mr. Dunlop was Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Lanark—Deputy Chairman of the Clyde Trust—thirty years a Director of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, and three times Chairman of that body—twenty years Deputy Chairman of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company—ten years President of the Glasgow Bible Society, and Vice President of the National Bible Society. Although attached to the principles of the Free Church Mr. Dunlop took a deep interest in all institutions and agencies calculated to promote the

religious, moral, or social well-being of his fellow men. In his latter days, however, he withdrew himself almost entirely from public life. He visited a son in America and spent some time there. Shortly after his return to Scotland he went to reside in Edinburgh, where he might obtain the highest medical advice for an internal complaint from which he was suffering, and expired there on 10th May 1867, in the 68th year of his age. He was interred in the family burying place at Govan. Mr. Dunlop was twice married, and left, besides his second wife, a family of seven sons and two daughters. He was a man of amiable manners, high integrity, good general information, and was universally esteemed.

MEETINGS OF TOWN COUNCIL,
NOVEMBER, 1840.

ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS AND MAGISTRATES.

The Election of Councillors took place on Tuesday the 3rd November, 1840, and resulted in adding one to the majority which the Conservatives had previously possessed in the Town Council. In the first ward, which had long been considered the stronghold of the Glasgow Liberals, their candidates, viz., Messrs. Turner, Bell and Ord walked the course. Votes, it is true, were given for Mr. Gilmour, in the Conservative interest, but as this gentleman's name was used without his knowledge or concurrence, or without any exertion on the part of his friends, the numbers which were polled for him cannot be taken as any criterion of the state of political feeling in the ward. In the Second Ward Messrs. Small and Brand, liberals, were returned without opposition. In the Third Ward the contest was a very keen one; the Liberals concentrating their energies upon Mr. Anderson, Manufacturer, Candleriggs, in opposition to Messrs. Hutchison and Wingate, who were supported by the Conservatives. Mr. Anderson, however, occupied the lowest place on the poll from the commencement, and during the course of the day did not improve his position. He was finally rejected by a considerable majority. In the Fourth Ward, the contest, which lay between Mr. Dunlop (Lord Provost) and Mr. Bain, in the Conservative, and Messrs. Lumsden and Dixon in the Liberal interest, was one of the keenest which have been known in the election annals of Glasgow. Up till the last half hour the candidates kept so nearly abreast that it was impossible to predict, upon any reasonable grounds, to which side victory would ultimately belong. Mr. Lumsden had headed the poll during the greater part of the day, but the Conservatives made their final effort during the last hour, which resulted in placing both their friends at the head of the poll. In the fifth ward, Messrs. Leadbetter and Wright, Conservatives, were opposed by Messrs. Robertson and Pattison, Liberals. Here the Liberals neither intended nor expected to win, and the opposition was meant almost entirely to produce a diversion in the forces,

which might be beneficial to their friends, in the other more keenly contested Wards of the city. The consequence was, that the Conservative candidates kept the lead from the opening of the poll books, and finally won by a large majority.

The new Council met on Friday the 6th November, and after prayer by the Rev. Dr. Henderson of St. Enoch's, proceeded to business. Bailie Kidston the Senior Magistrate in the Chair. All the members were present with the exception of Messrs. James Dunlop, and Robert Hutchison.

Mr. Reddie presented a letter from Mr. John Fleming, accompanied with the Lord Provost's chain and seals of office. Mr. Fleming, in his communication, stated, that he now transmitted these badges, with which he had been invested in 1837. Till this time he had retained them, to show his conviction that he had been duly and legally elected to fill the office of chief Magistrate of Glasgow, although he had been subsequently prevented from discharging the duties. He now returned them on the expiry of the period for which he had been elected.

Bailie Kidston stated that the first duty which devolved upon them was the election of the Lord Provost. It fell to him to propose a successor to the late Chief Magistrate, and in doing so, he had much pleasure in nominating Mr. James Campbell to that office.

Mr. Henry Dunlop, the late Lord Provost, cordially seconded the proposition.

Mr. Alexander Johnston said—I rise to express my perfect concurrence in the nomination which has been made; and I hope that this election will be the means of putting an end to all the differences and animosities which have of late attended the proceedings of the Council. I believe a better appointment than that could not be made. We all know Mr. Campbell as a man of active business habits, of conciliatory manners, of honour and integrity, and I have no doubt he will fill the office with credit to himself and with satisfaction to the Council. While on my legs I beg to express my thanks to Mr. Dunlop for the fair, honourable, and courteous manner in which he has filled the office of Lord Provost, and I hope his successor will in this respect imitate his example.

Mr. Campbell was then declared duly elected, and invested with the chain and seals of office.

The Lord Provost said—I feel deeply gratified for the highly honourable position in which you have placed me, and especially for the manner in which that honour has been conferred. I wish I could assure myself of my ability to discharge the duties in such a manner as I would wish them to be discharged. I trust, however, to your support and indulgence where I may fail, for I feel I must fall short in performing those duties in the way they ought to be done, in the manner I would wish them, and as they have been performed by others, and not the least by my honoured predecessor.

The Lord Provost then proposed that Mr. Bain should be appointed to the vacant office of Bailie, seconded by Bailie Kidston and unanimously agreed to.

The Lord Provost then proposed Mr. Bogle to the office of Bailie of the River Clyde. Seconded by Bailie Robertson and agreed to.

Mr. Cumming was appointed deputy Bailie of the River.

The Lord Provost then proposed Mr. Wright to fill the office of Treasurer, vacant by his Lordship's elevation to the Civic Chair. Seconded by Mr. Leadbetter and agreed to.

Bailie Kidston begged to propose a vote of thanks to the late Lord Provost Dunlop, for his services during the last three years—for the courteous and diligent manner in which he had discharged his duties, and for the exercise of those qualities which were so well known, and so much respected by the Council.

Bailie Robertson most cordially seconded the proposal. He was sure that no gentleman deserved better at the hands of the Council, or the hands of his fellow citizens. He carried with him the good wishes of the entire Community, and certain he was that every member would join, in according to him the thanks of the Council.

The vote was carried by acclamation.

Mr. H. Dunlop expressed his acknowledgments to the Council. He could only say, that while he had the honour of filling the Chair, he had at all times the pleasure of acting with his brother Magistrates with the most perfect cordiality. He did not remember an occasion, indeed, in which the slightest difference of opinion had existed between them. He begged at the same time to express his gratitude for the efficient support which the Council had rendered him in the discharge of his duties.

Mr. Brown begged to move the thanks of the Council to Mr. Small, for the time, talent, and great pains which he had devoted to the service of the City as one of its Magistrates. The motion was seconded by Bailie Bain, and unanimously agreed to. Mr. Small returned thanks.

The thanks of the Council were thereafter voted to Mr. Turner and Mr. Whitehead, for the efficient manner in which they had respectively discharged the duties of Bailie and Deputy Bailie of the River Clyde.

These gentlemen returned thanks.

It was arranged, on the proposition of the Lord Provost, that the spare Gold Chain and Seal, which were now at the disposal of the Council, by the return of those held by Mr. Fleming, should be granted as a Badge of Office to the Bailie of the River, and Mr. Bogle was invested accordingly.

At a meeting of the Council on Thursday the 12th November Mr. Hastie moved that as Provost Campbell was the first Chief Magistrate since the passing of the Municipal Reform Bill, who had a house within the bounds of the City, the Council should revert to the usual plan in such cases, of ordering two ornamental lamps to be placed before his Lordship's door—Agreed to.

List of the Names of the Members of the Town Council during the term Sir James Campbell was Lord Provost, 1840-43, also the Names of the Council Officials.

1840-41.

WARD FIRST.	WARD SECOND.
Alexander Hastie.	John Hamilton, *Bailie.*
John Whitehead.	William Bankier.
James Dunlop.	John Ure, *Bailie of Provan.*
David Bell.	Alexander Johnston.
George Ord.	John Small.
James Turner.	Robert Brand.

WARD THIRD.

JAMES CAMPBELL, *Lord Provost.*
ROBERT HUTCHISON, *Master of Works.*
WILLIAM BRODIE.
JOHN MITCHELL, *Bailie.*
ANDREW WINGATE.
JAMES HUTCHISON.

WARD FOURTH.

PETER CUMMING, *Depute Bailie of the River.*
WILLIAM BROWN.
WILLIAM WILSON.
ROBERT FLEMING.
JOHN BAIN, *Bailie.*
HENRY DUNLOP.

WARD FIFTH.

JAMES BOGLE, JUN., *Bailie of the River.*
RICHARD KIDSTON, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM ROBERTSON, *Bailie.*
JAMES BURNS,
JAMES WRIGHT, *Treasurer.*
JOHN LEADBETTER.

WILLIAM GRAY, *Dean of Guild.*
GEORGE DICK, *Deacon Convener.*

JAMES REDDIE, WILLIAM DAVIE, ANGUS TURNER. } *Town Clerks.*
JOHN STRANG, *City Chamberlain and Superintendent of Works.*
WILLIAM FERGUSON, *Accountant.*
WILLIAM HAIG, *Procurator Fiscal.*
HENRY MILLER, *City Marshal.*
ALEXANDER WATT, *Warden of High Church Yard and Burying Ground.*
ROBERT LECKIE, *Warden of St. David's and Blackfriar's Burying Ground.*
T. P. SHARPE, *Clerk to Stent Master.*
JOHN MILLER, *Collector of Poor Rates.*
JAMES GIBSON, *Council Officer.*
JOHN GILCHRIST, *Chamber Keeper.*

1841-42.

WARD FIRST.

JAMES DUNLOP.
DAVID BELL.
GEORGE ORD.
JAMES TURNER.
JOHN WHITEHEAD.
ALEXANDER HASTIE.

WARD SECOND.

JOHN URE, *Bailie of Provan.*
JOHN SMALL.
ROBERT BRAND.
JAMES ANDERSON.
JOHN HAMILTON.
WILLIAM BANKIER.

WARD THIRD.

JAMES CAMPBELL, *Lord Provost.*
JOHN MITCHELL, *Bailie.*
ANDREW WINGATE.
JAMES HUTCHISON.
ALEXANDER BAIRD, *Bailie of the River.*
ROBERT HUTCHISON, *Master of Works.*

WARD FOURTH.

WILLIAM WILSON.
ROBERT FLEMING.
JOHN BAIN, *Bailie.*
HENRY DUNLOP.
WILLIAM CROSS.
JAMES LUMSDEN.

WARD FIFTH.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, *Bailie.*
JAMES BURNS.
JAMES WRIGHT, *Treasurer and Depute Bailie of the River.*

JOHN LEADBETTER, *Bailie.*
JAMES BOGLE, *Bailie.*
RICHARD KIDSTON.

WILLIAM GRAY, *Dean of Guild.*
GEORGE DICK, *Deacon Convener.*

JAMES REDDIE, WILLIAM DAVIE, ANGUS TURNER, *Town Clerks.*
JOHN STRANG, *City Chamberlain and Superintendent of Works.*
WILLIAM FERGUSON, *Accountant.*
WILLIAM HAIG, *Procurator Fiscal.*
HENRY MILLER, *City Marshal.*
ALEXANDER WATT, *Warden of High Church Yard and Burying Ground.*

ROBERT LECKIE, *Warden of St. David's and Blackfriar's Burying Grounds.*
T. P. SHARPE, *Clerk to Stent Master.*
JOHN MILLER, *Collector of Poor Rates.*
JAMES THOMSON, *Supt. of Streets & Buildings*
JAMES PATERSON, *Inspector of Weights and Measures.*
JAMES BROWN, *Council Officer.*
JOHN GILCHRIST, *Chamber Keeper.*

1842-43.

WARD FIRST.

GEORGE ORD.
JAMES TURNER.
JOHN WHITEHEAD.
ALEXANDER HASTIE, *Bailie.*
DAVID BELL, *Master of Works.*
GEORGE ANDERSON.

WARD SECOND.

JOHN SMALL.
JAMES ANDERSON, *Bailie.*
JOHN HAMILTON.
WILLIAM BANKIER.
ROBERT STEWART.
WILLIAM ALLAN.

WARD THIRD.

JAMES CAMPBELL, *Lord Provost.*
JOHN MITCHELL.
WILLIAM BRODIE.
ALEXANDER BAIRD, *Bailie of the River.*
DAVID M'KINLAY.
ANDREW ORR.

WARD FOURTH.

DAVID HOPE, *Depute Bailie of River.*
ROBERT FLEMING.
JOHN BAIN, *Bailie.*
HENRY DUNLOP.
WILLIAM CROSS.
JAMES LUMSDEN.

WARD FIFTH.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON.
JAMES BURNS.
JAMES WRIGHT, *Treasurer.*

JOHN LEADBETTER, *Bailie.*
JAMES BOGLE, *Bailie.*
RICHARD KIDSTON.

HUGH COGAN, *Dean of Guild.*
ANDREW FOWLER, *Deacon Convener.*
JOHN URE, *Bailie of Provan.*

OFFICIALS—Same as last year.

THE HON. THE LORD PROVOST, 1840-43.

SIR JAMES CAMPBELL, Knight, of Stracathro, Co. Forfar; born 3rd June, 1790; married 1822, Janet, daughter of Henry Bannerman, Esq., of Manchester, and had surviving issue—

1. James Alexander Campbell, L.L.D., M.P. for the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen, born 20th April, 1825; married 1854, Anne, daughter of Sir Samuel Morton Peto, Bart., and has issue.

2. Henry Campbell Bannerman, born 7th September, 1836, M.P. for the Stirling burghs; married 1860, Charlotte, daughter of Major-General Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.B.

3. Louisa, married to J. A. Bannerman, Esq., Manchester, and has issue.

Sir James Campbell had, besides four sisters (Helen, married to Alexander Fisher; Mary, married to George Langlands; Janet, married to Archibald Whitelaw; and Elizabeth, married to James Blackburn), three brothers—viz., 1st, an elder brother, John residing at Fonda, Co. Montgomery, New York, who married Mary Kennedy, and had issue John, William Henry, Mary Anne, and Helen; 2nd. Alexander, died unmarried; and 3rd. William, of Tillichewan, who married Margaret, daughter of Arch. Roxburgh, Esq., and died 2nd April, 1864, leaving issue.

The father of Sir James Campbell and the late William Campbell was farmer at Inchanoch, Port of Menteith, and lived there, as his ancestors had done for four generations, under the name of MacOran. The family tradition is that, about the year 1660, a young Campbell of Melford, who had killed a man in a duel and was outlawed in consequence, came in disguise to Menteith, and was received into the service of the Earl of Menteith. Before long he rose to have the principal charge in the Earl's household. It was believed that from the first the Earl was aware who the stranger was. He married a niece of the Earl's, Miss Haldane, daughter of Haldane, of Landrick Castle, and settled on the farm of

Inchanoch, belonging to the Earl of Menteith. He and his descendants bore the name of MacOran. So, at least the name was spelt latterly. Probably it was a contraction of MacCoirdhuinne, as the name was understood to mean, *Son of an honest man.* There was a saying in Menteith that "there never was a Campbell in Inchanoch, nor ever a MaOran out of it." In accordance with the belief that MacOran was only an assumed name, any members of the family who left the district of Menteith dropped the name MacOran and took Campbell. When Sir James Campbell's father, James MacOran, removed from Inchanoch to Glasgow in 1805 he took the name of Campbell, although he and his children had been registered at Port of Menteith as MacOran.

On the family settling down in Glasgow, James entered the service of a Mr. Paterson, Tailor and Clothier, and subsequently became a partner with him in the business, which they carried on together, for several years, in Brunswick Street. This firm having been dissolved, James went into partnership with his brother William who had then a small drapery shop in the High Street, and the brothers eventually established hemselves in business in Saltmarket. Their trade at this period was of a very limited nature, and their customers, generally, of the humblest description. Nevertheless, by continued attention and industry they were in course of time enabled to erect a large warehouse in the Candleriggs, in which, for many years afterwards, they carried on an extensive manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade. At that time the practice of higgling over the price of a retail article, was much more prevalent than it is now, and the Messrs. Campbell resolved, in order if possible, to effect a change for the better, to mark all their goods in plain figures at prices which would enable them in the end to do justice to themselves, their creditors, and the public. This system wrought well with them, and contributed greatly to the success of the firm. By adhering faithfully to it they gained the confidence of all parties, and the public came to buy freely, where they knew they could at all times, and without trouble, obtain fair value for their money. In 1842 the Messrs. Campbell opened an additional retail warehouse in Buchanan Street, but afterwards disposed of it, and in 1856, when removing to their present handsome and commodious premises in Ingram Street, they ceased to manufacture, and sold the retail portion of their business in the Candleriggs. Since that time they have confined themselves

exclusively to the wholesale trade. The firm of J. & W. Campbell has continued to be one of the foremost in the city.

Sir James and his brother William, so well known as Mr. Campbell of Tillichewan, were for a long time members of the Town Council, and Sir James occupied for the statutory period of three years—from 1840 to 1843—the position of Lord Provost. In 1837, he came forward as a candidate for the representation of the city, conjointly with Mr. Monteith of Carstairs; but as he stood in the Conservative interest, and as Glasgow, even at that distance of time, was a Radical constituency, he was, despite his great local influence, defeated by a considerable majority. His opponents on this occasion were Lord William Bentinck, Mr. John Dennistoun, and Mr. Robert Monteith, and after a hard struggle the election terminated with the following result:—

Lord William Bentinck,	2767
John Dennistoun,	2728
Robert Monteith,	2121
James Campbell,	2090

Again in 1841, while Lord Provost, he was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of the city, the poll terminating as follows:—

James Oswald,	2776
John Dennistoun,	2743
James Campbell,	2416
George Mills,	355

In every movement having for its object the promotion of the interests and well-being of Glasgow, Sir James always took an active and nseful part. Politically, his support and influence had an important bearing upon the fortunes of the Conservative party in the West of Scotland; and to the Established Church, of which he was all along a steadfast and warm adherent, he contributed unwearied service.

The following public events occurred during his reign:—

The reconstruction of the old Quay walls, the extention of the new Quays, and improving and deepening the Channel of the River Clyde, went on with far more vigour under the provisions and constitution of the new act, which came into force in August, 1840. The members of the Clyde Trust under that act, are the Lord Provost, the five Bailies, the Dean of Guild, the Deacon Convener, three Councillors from each of

the five Municipal Wards of the City, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, three Members elected by the Merchants' House, two Members elected by the Trades' House, two from the Gorbals Magistrates, the Provost of Anderston, and the Provost of Calton, in all 33 Members.

November 21, 1840.—The Princess Royal was born. On the arrival of the news in Glasgow, the City bells were set a ringing, and on Monday 23rd, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Councillors as well as a number of guests dined in the Town Hall at the Cross. On Tuesday the 24th, a banquet of cake, wine, and fruit was given by the Corporation to upwards of five hundred individuals in the Trades' Hall.

10th Feby., 1841.—The union of Upper and Lower Canada was proclaimed.

April 21, 1841.—The opening in the Glasgow Cross Steeple was ordered to be proceeded with.

May 4, 1841.—The Lord Provost, Magistrates and City Officials made the last recorded perambulation of the boundaries of the Royalty of the City.

The announcement of the birth of the Prince of Wales reached Glasgow on the morning of the 11th November, 1841. The City bells were set a ringing. The Magistrates and Council and a number of gentlemen met in the Portico of the Court House, foot of the Saltmarket and had cake and wine. Loyal toasts were proposed and a royal salute was fired by the military, and on the 15th inst., a grand banquet was given in the City Hall. Cake, wine and fruit were handed round and a number of loyal and patriotic toasts proposed.

In 1841 there used to be a good many squabbles between the Magistrates and Police Commissioners, and also between the Fire Insurance Companies regarding the Fire Engines going to fires beyond the boundaries of the city. On a November morning, about 3 o'clock, the Chief Magistrate of Calton called at the Lord Provost's house in Bath Street, and intimated to him that a very destructive fire had broken out in Barrowfield Spinning Mills, belonging to John Bartholomew & Company. The Lord Provost at once proceeded to the Police Office and ordered the Fire Engines to be turned out, but the Superintendent of the Fire Brigade told him that he had peremptory orders from the Commissioners not on any account to send the Engines beyond the bounds of the Glasgow Police under any circumstance. The Lord Provost determined to act

on his own responsibility, and directed the Watchmen to spring their rattles so as to get the Firemen gathered. The Watchmen instantly obeyed, and the Firemen got ready. His Lordship got on the top of the Engine and proceeded to the scene of conflagration. At the next meeting of the Commissioners they passed a vote of censure on the Lord Provost. One of the Commissioners desired to add that the Lord Provost, should he attempt to do so again, be taken into custody.

Dec., 1841.—The Town Council voted the sum of £200 to help in making a survey for a railway betwixt Glasgow and Carlisle.

20th Jany., 1842.—Mr. Edward Drummond, Private Secretary to Sir Robert Peel, was shot by a man named M'Naughton. Drummond died on the 25th, at his house in London, in his 57th year. M'Naughton, who was a native of Glasgow, was insane.

21st Jany., 1842.—The Boiler of the Telegraph steamboat burst at Helensburgh, when about 20 persons were killed.

18th Feb., 1842.—The Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway was opened for public Traffic. On the arrival of the first train from Edinburgh, a grand banquet was given by the Directors in the station, Queen Street.

30th May, 1842.—A person named John Francis fired a pistol at the Queen and Prince Albert. He was condemned to be executed, but the sentence was commuted to transportation.

1st June, 1842.—The Magistrates of Glasgow and of the various burghs, and several public bodies, Clergy and Professors met in the City Hall. The Masonic Lodges clothed and opened in their respective halls, and assembled in the City Hall, and proceeded from thence to Gartnavel, where the Lord Provost laid the foundation stone of the Royal Lunatic Asylum.

On Wednesday the 31st August, 1842, in compliance with a resolution of the Town Council of Glasgow, the Lord Provost, Bailies Bain, Leadbetter, Bogle, Treasurer Wright, Dean of Guild Gray, Convener Dick, Councillors Lumsden, Hastie and Ure went to Edinburgh to present an address to Her Majesty and Prince Albert on the occasion of their first visit to Scotland, and also a request asking Her Majesty to visit Glasgow. There were also addresses to Her Majesty from the Merchants' and Trades' Houses. The Royal Squadron arrived on Thursday 1st September at Grantown Pier. Her Majesty held a

Drawing Room at Dalkeith Palace, on the Monday following. The deputation from Glasgow attended the Levee.

18th Nov., 1842.—The Lord Provost laid the foundation stone of the County Buildings in presence of a large number of the inhabitants.

In 1843 the Cross, as it used to be called the Tolbooth Steeple Clock, was first lighted with gas.

11th Jany., 1843.—The freedom of the City was conferred on Richard Cobden, M.P.

18th Jany., 1843.—The New Corn Exchange, Hope Street, was opened.

18th May, 1843.—The secession of the non-intrusion Ministers of the Church of Scotland took place.

One of the burning questions which were developed during the civic reign of Sir James was that of a new Police Bill. As the statutory term of the old one was drawing to a close the minds of the Council and of the community were being severely exercised upon the preparation of a new one, and as there were various interests to serve the natural consequence was that the deliberations were far from being harmonious. At that period the districts of Anderston, Calton, and Barony of Gorbals enjoyed each a separate and independent burghal constitution, with Magistrates and Police of its own. Although no fewer than three Bills had been drawn up and submitted to Parliament, and although they differed widely in other respects, none of them sought to disturb this old arrangement of separate Burghs. Finding party feeling so conflicting in Glasgow the Imperial Government refused to sanction any of the Bills which had been sent up, and gave notice that if Glasgow could not agree the Government would bring forward a Bill next session. This they resolved to do, and in the interim the Lord Provost was solicited for his opinions as to the wishes and requirements of the city. To this request his Lordship complied, as a private individual and without in any way committing himself or others to the provisions of any Bill that Government might supply.

In due time a Government Bill of a very comprehensive nature was sent down for the consideration and approval of the Magistrates and Council, and then it was discovered that his Lordship had given his advice without consulting either his brother Magistrates or the Council. This discovery roused a storm of indignation, not only against the Lord

Provost, but also against the Goverment for daring to interfere in the management of local affairs. Previous to 1843 (the last year of Mr. Campbell's civic reign) his friends were a majority in the Council, but this year they were in a minority, and steps were at once taken to bring his Lordship to book for having betrayed the Trust reposed in him.

On the 13th March, at a meeting of Council, Mr. Lumsden (afterwards Lord Provost) moved a series of resolutions against the Government Bill, and concluding with one which ran as follows:—

"That they (the Council) feel it to be their painful duty to express their strong disapprobation of the conduct of the Lord Provost in regard to this contemplated measure of the Government; and that they regard his communications with the Lord Advocate and the other officers of the Government (in so far as these communications were gratuitous and unasked) as officious and obtrusive—in so far as they were made without the knowledge of his brother Magistrates, and of this Council—as uncandid and disrespectful towards both, and being in their purport and tendency, directly at variance with the expressed opinion and wishes of the Council, and of the inhabitants of the city—as an unjustifiable perversion of that influence and authority which attaches to that high office which he holds."

In some closing remarks Mr. Lumsden said,—"I can assure you that there is no personal disrespect towards your Lordship. Your private character stands above all suspicion. I believe your goodness of heart and amiable qualities are such as to have secured for you, up to the commission of the present mistake, the good opinion of your fellow citizens; perhaps to as great a degree as any Chief Magistrate who has preceded you."

A discussion ensued in which the motion was supported and opposed with a good deal of warmth; at length Bailie Leadbetter rose and said, the Lord Provost had been pointed at in a very disagreeable manner, but he felt satisfied from what he knew of his Lordship's character and of the pure motives which actuated him, that nothing but a sense of duty could have induced him to take the part he had done in reference to this measure. When he considered the state of matters now, as compared with last year, it appeared to him that Government was called on to interfere. There were three Bills before Parliament for continuing the existing system of separate places of management, while at the same

time there was a tacit acknowledgement that such a measure as that which had now been taken up by the Government was necessary for the public interests. Under the circumstances it was the duty of a parental Government, seeing that the parties could not agree among themselves, to step in and do that which was called for, and which they would not do themselves. He would therefore move,

"*First*, that the interference of the Government at such a juncture, when three Bills are about to be introduced into Parliament to continue a system of criminal police with divided jurisdiction and separate management, is a proper exercise of the power of the national Government and has our approbation. *Second*, that the extention of the Municipality to the Parliamentary boundary is neither desirable nor attainable. *Third*, that the Lord Provost under the peculiar circumstances has acted under a strong sense of public duty and deserves the thanks of the community. *Fourth*, instruct the commissioners of Police to alter their Bill, so as to harmonise with the Bill to be introduced into Parliament by the Government."

These motions being seconded and discussed, and the Lord Provost heard in his own defence, the vote was taken—for Mr. Lumsden's motion, 18; for Bailie Leadbetter's amendment, 13. The vote of censure was therefore agreed to by a majority of five.

The following was the state of the vote:—

For Mr. Lumsden's resolutions—Bailies Hastie and Anderson; Messrs. Mitchell, Ord, Orr, G. Anderson, Mackinlay, Cross, Whitehead, Allan, Bankier, Hamilton, Stewart, Bell, Brodie, Turner, Small, and Lumsden—18. For Bailie Leadbetter's amendment—The Lord Provost; Bailies Leadbetter, Bain, and Bogle; the Dean of Guild; Messrs. Robertson, Wright, Baird, Dunlop, Kidston, Fleming, Burns, and Hope—13.

The Committee was then appointed to carry out the resolutions.

An appeal was drawn out against the Bill of the Government, and signed by the Lord Provost, and a deputation appointed to proceed with it to London, but an end was put to these proceedings by the withdrawal of the Bill by the Government. The vote of censure does not appear to have affected in the least degree the action or influence of Sir James in his relation to the Council.

April 21st, 1843.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex died.

The following Sunday the Magistrates attended Divine Service in St. George's Church where a Funeral Sermon was preached.

May 4th, 1843.—The Town Council voted a Congratulatory Address to Her Majesty on the occasion of the birth of the Princess Alice.

While Mr. Campbell filled the Civic Chair, the Heir Apparent to the the throne was born, and in consequence of that auspicious event, and the services rendered by him in connection with the rejoicings and festivities, Her Majesty conferred upon him the honour of knighthood.

On the 14th January, 1868, Sir James was entertained at a banquet, in the Corporation Galleries, in recognition of his private worth and his public services as a citizen of Glasgow. The banquet was so far official that the Lord Provost (Mr. James Lumsden) occupied the chair, and he was supported by most of the leading men in Glasgow. In proposing the health of Sir James, his Lordship said—"That for many years he (Sir James) had taken an active part and still takes a deep interest in municipal affairs, that he is well known as a warm and attached friend, and a judicious counsellor, ever ready, not only to lend his name and open his purse for the furtherance of all measures leading to the improvement of his fellow citizens, but also ready to take such share in the execution of those measures, as shows his earnest desire to accomplish whatever he takes in hand."

During the last decade of his life Sir James spent most of his time at his pleasant country residence, Stracathro, near Brechin, but his interest in the West Country and its affairs did not diminish. He will long be remembered for the active part he took in municipal and political matters, and for the extent to which he contributed to charitable objects.

Sir James died 10th Sepember, 1876, aged 86 years.

MEETINGS OF TOWN COUNCIL
NOVEMBER, 1843

ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS AND MAGISTRATES.

The Municipal Elections took place on Tuesday, the 7th November, 1843, in accordance with the statute, and passed off more quietly than on any occasion since the passing of the Burgh Reform Bill. The Conservatives for this year at least, declined to interfere in any manner with the Elections and accordingly ten Liberals were returned, in the room of six Conservatives and four Liberals, who retired in ordinary course. As a matter of legal form, polling booths were erected, and votes recorded, but the proceedings did not create the slightest interest. Summing up the votes given for the highest Candidates in each Ward, the total number was only 1,050, while the Burgh constituency, amounted to 5,398, exclusive of the Parliamentary.

At the Election the previous year the state of parties in the Council stood thus:—Liberals, 18; Conservatives, 14; majority for Liberals, 4. In consequence of Tuesday's Election, the balance stood, Liberals, 24; Conservatives, 8; majority for Liberals, 16.

A statutory meeting of Town Council was held on Friday, 10th November, 1843, for the purpose of electing a gentleman to the Provostship, and Bailies in the room of those whose time of office had expired, and for making the usual yearly official appointments—Bailie Bogle, senior Magistrate, in the chair. All the members of Council were present, with the exception of Mr. R. Kidston. The meeting was constituted with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Craik of St. George's.

Bailie Hastie then rose to address the Council, but he had only uttered a word or two, when

Mr. Bankier said, he had one remark to make before they proceeded to elect a Lord Provost. From past experience he thought it was the duty of the Council to ask some sort of pledge or guarantee from the gentleman appointed to that high office, that he would not use the influence conferred upon him in virtue of his situation with regard to any business or matter which the Council might take up, in opposition to the

opinions of the majority of that body. He held it to be very necessary, both in local and national affairs, to take care that influence should not be given to any individual, to be used either against the majority of a Council, or the majority of a constituency.

Mr. Bell said, he had no objection that out of doors pledges should be demanded, both publicly and privately, as to the future conduct of a candidate for office, but he would humbly state that under the circumstances—just before the gentleman was to be elected—he did think it most unconstitutional.

Mr. Robertson said he perfectly agreed with Mr. Bell. This was the first attempt which had been made to introduce such a practice, and he hoped it would receive no countenance. He entirely disagreed with Mr. Bankier.

Mr. Hope likewise expressed his disapproval of Mr. Bankier's suggestion, and his cordial concurrence in the observations of the other twc gentlemen who had spoken on the subject. He considered any one who accepted of the office, by binding himself to Mr. Bankier's proposition, would degrade that chair as well as sell his independence.

Bailie Hastie again rose. He supposed there was no question before the Council, and the first duty on the present occasion was to elect one of their own number to act as chairman of that Council, and also as Chief Magistrate of Glasgow, for the ensuing three years. Permit me, he continued, before saying more on this subject, again briefly to allude to the gentleman who was recently our chairman, and I only do so for the purpose of stating, that excepting on one occasion—that exception, however, being a very important one—Sir James Campbell, during the time which he occupied the chair, acted with a majority of the Council, as well as in a minority, and discharged all the onerous duties of Chief Magistrate creditably to the Council, creditably to himself, and, I believe, satisfactory to the whole community. (Applause.) The office of Chief Magistrate being the highest which we have it in our power to bestow, I consider a gentleman who has long served and well served the public should receive that office, and in looking round this Council I can see no one who has so long and so zealously served in that capacity as my friend Mr. James Lumsden. (Applause.) I believe it is now nearly thirty years since he began to take an interest in public affairs, and, as a Town Councillor and a Magistrate, he has done everything to promote

whatever is either useful or ornamental in our public institutions, Mr. Lumsden is a warm patron of every beneficent project, and his services to the citizens of Glasgow in one instance cannot be overrated. I allude to that charitable institution (the Royal Infirmary), with which his name is so much connected; but what he has done in this respect is as well known to you as to me. I therefore feel it unnecessary to say more, and will simply propose that Mr. Lumsden be elected Lord Provost for the next three years. Mr. Lumsden, I am quite sure, will discharge the duties of that office with humanity and justice, and in a way to reflect credit on this Council.

Bailie Anderson said he considered that from the long and deep interest Mr. Lumsden had taken in the public affairs of the city of Glasgow, and the very efficient assistance he had rendered in conducting their charitable institutions, no gentleman present was so much entitled to be called upon to enjoy the highest dignity the Council could confer. He fully concurred in the remarks which had been made by Bailie Hastie, and begged leave to second his motion.

The election of Mr. Lumsden was agreed to *Nem. con.*

Bailie Bogle, in investing the Lord Provost with the insignia of office, said that from the difference between them in political sentiments he would possibly not be believed in offering his cordial congratulations to the Lord Provost. He did so, however, sincerely, and was perfectly satisfied that he (the Lord Provost) would perform the various duties of the office, conduct himself in that chair, and carry on all the business of the community, with credit to himself, and advantage to the citizens at large.

The Lord Provost elect then took the oath of abjuration, the oath of allegiance, and the *oath de fideli.* His Lordship having taken the chair, spoke as follows:—I do assure you that I feel great diffidence in taking this chair, in the novel position your kindness has placed me; at the same time I cannot but express the pleasure I feel in returning you my warmest thanks for the honour conferred upon me. I may well be proud in being so unanimously called upon to preside over the Municipal Council of my native city; but gentlemen, I have many misgivings, and great fears, that, for a time at least, I may be found deficient, and not possessed of that experience and tact so essential to the proper fulfilment of the office. But, depend upon it, gentlemen, it will be my study to

make up for my deficiency in that respect, by a more close attention to business details; and I shall do everything in my power not only to merit your approbation, but that of the citizens at large. (Applause.) As your Chairman, I trust I will never forget the courtesy and respect due to every member of Council. Here I shall endeavour to know no shade of politics—no difference in religious creed—no personal friendship or animosity to any one in the discharge of my varied public duties. (Cheers.) With these resolves, I cheerfully accept the important office; and shall exert myself, to the best of my ability, to maintain with credit, the honourable and elevated position in which I am now placed; and, craving the kind indulgence of the Council, and the able assistance of my colleagues in the Magistracy, I again assure you that no effort will be wanting on my part to promote the comfort, welfare, and prosperity, of every individual in this great community. (Cheers.) He would take this opportunity of making a remark in reference to what had fallen from Mr. Bankier, and although he considered it quite unnecessary, he would not shrink from it on that account. He would at all times endeavour to pay attention to the recorded wish of this Council, and beyond that he did not think they would expect him to go. He begged leave again to thank them for the honour they had conferred upon him.

Mr. Bankier thanked the Lord Provost for the frank way in which he had made the statement in reference to his observation. It was all he expected and all he wished.

Mr. Wm. Robertson expressed his satisfaction at the election of Mr. Lumsden, and assured his Lordship that, though differing in politics, he would support him in the performance of his duty, as cordially as he did any former Lord Provost.

The Lord Provost said it was now his duty to suggest for their acceptance three gentlemen to fill the places of the retiring Magistrates, and he wished to know whether he would propose them all at once, or *seriatim?*

Mr. Reddie said it would be best to elect the Magistrates one by one.

The Lord Provost said that the first upon his list was Bailie Anderson, who, he proposed, should be re-elected.

The Dean of Guild seconded the motion.—Agreed to.

The Lord Provost said the next in order was his well-tried friend, Mr. John Hamilton.

Bailie Bogle seconded the motion, which was also agreed to.

The Lord Provost said the next gentleman he had on the list was Mr. John Whitehead—a gentleman long connected with them in the management of the city, and a most efficient Councillor. (Applause.)

Mr. W. Robertson seconded the motion, which was also agreed to.

Mr. Ord, on the motion of the Lord Provost, seconded by Mr. Cross, was elected Treasurer.

Mr. M'Kinlay, on the motion of the Lord Provost, seconded by Mr. W. Robertson, was elected River Bailie.

The Lord Provost then proposed that Mr. Stewart should be elected Depute River Bailie.

Mr. Bell said it had been laid down again and again that the Bailies were elected for more than one year, and unless Mr. Hope had resigned his situation he did not think his Lordship would be guilty of the injustice of wishing that gentleman to retire.

Mr. Stewart said he would consider it a personal favour if Mr. Hope would accept the office.

Mr. Bell said Mr. Hope was in office, and he would certainly protest against any departure from the common practice. He was sure it would not be proper to entertain such a proposal without his sanction, and an intimation to that effect received three weeks before the election. He beseeched them, as they had the eyes of the City of Glasgow upon them, to proceed on that honest and straightforward principle of reform established by the Burgh Reform Act.

The Dean of Guild said the former practice was, for the Depute to succeed to the river Bailieship.

Bailie Hastie said he believed that was the practice, but it had been altered.

Mr. Cross said this involved a question for Mr. Reddie. It was a matter of law.

Mr. Reddie said he thought the election of Depute should follow the election of Principal.

Mr. Hope said he had not intended saying one word on the subject, and so would have let it pass by in silence, but for the observations of Mr. Bell. He had served an apprenticeship to the office, and certainly it would look strange if now he was still to continue to act as apprentice to a younger

apprentice. In regard to Mr. M'Kinlay, he knew none in the Council that he would more readily act with than that gentleman; but still, under the circumstances of the case, he declined to be elected.

Mr. Stewart was then elected.

The Magistrates having taken the usual oaths, the Council proceeded to the appointment of gentlemen to represent the Corporation in the several public institutions of the city; some of these gentlemen were not members of Council:—

Directors of the Royal Infirmary—Messrs. M'Kinlay, G. Anderson, W. Robertson, J. Small, J. Turner, W. Brodie, W. Allan.

Manager of the Royal Infirmary—Bailie Hastie.

Directors of Stirling's Library—Bailie Hastie, Bailie Whitehead, and Mr. Cross.

Bridewell Commissioners—Bailie Hamilton and Mr. Burns.

Director of the Blind Asylum—Mr. Small.

Director of Lock Hospital—Mr. Turner.

Clyde Commissioners—Mr. G. Burns, Mr. W. P. Paton, Mr. A. G. Kidston, Mr. Wm. Connal, Mr. D. Chapman, and Mr Arthur Pollock.

Directors of Lunatic Asylum—Mr. Bankier, and Mr. M'Kinlay.

Bailie of Provan—Mr. John Ure.

Director of the Lying-in-Hospital—Mr. M'Phail.

Member of Pilot Board—Mr. James Burns.

Bridge Commissioners—Mr. John Pollok, Mr. Wm. Gilmour, Mr. A. G. Kidston, Mr. W. P. Paton, Mr. C. Gray, Mr. William Dunn, Mr. Walter M'Nee, Mr. Archibald Edmiston, Mr. G. L. Walker, Mr. Wm. Gray, Mr. Walter Buchanan, Mr. Wm. Watson, Mr. Henry Taylor, Mr. Wm White, Mr. John Binnie, Mr. Wm. Richmond, Mr Allan Gilmour, Mr. Alex. Broom, and Mr. Wm. Sloan.

Inspectors of Prisons—Messrs. Bankier, Stewart, and Bryson.

Court-House Commissioners—Messrs. Bankier, Small, Brodie, G. Anderson, and A. Orr.

City Chamberlain—Mr. John Strang.

Town Clerks—Messrs. Reddie, Davie, Turner, and Forbes.

Procurator-Fiscal—Mr. Haig.

Collector of Poor's Assessment—Mr. John Miller.

Collector of Cess—Mr. Sharp.

City Marshal—Mr. H. Miller.

The Council then adjourned.

List of the Names of the Members of the Town Council during Mr. James Lumsden's Provostship, 1843-46.

1843-44.

WARD FIRST.

JOHN WHITEHEAD, *Bailie.*
ALEXANDER HASTIE, *Bailie.*
DAVID BELL, *Master of Works.*
GEORGE ANDERSON.
GEORGE ORD, *Treasurer.*
JAMES TURNER.

WARD SECOND.

JOHN HAMILTON, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM BANKIER.
ROBERT STEWART, *Depute Bailie of River.*
WILLIAM ALLAN.
JAMES ANDERSON, *Bailie.*
JOHN SMALL.

WARD THIRD.

DAVID M'KINLAY, *Bailie of the River.*
JOHN MITCHELL.
WILLIAM BRODIE.
ANDREW ORR.
ROBERT BRYSON.
DUNCAN M'PHAIL.

WARD FOURTH.

WILLIAM CROSS.
ROBERT FLEMING.
DAVID HOPE.
JOHN WILSON.
JAMES LUMSDEN, *Lord Provost.*
JOHN ROBERTSON.

WARD FIFTH.

JAMES BOGLE, *Bailie.*
RICHARD KIDSTON.
JAMES BURNS.
WILLIAM ROBERTSON.
DAVID DREGHORN.
ROBERT ORR.

HUGH COGAN, *Dean of Guild.*
ANDREW FOWLER, *Deacon Convener.*
JOHN URE, *Bailie of Provan.*

JAMES REDDIE,
WILLIAM DAVIE,
ANGUS TURNER,
ARTHUR FORBES,
} *Town Clerks.*

JOHN STRANG, *City Chamberlain and Superintendent of Works.*
WILLIAM FERGUSON, *Accountant.*
WILLIAM HAIG, *Procurator Fiscal.*
HENRY MILLER, *City Marshall.*
ALEXANDER WATT, *Warden of High Church Yard Burying Ground.*
ROBERT LECKIE, *Warden of St. David's and Blackfriar's Burying Grounds.*
T. P. SHARPE, *Collecter of Cess and Clerk to Stent Masters.*
JOHN MILLER, *Collecter of Poor Rates.*
JAMES PATERSON, *Inspector of Weights and Measures.*
JAMES BROWN, *Council Officer.*
JOHN GILCHRIST, *Chamber Keeper.*

THE HON. THE LORD PROVOST, 1843-46.

James Lumsden of Yoker Lodge was born in Glasgow, in a house in Argyle Street, nearly opposite Virginia Street, on the 13th November 1778, and died in his house in St. Vincent Street on the 16th May 1856, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

His father was an engraver, and the publication of cheap coloured pictures of Sir William Wallace, Rolla, Young Norval, Flora Macdonald and other popular characters, formed, at one time a lucrative part of Mr. Lumsden's business. It was, we believe, in the production of these primitive works of art, prior to the days of illustrated newspapers, that the late Sir Daniel Macnee, commenced his distinguished career as a painter. Of our great landscape painter, Mr Horatio M'Culloch, Mr. Lumsden was likewise the earliest patron. Mr. Dougald Moore, the poet, was originally in Mr. Lumsden's employment. His first volume, "The African, a Tale and other Poems," was published under Mr. Lumsden's auspices and gratefully inscribed to him by the author. "The Glasgow Commercial Memorandum Book" was first issued by Mr, Lumsden in 1816, and is thus among the oldest and steadiest of our annuals. As a stationer he cultivated a business of the largest extent, and the firm of Messrs. James Lumsden & Son, still ranks high among our commercial establishments.

As a matter of course, the services of so able and active a man were not long in being secured to the public. Early in the present century, Mr. Lumsden commenced his career of usefulness as a commissioner of Police, and in 1822 he became a member of the Town Council under the old regime. for nearly forty years, his name figures in connection with almost all our public boards. The funds of the Royal Infirmary never were in so flourishing a state as during his treasurership. He beat up for subscriptions in all quarters, obtained benefits for it in the theatre and concert-room, and left no stone unturned to augment its revenues and extend its usefulness. In whatever he undertook he maintained a similar amount of zeal. As a promoter of the fine arts, of education, and of

every benevolent work he had few equals. He never seemed to forget anything he had on hand, or to allow an opportunity to slip in pushing forward any object in which he happened to be interested. A liberal in politics, he took an active part in most of the popular agitations of the day. Mr. Lumsden was, in fact, a power in the city—could sway popular elections by his individual exertions—make or unmake Members—and decide the fate of candidates for almost any public situation within the boundaries of St. Mungo. In 1843 he succeeded Sir James Campbell as Lord Provost. This was the culminating point in his career. In honour of the event he was publicly entertained, during the close of the same year, by the Incorporated Company of Stationers, of which he had been thrice president. As first magistrate of Glasgow, he had the honour of presiding at the Free Trade Banquet, held in the City Hall, on the 10th of Jan., 1844, in which Messrs. Cobden and Bright and Colonel Thomson were present, and at which the Hon. Fox Maule, (Lord Panmure), made his memorable declaration in favour of Corn Law Abolition. In the same capacity, it fell to his lot, in 1846, to present the freedom of the city to Lord John Russell, and afterwards to fill the chair at a dinner given to his Lordship in the Town Hall. As Lord Provost of Glasgow, he had also the honour, in 1845, of dining with his Majesty Louis Philippe at the Tuileries. The particulars of the latter event he was accustomed to narrate to his friends in a manner at once racy, graphic, and characteristic. Mainly through his exertions the Municipality of Glasgow was extended to its present dimensions, and the various suburban districts of the city were united under one jurisdiction. This event he celebrated in a sumptuous banquet, given in the Town Hall, at his own expense, to the members of the Corporation, many of the leading citizens, and numerons noblemen and gentlemen from the neighbourhood.

It is scarcely possible to name a single local cause, or event of a public nature, with which the name of Mr. Lumsden is not intimately associated. He was the builder of the Model Lodging-Houses, the founder and patron of the Glasgow Native Benevolent Society, the active and efficient promoter of every public improvement. The Clydesdale Bank, the New Gas Company, and other joint-stock concerns sprung into existence chiefly through his individual enterprise. As a member of the River Trust, he had aided in the gradual widening and deepening of the

Clyde to fit it for the vast commerce of which it is now the highway. He had watched the growth of steam navigation from its infancy, and was perhaps the last survivor of the little party who had accompanied Mr. Henry Bell in his first experimental voyage in the Comet. For the third part of a century he had attended the annual excursion of the Magistrates on their visit to the Clyde Lighthouses, without missing a single year. In 1831 he travelled in Germany, accompanied by Dr. Strang, and in the summer of 1843 he had a hurried run through the United States, and his impressions he communicated in a series of Canada letters. These letters he printed, on his return, in a small volume for distribution among his friends. In 1850, he founded a Bursary for the benefit of Students of Theology at the Glasgow University; the sons of members, or of deceased members, of the Stationers' Company having a preference. This was among the last acts of his public life. It was about the same time that feeling the infirmities of age coming upon him, he tendered his resignation of the Treasurership of the Royal Infirmary, after discharging the duties of that office, with distinguished honour, for a period of nineteen years.

In addition to the Bursary which Mr. Lumsden founded for the support of a student of Theology, being the son of a member of the Stationers' Company, he at the same time conveyed to the President and Directors of that company the handsome donation of £250, in the 5 per cent. guaranteed stock of the Water Company, to be given, in addition to such pension as the other funds of the Corporation may afford, to members, or the widows of members, who from a position of comfort and respectability had fallen into adverse fortune.

His 'bonhommie' was of the most exhilarating kind. The anecdotes which are told of him, and which none enjoyed more than himself, would fill a volume. A certain blunt speech and fearless eccentricity made him the life and soul of every company into which he entered. Natural quickness of intellect, a nervous temperament, and, on fitting occasions, an almost juvenile exuberance of animal spirits, rendered him a general favourite.

Mr. Lumsden is interred in the Cathedral Cemetery.

Writing at the time of his death a contemporary says:—"No recent inhabitant of Glasgow can form an adequate notion of the extraordinary prominence of position which Mr. Lumsden long occupied in the public

eye. Since we first remember him our city has more than doubled in extent, the population is less concentrated, the streets are more crowded, the difficulty of achieving distinction is increased. In the days of which we speak Mr. Lumsden was literally known to everybody. He could hardly at any time walk fifty yards in any of our leading thoroughfares without speaking to twenty people. The sight of any acquaintance seemed instantly to recall some special thing he had to say to him. He had always a dozen irons in the fire, and every one of them he appeared to keep at white heat. Every day he might be seen in the street or on 'Change, gnawing his thumb anxiously, or urging forward some object, public or private, with his impatient voice and emphatic shrug of the right shoulder; and anon, catching some passer by perhaps to extract a couple of guineas for the Royal Infirmary, of which he was treasurer, or to make some urgent suggestion or request requiring a jotting in his ever ready memorandum-book. For many years he appeared almost as much a part of Glasgow as the statue of King William or the Tron Steeple. Even now, we find some difficulty in realising the idea that he had passed away from the midst of us, and that the place which so long knew him 'shall know him no more for ever.'"

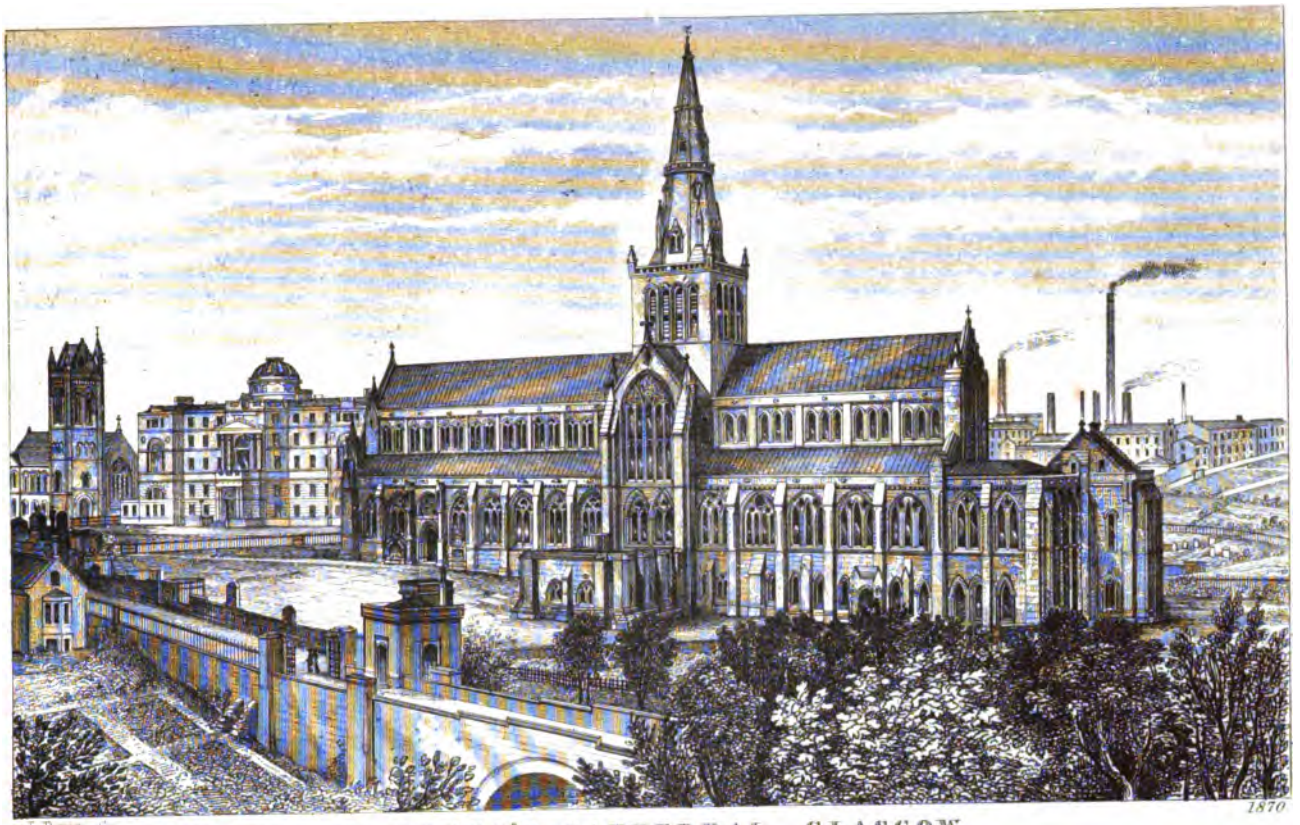
Dr. Strang, in his "Glasgow and its Clubs," relates the following anecdote of his friend and fellow traveller while they were in Germany:—

"On approaching *Warnow*, the single-headed black eagle emblazoned over the elegant post-house, proclaimed we were about to enter the territories of the King of Prussia; while the posse of military douaniers who stood ready to encircle the *Post-Wagen*, on its arrival, bespoke an immediate and narrow inspection of the goods and chattels of every passenger. Considering the great inducements held out to the smuggler, from the high duties which are levied on all English articles in this country, I must confess we were treated with more politeness and lenity than could have been expected; with much more, indeed, than I experienced from our own countrymen on landing at Dover from France. My companion (Mr. Lumsden,) aware that he carried in his trunk two three bottles of good Scottish mountain dew, as a rarity for his friends in Berlin, became very nervous as the officers began to fumble among the articles in his trunk; and when the portly quarts, all well corked and waxed, were expiscated and held up with the suspicious query *was ist das?* his anxiety for their fate became not a little apparent. To

carry a cordial for so many hundred miles, and lose it without a struggle, was no characteristic of my friend, and with that intuitive quickness which belongs to him, he whispered to me to say that it was "Medicin for the Cholera." The fearful word, which at this moment [cholera was for the first time ravaging the east of Europe, and threatening Germany,] makes every one involuntarily shudder, produced the desired effect. The officers immediately tossed the supposed specific into the scales, while my companion was allowed to replace his bottles in his trunk, at the expense of paying nominally, four silver groschen of duty, or about 3½d Sterling."

Personally Mr. Lumsden was about the ordinary height, straight, broad shouldered and of rather portly form. He always walked like one that had urgent business on hand, and the impulse of his gait was indicative of the activity of his mind; there was no hesitancy nor lagging in either thought or action. The high character for usefulness which was given him by Mr. Hastie and others on the occasion of his election to the Provostship was subsequently sustained, and all that had been anticipated of him, more than realised. His services were always in demand. No scheme of a public nature, nor meeting of any kind was considered complete without Lord Provost Lumsden as chairman, and rarely did he fail to appear in that capacity. As a speaker his style was homely to a degree that did not suggest superior scholastic training, but he was always ready and lively, and occasionally mirth-provoking from mere verbal mishap.

Mr. Lumsden's unflagging zeal in behalf of the Royal Infirmary has already been alluded to, and in 1872, when a public statue was resolved upon, his friends asked permission of the Directors to be allowed to have it erected in front of that noble institution. This request was cheerfully acceded to, and there the statue now stands. Its execution was intrusted to Mr. John Mossman, and he has succeeded in producing a faithful resemblance of the man whose worth it commemorates.



J. Bowar. Sc. 1870

ST MUNGO'S CATHEDRAL, GLASGOW.

The Tweed Publisher

MEETING OF TOWN COUNCIL.
NOVEMBER, 1846.

ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS.

The first elections for the extended Municipality of Glasgow took place on Tuesday, the 3rd November, 1846, and although the excitement was great in many of the wards, the whole proceedings passed off peacefully. Fourteen out of the sixteen wards were contested, but in some of them, those finally at the head of the poll had no great difficulty in taking their places there. In others the result was doubtful till the very close. In the first ward, including Calton and Bridgeton, the scene was one of great animation, and in the latter suburb, which was then for the first time included within the pale of Municipal Institutions and Police protection, the day was celebrated by the usual demonstrations of joy. Bells were rung, bands paraded the streets, and a large portion of the public seemed to forget their occupations to share in the gaudeamus. The electors, however, did not forget the more serious part of their business, and a pretty sharp struggle ensued between Messrs. Kellar and Fyfe for third place on the successful list, which was gained by the former by only 13 votes. In the third ward, Mr. Fleming, the winning third man, carried his return over Mr. Hugh Henderson, by only 13 votes. In the fourth ward, which embraced the Saltmarket, a very close struggle took place between Mr. George Ord and Mr. O'Neil, the latter representing the Irish or Repeal interest which was rather potent in this particular part of the city; but Mr. Ord gained by six votes. In the seventh ward, Mr. John Stirling and the Lord Provost took the two first places without any difficulty; but for the third seat a contest of extraordinary keenness took place between Mr. Weir and Mr. Drummond. At 3 o'clock the number of votes recorded for each of them was equal. Four o'clock, however, showed that the veteran citizen, Mr. Weir, had lost the race by five votes, the number being:—Mr. Drummond, 229; Mr. Weir, 224. The business in the other wards was conducted with much animation, though, on the whole

performance of those duties. (Applause.) I rejoice also to see here other gentlemen who had not previously taken an interest in civic affairs, but who, from their known qualities and wisdom, will add great weight to our deliberations. I ascribe this happy state of matters to the quiet and calm that existed with regard to general as well as local politics at the recent elections, when the electors, unbiassed by political feeling, sent men to the Council only because they were fitted to discharge the duties of councillor in a creditable and proper manner. I do not, however, anticipate that this quiescence of opinion can long continue; nor is it well that it should long continue, for it is only from the deliberations and discussions that will arise between men—reasonable and reasoning men—it is only from the contact of mind with mind, that truth will be elicited; and although for a time error may prevail, yet I have that confidence in the innate rectitude of mankind, that I cannot but entertain the conviction that ultimately truth and justice will be triumphant. I do not consider that this is the time for me to say how I shall discharge the duties of this office; but this much I may say, that while I will not depart from any of those opinions which I trust have gained for me the position I now occupy, I will at all times extend to every gentleman, both in this hall and throughout the community at large, that evenhanded justice and courtesy which all are entitled to at my hands. (Great applause.) And when the time shall come that I have to retire to private life, I trust that it will be with the approbation of yourselves, and that I shall be fully sustained by the consciousness of having discharged the duties of the chair in a proper manner. (Renewed applause.)

Mr Bogle expressed a hope, now that the suburban districts had become connected with the city, that the result of their present proceedings would be, that the gentlemen to be nominated would be those best qualified, in respect of residence and otherwise, for their respective duties.

The Lord Provost said, the Council would be aware that the list of gentlemen to be nominated as Bailies was made out by himself in connection with others. That list he was quite prepared to submit to the suffrages of the Council, and he should first read it at length, and then nominate each of the gentlemen in succession. He proposed as Magistrates—Bailie M'Kinlay, Bailie Stewart, Bailie Bryson, Mr.

Liddell, Mr. Orr, Mr. Honeyman, Mr. Robert Smith, and Mr. Patrick M'Naught.

His Lordship then put the names of these gentlemen to the meeting, and the whole were elected—the only objection to the list being a suggestion by Mr. Leadbetter, that it ought to include a resident magistrate for Calton and the eastern districts generally, which, however, was overruled: and a proposal by Mr. Tennent, that Mr. Fleming should be put upon the list, which was set aside by Mr. Fleming declaring his unwillingness to be nominated.

The Lord Provost said the next officers to be elected were the principal and deputy bailies for the river, and he proposed Mr. John Robertson as principal, and Mr. R. Wylie as deputy.

The election of these gentlemen was carried by acclamation.

The Lord Provost then proposed Mr. William Bankier as Treasurer to the Corporation.

Mr. M'Lean opposed this nomination, on the ground that whoever might be appointed Treasurer would have to be in office for a period of three years, and as Mr. Bankier's name was not at the top of the poll, it would place him above the gentleman whose name was in that position. He proposed Mr. W. Campbell.

Mr. Campbell declined being nominated for the office.

Mr. Leadbetter said that the effect of Mr. Bankier's appointment would be to lead to the retirement of Mr. M'Lean from the Council a year sooner than was intended. He proposed Mr. M'Lean for the office.

Mr. Tennent seconded the nomination of Mr. M'Lean.

The vote being taken there appeared for Mr. Bankier, 28; for Mr. M'Lean, 13. Mr. Bankier was accordingly declared duly elected Treasurer.

The Council next proceeded to elect in succession representatives in the management of the various public institutions. This having been done, the Council then adjourned.

List of the Names of the Members of the Town Council during Mr. Alexander Hastie's Provostship, 1846-48.

1846-47.

ALEXANDER HASTIE, *Lord Provost.*
DAVID MACKINLAY, ROBERT STEWART, ROBERT BRYSON, ANDREW LIDDELL, ANDREW ORR, JOHN HONEYMAN, PATRICK M'NAUGHT, ROBERT SMITH, *Bailies.*
JAMES BOGLE, *Dean of Guild.*
JOHN M'CALLUM, *Deacon Convener.*
WILLIAM RANKIN, *Treasurer.*
JOHN SMALL, *Master of Works.*
JOHN ROBERTSON, *Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
ROBERT WYLIE, *Depute Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
JOHN URE, *Bailie of Provan.*
JAMES REDDIE, LL.D., WILLIAM DAVIE, ANGUS TURNER, ARTHUR FORBES, *Town Clerks.*
JOHN STRANG, *City Chamberlain and Superintendent of Works.*
WILLIAM FERGUSON, *Accountant.*
WILLIAM HAIG, *Procurator Fiscal within and over the whole Municipal Boundaries.*
JOHN G. HOUSTON, *Procurator Fiscal in the Gorbals Police Court.*
CHARLES R. BAIRD, *Procurator Fiscal in the Calton Police Court.*
ROBERT BAIRD, JUN., *Procurator Fiscal in the Anderston Police Court.*
GEORGE YOUNG, *Assessor in the Gorbals Police Court.*
JOHN M. HILL, *Assessor in the Calton Police Court.*
WILLIAM AITCHISON, *Assessor in the Anderston Police Court.*
T. P. SHARPE, *Collector of Cess and Clerk to Stent Masters.*
JOHN MILLER, *Collector of Poor Rates.*
JAMES PATERSON, *Inspector of Weights and Measures.*
ALEXANDER WATT, *Warden of the High Church Yard and Burying Ground.*
ROBERT LECKIE, *Warden of St. David's and Blackfriar's Burying Grounds.*
JAMES BROWN, *Council Officer.*
DUGALD M'COLL, *Chamber Keeper.*

WARD FIRST.

ALEXANDER KELLAR.
JOHN CLARK, JUN.
DUNCAN M'PHAIL.

WARD SECOND.

JOHN CASSILS.
GEORGE MITCHELL.
THE LORD PROVOST.

WARD THIRD.

JOHN FLEMING.
PETER M'ARA.
HUGH TENNENT.

WARD FOURTH.

GEORGE ORD.
ROBERT SMITH, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

WARD FIFTH.

ROBERT BRYSON, *Bailie.*
ROBERT FLEMING.
CAIRD SMITH.

WARD SIXTH.

DAVID M'KINLAY, *Bailie.*
ANDREW ORR, *Bailie.*
JAMES ANDERSON.

WARD SEVENTH.

JAMES DRUMMOND.
JAMES LUMSDEN.
JOHN STIRLING.

WARD EIGHTH.

JOHN FORRESTER.
JOHN LEADBETTER.
JAMES SCOTT.

WARD NINTH.

JOHN SMALL.
WILLIAM M'LEAN.
WILLIAM BANKIER.

WARD TENTH.

THOMAS CALLENDER.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
ROBERT STEWART, *Bailie.*

WARD ELEVENTH.

JOHN ROBERTSON.
JAMES PLAYFAIR.
JOHN M'DOWALL.

WARD TWELFTH.

JOHN GILMOUR.
ALEXANDER BROWN.
ANDREW LIDDELL, *Bailie.*

WARD THIRTEENTH.

ROBERT WYLIE.
DAVID DREGHORN.
DAVID CHAPMAN.

WARD FOURTEENTH.

PATRICK M'NAUGHT, *Bailie.*
ANGUS M'ALPINE.
WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

WARD FIFTEENTH.

ARCHIBALD EDMISTON.
JOHN MITCHELL.
WILLIAM DIXON.

WARD SIXTEENTH.

ROBERT M'GAVIN.
JOHN HONEYMAN, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM BRODIE.

1847-48.

ALEXANDER HASTIE, *Lord Provost.*
ROBERT STEWART, ANDREW ORR, JOHN HONEYMAN, ROBERT SMITH, GEORGE ORD, DAVID SMITH, ALEXANDER BROWN, JOHN GILMOUR, *Bailies.*
JAMES BOYLE, *Dean of Guild.*
JOHN STEWART, *Deacon Convener.*
WILLIAM BANKIER, *Treasurer.*
JOHN SMALL, *Master of Works.*
DAVID DREGHORN, *Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
ANGUS M'ALPINE, *Depute Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
JOHN URE, *Bailie of Provan.*
JAMES REDDIE, LL.D., WILLIAM DAVIE, ANGUS TURNER, ARTHUR FORBES, *Town Clerks.*

JOHN STRANG, LL.D., *Chamberlain and Superintendent of Works.*
WILLIAM FERGUSON, *Accountant.*
JOHN G. HOUSTOUN, *Procurator Fiscal for the Southern district of the Municipality.*
CHARLES R. BAIRD, *Procurator Fiscal for the Eastern district of the Municipality.*
ROBERT BAIRD, JUN., *Procurator Fiscal for the Western district of the Municipality.*
WILLIAM AITCHISON, *Assessor for the Southern district of the Municipality.*
GEORGE YOUNG, *Assessor ad Interim for the Eastern district of the Municipality.*
JOHN M. HILL, *Assessor for the Western district of the Municipality.*
T. P. SHARPE, *Collector of Cess and Clerk to Stent Masters.*
PETER JOHNSTON, *Inspector ad Interim of Weights and Measures for Southern district.*

JAMES PATERSON, *Inspector for the remaining parts of the City and Burgh, Warden of the High Church Yard and Burying Ground.*
ROBERT LECKIE, *Warden of St. David's and Blackfriar's Burying Grounds.*
JOHN M'CORMICK, *Inspector for Eastern district.*
JOHN M'WHIRTER, *Procurator Fiscal ad Interim within and over the whole Municipal Boundaries.*
JAMES BROWN, *Council Officer.*
DUGALD M'COLL, *Chamber Keeper.*

WARD FIRST.

JOHN CLARK.
DUNCAN M'PHAIL.
ALEXANDER KELLAR.

WARD SECOND.

GEORGE MITCHELL.
THE LORD PROVOST.
JOHN CASSELS.

WARD THIRD.

PETER M'ARA.
HUGH TENNENT.
JOHN FLEMING.

WARD FOURTH.

R. SMITH, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM CAMPBELL.
GEORGE ORD, *Bailie.*

WARD FIFTH.

ROBERT FLEMING.
D. SMITH, *Bailie.*
ROBERT BRYSON.

WARD SIXTH.

ANDREW ORR, *Bailie.*
JAMES ANDERSON.
DAVID M'KINLAY.

WARD SEVENTH.

JAMES LUMSDEN.
JOHN STIRLING.
JAMES DRUMMOND.

WARD EIGHTH.

JOHN LEADBETTER.
JAMES SCOTT.
JOHN FORRESTER.

WARD NINTH.

WILLIAM M'LEAN.
WILLIAM BANKIER.
JOHN SMALL.

WARD TENTH.

WILLIAM ALLAN.
ROBERT STEWART, *Bailie.*
THOMAS CALLENDER.

WARD ELEVENTH.

JAMES PLAYFAIR.
JOHN M'DOWALL.
JAMES STEEL.

WARD TWELFTH.

ALEXANDER BROWN, *Bailie.*
ANDREW LIDDELL.
JOHN GILMOUR, *Bailie.*

WARD THIRTEENTH.

DAVID DREGHORN.
DAVID CHAPMAN.
JOHN AITKEN.

WARD FOURTEENTH.

ANGUS M'ALPINE.
WILLIAM ROBERTSON.
ARCHIBALD M'LELLAN.

WARD FIFTEENTH.

JOHN MITCHILL.
WILLIAM DIXON.
ANDREW GEMMELL.

WARD SIXTEENTH

JOHN HONEYMAN, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM BRODIE.
THOMAS PEARSON

A FEW OF THE EVENTS WHICH TOOK PLACE DURING THE TIME MR. ALEXANDER HASTIE WAS LORD PROVOST, 1846-48.

6th February, 1847.—The Freedom of the City was presented to Major General Fleming.

26th March, 1847.—The Magistrates and the Sheriff of the County appointed W. H. Pearce, Chief Constable of the Glasgow Police. Mr. Pearce accepted the appointment.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO GLASGOW.

16th August, 1847.—The Lord Provost, Magistrates and Councillors, the Clyde Trustees and a large number of ladies and gentlemen started in the Steam Ship *Thetis* from the Broomielaw, in the morning, to meet the Royal Squadron containing Queen Victoria and Prince Albert who were to arrive at Dunbarton that day. Owing to foggy weather the squadron was delayed and the party in the *Thetis* went on to Lochryan where they met the squadron late in the afternoon. The squadron cast anchor; the Lord Provost with several of the Magistrates in a small boat then went along side the Royal Yacht, when the Lord Provost was asked to come on board. He then received instructions to meet Her Majesty at Dumbarton the following day, and the company in the *Thetis* returned to Glasgow, on the way announcing at the different ports that Her Majesty would arrive at Dumbarton the following day at one o'clock. Notice to the same effect was sent to the Dumbarton authorities, and Sir James Colquhoun, Lord Lieutenant of Dumbartonshire. The company in the *Thetis* were all invited to return the following morning and proceed to meet Her Majesty. On proceeding to Dumbarton the Lord Provost, Bailie M'Kinlay, Bailie Stewart, and Mr. Forbes, Town Clerk, went out in a small boat, when the authorities at Dumbarton refused to allow them to land at the quay, on the grounds that the Magistrates of Glasgow had no jurisdiction there. The Lord Provost said he was there by command of Her Majesty, and that he would land somewhere. His party got ashore at an old pier, and went forward to the enclosure where Her Majesty was to land, but were refused admission. Captain Mullen, who was in command of the

29444

enrolled pensioners who were to act as Her Majesty's body guard, came forward and demanded admission for the Glasgow authorities, as they were there by command of Her Majesty;—consequently the command was at once obeyed. On the arrival of Her Majesty and the Prince they proceeded to the castle, where the Lord Provost was presented to Her Majesty. His Lordship presented a loyal address to Her Majesty in name of the citizens of Glasgow.

Riots of 1848.—The unemployed, headed by some would be orators, held meetings on the Glasgow Green, on the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th of March. The unemployed had been supplied with meat and soup, and work at stone breaking for those of them who were able to work. But a rebellious spirit was roused within them by the leaders who harangued at these meetings. The first outbreak took place on the Monday; after they had attended a meeting in the Green a large number of them pulled down the railing at Monteith Row, which they used in breaking into a number of ironmongers, gunsmiths, victuallers, and jewellers shops throughout the town. Bailie Stewart, afterwards Lord Provost, showed great courage in heading a body of Cavalry whom he brought from the barracks; and when the Riot Act had been read, the miscreants were soon put to flight. Next day, however, the rioting was renewed, and rumour was to the effect that public works, such as mills and the Gas Works, were to be destroyed. Superintendent Pearce, who had but lately been brought from Dublin, declined to face the mob; but his assistant Captain Smart, at the head of a battalion of "Old Pensioners," and a body of Police, proceeded to the East End where the rioters had rallied. Being pelted with missiles of various kinds, the Pensioners fired upon the mob, and the consequence was that six persons, almost all innocent, lost their lives and others were severely wounded. Bailie Stewart was the Senior Magistrate, and was acting as Chief Magistrate in absence of Lord Provost Hastie who was in London attending to his Parliamentary duties. Among others who specially distinguished themselves in putting down the rioters were Sheriff Bell, and Bailie (afterwards Sir Andrew) Orr. So determined were the citizens to put an end to these lawless proceedings that they flocked in thousands to be "sworn in" as special constables, and no fewer than 10,000 were enrolled in the course of a week. Thirty-five of the rioters were convicted and received sentences varying from 18 years' transportation to 2 years' imprisonment, and

considerable numbers tried by the Magistrates got short terms of imprisonment. The Magistrates took into consideration the conduct of Mr. Pearce, and asked him to resign, which he did. The citizens were assessed for the damage done by the rioters which in value amounted to nearly £8,000.

THE NEW ACT.

Under the Municipal Extension Act of 1846, the Lord Provost is Chairman of the Board of Police. The Magistrates, the Dean of Guild and Deacon Convener are members *ex officio*, and one member from each ward, with two additional appointed by the Council constitute the Board. The Clyde Navigation Trustees consist of the Lord Provost as chairman, the Bailies, the Dean of Guild, the Deacon Convener, and one member from each of the sixteen wards of the City, along with the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, three members appointed by the Merchants House and two by the Trades House. The Act abolished the burgh jurisdiction of Gorbals, Calton and Anderston, annexing these and other suburbs to the Municipality of Glasgow, and providing that the council should consist of 50 members.

The Bridge Trustees consist of the Members of the Town Council, eight gentlemen appointed by the Commissioners of Supply of Renfrewshire and two by the Commissioners of Supply of the County of Ayr.

During Mr. Hastie's term of office a question arose as to the respective claims of the Lord Provost or the Sheriff of the County to precedence in the processions of the Circuit Lords to the Court House at the opening of the Assises. Previous to this the Sheriff had occupied the carriage which immediately followed that of the Lords, and this being questioned the matter was referred to the Town Clerk, Mr. Reddie, when that gentleman pronounced in favour of the Lord Provost. To this decision the Sheriff, Sir Archd. Alison, at once acceded. It was stated in the Council that this graceful act was only in keeping with the Sheriff's usual conduct towards the Council.

THE HON. THE LORD PROVOST, 1846-48.

Mr. Hastie's father, who is said to have been a man of singular intelligence and enterprise, was the founder of the well-known Mercantile House of Robert Hastie & Co. His son Alexander, the future Lord Provost and M.P., was born in Glasgow, in 1805. At an early age he proceeded to Canada and was there put into business, where of necessity he was much left to himself; and there, in the school of self-reliance, he nurtured those qualities which were to fit him for more responsible positions. Meanwhile the business at home was growing rapidly, and as his assistance in it became indispensable, he was, after about two year's absence, recalled from the colony just a month or two before his father's death. This event left him head of the firm, and in full charge of the home department of a prosperous trade. Years of active labour followed, in which little was heard of him, but in which he was, not only steadily building up a fortune, but making for himself an enduring name as an unblamable example of the commercial virtues. Eight years after the commencement of his business career he began to come into notice, and in two years more viz. 1838 he entered the Town Council. After serving for eight years, during one of which he was a Bailie of the Burgh, he in 1846 was elected to the Provostship, and for two years discharged the onerous duties that devolved on him with great judgment, prudence and success. He possessed in an eminent degree the more solid qualities which fitted him for doing good service to the public—integrity, knowledge of business, industry and punctuality. His personal appearance was greatly in his favour. He was tall, well formed, massive, and without any trace of vanity or self-importance.

In the elections of 1848 he came forward as a candidate for the Parliamentary representation of the city. He was one of four, and when the state of the poll was declared the results were :—

Mr. Macgregor	2193
Lord Provost Hastie	2081
Mr. Dixon	1814
Mr. Dennistoun	1745

The results were more favourable than Mr. Hastie had anticipated as his significant words after the figures had been announced indicate—

The Lord Provost then rose and said,—Gentlemen, the sun shines upon us. Two days ago when I stood upon this spot at the bar of public opinion, that opinion was against me, but now it is proven to be in my favour. But how was that appearance of adverse opinion obtained? Mr. Dixon employs 6000 men, and I honour him as having developed the resources of this country; but when he takes his workmen out of their legitimate sphere for a purpose, I do not honour him as an exponent of public opinion. (Loud cheering.) Had the public opinion been consulted, he would have been returned a member for Glasgow. (Applause.) He, Mr. Hastie, was not an expediency man. He would form his opinions upon a solid basis, and then they would accordingly be acted upon. It had been said that a member of parliament should attach himself to no party, but he was determined to join himself to that party which would give the greatest amount of benefit to the people. He did not profess to have those splendid abilities which would fit him to become a leader in parliament, but he had activity and health, and he meant to devote them and all his energies to their service. Let all men, whether in church or state, unite for the accomplishment of those great measures which would tend to the good of the country, and Britain would continue to be what she has been, the greatest nation of the earth. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Hastie was the first Dissenter, or voluntary Churchman, that ever sat for the city in the House of Commons. His avowed reason for allowing himself to be put in nomination as a candidate for the representation was a desire to break down the "clique" influence which had hitherto managed elections, but however much this element might enter into the contest it was the predominance of dissent that placed him in power. The old enmity against Dissenters had given place to more liberal views, and principles once repudiated were now in favour. This change was no doubt facilitated by the Disruption of the Church of Scotland, but dissent had of itself been growing and wealth increasing among its members. Conscious of their strength they only waited an opportunity to prove it, and this opportunity they found in the return of Mr. Hastie. So thorough was his voluntaryism that it led him to oppose all grants of public money, not only to religion, but to education

except in so far as it was strictly secular. Such extreme views alienated from him even many of his dissenting brethren. He retained his seat till 1857, when he again sought election, but was opposed by Mr. Robert Dalglish. This gentleman had never taken any active part in the management of city affairs, but he was then, as he was to his cost afterwards, noted for his lavish hospitality, and this brought with him to the platform, a large and influential number of the wealthier class of merchants. He was also opposed to all grants for religious purposes, and being an ultra liberal in his sentiments, it was soon found that Mr. Hastie had a formidable opponent. At the close of the poll the vote stood :—

Buchanan	7069
Dalglish	6764
Hastie	5044

One of the charges brought against Mr. Hastie was, that he was absent from a number of the divisions that had taken place in the House ; but he afterwards affirmed that, in the busiest time of his life as a merchant, he did not work so hard as he did as a legislator. Besides watching the progress of the general business of the House, and attending to the varied interests of a large constituency, he served in committees, the work of which requires much patient consideration, and through the entire session, with the exception of the holidays, he had scarcely a vacant hour. Those who wished to see him were sure to find him at the post of duty.

The exhausting work of these laborious sessions was believed to have shortened his life. Rather a worker than a speaker, he seldom addressed the House ; but one who sat with him in Parliament and knew him intimately says that when he did speak "he was listened to with attention." Although identified with the Liberal Party he slavishly followed no lead in politics, but exercised an independent judgment in the disposal of his votes. That he was not the less respected on that account, may be inferred from the fact that even after he had ceased to be a member of the House of Commons he was honoured by the Government with an appointment in the "Universities Commission."

Mr. Hastie submitted to his defeat with undisturbed equanimity, and in a speech he delivered at the close of the contest he said "Every man in fighting a battle wishes to win, and I do not mean to say that I

did not wish to win—I did, and I expected to win. But I can retire, I think, among my friends without the least regret at having lost the fight."

Mr. Hastie was a member, and long a manager in the United Presbyterian Church, East Campbell Street, while it was under the pastorate of the Rev. William (now Dr.) Ramage, and removed with the congregation to their new church in Berkeley Street, where he continued to worship until he left the city. In 1863 he purchased for, it was said, the large sum of £72,000, the fine estate of Carnock, near Dunfermline. It was not destined that he should enjoy it; for death overtook him within little more than a day after he had taken, along with his family, formal possession of the mansion house of the estate.

During the day previous to his decease he had driven through the village of Carnock and visited several of his tenant farmers. On returning home to Luscar House he seemed slightly unwell. A doctor was sent for immediately, but before his arrival Mr. Hastie had sunk into a semi-unconscious state, in which he lingered for about twelve hours, when he ceased to live.

In every relation of life Mr. Hastie was true, amiable, useful, liberal-minded and liberal-handed, and in his personal character irreproachable. At his decease he was about 60 years of age. Rather late in life, he married a daughter of the late Robert Napier of Shandon, the famed engineer and shipbuilder. This lady with their family of two daughters, were left behind him. Mr. Hastie's remains were interred in Carnock churchyard, in a vault belonging to his estate.

An eloquent sermon preached immediately after Mr. Hastie's death in Berkeley Street Church, by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Ramage, concluded as follows:—

"The features of his (Mr. Hastie's) character may be summed up in a sentence; sagacious and prudent, honourable and upright, sincere and constant, thoughtful and sparing of words,—he feared God and eschewed evil. I do not present him to you as a perfect example, for there is but one whom it is safe in all things to follow. A perfect character is many sided; and if we turn any man round and view him in all lights we shall easily discern defects, perhaps serious faults. Impaired latterly as his mind was it still inclined to good, like the quivering needle which turns ever to the pole, though the oscillation of the vessel prevents it

from fixing steadily on the centre of attraction. His last gift to her who mourns his loss was a Bible for family use in their new home.

"Life's fitful fever o'er he sleeps well,"

in the unbroken stillness of a spot sweetly rural, far from the din of cities, and shaded by the ivied ruins of an old sanctuary, in which, for many generations, the gospel of Him who is the resurrection and the life, was preached to sinners, and especially dear to us as the scene of Gillespie's labours, the father and founder of the Relief Church,—a singular coincidence, by which a worthy son of the church, who carried up its principles to one of the highest pinnacles of earthly destinction returned to lay his honours down, where he who bore the reproach of them first lifted his testimony."

In 1847 Mr. Charles Dickens came to Glasgow and presided at the first Soiree of the Glasgow Athenæum, held in the City Hall, and gave a very interesting address. Mr. Hastie was one of the speakers, and in a very attractive speech, made reference to the state of Glasgow, the necessity for such an Institution, and the success which had attended it. Among the other speakers on that occasion were James Ewing of Strathleven; Professor W. E. Aytoun; Adam Black, Esq.; George Combe and others.

MEETING OF TOWN COUNCIL.

NOVEMBER, 1848.

ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS.

The election of members to fill the ordinary and incidental vacancies in the Council, took place on Tuesday, 7th November, 1848. The vacant seats in the sixteen wards amounted to 19, and of these 12 were filled up by re-election, and 7 by the appointment of new members. Throughout the day apathy and indifference seemed the rule, and the "Free Municipal Institutions" regarding which there had been so much clamour a few years before, were sadly at a discount. So much was this the case that it was said, if any one had proposed the repeal of the Burgh Reform Bill, few would have taken the trouble to oppose him. In only four of the wards was there anything like a contest, and even in these a large number of the electors of the more important class did not come to the poll at all. The conservative party were especially displeased with the results, and spoke and wrote in a strain which betrayed their fears, that this great city was about to fall into the hands of the spoiler. There had been chartism at home and political convulsion abroad, and now the abettors of anarchy were about to appear in the Council Chamber of Glasgow itself. A writer of the period says:—"It does sound strange that the Lord Provost, the representative of the city, should have been placed at the bottom of the poll, and Mr. Moir, who is principally known as having been a delegate to a chartist convention in London, and chartist spouter at home, should have been placed at the head of it. In byegone times it was the pride of the city that its Council contained the first-class of its merchants and manufacturers, but should this election, in some of its parts, be taken as an indication of others to come, we are afraid this proud boast is about to pass away. Still we trust that a little municipal training will moderate the

democratic enthusiasm which has hitherto principally expended itself on public orations, and that it will work calmly and cordially for the public good."

It is pleasing to know that the fervent "trust" expressed in the above passage was happily realised; as these terrible fire-brands ultimately became most loyal subjects, and as Councillors and Magistrates, "a terror to evil-doers and a praise and protection to those that did well."

The first statutory meeting of the members of the Town Council, as filled up on Tuesday was held in the Council Chamber, on the Friday following. The new Municipal Act providing that the Lord Provost and Magistrates hold office until the appointment of their successors; the Hon. Alexander Hastie, M.P., Lord Provost, occupied the chair. Only three members of the Council were absent.

The Rev. Dr. Napier of Blackfriar's having opened the proceedings with prayer,

Mr. Forbes read the oaths against bribery, and the standing orders of the Council, after which Lord Provost Hastie said that the first business of the Council was the election of the Lord Provost.

Bailie Stewart, as senior Magistrate in office, proposed Mr. Anderson. He said—My Lord Provost, the first duty which we have this day to perform is the appointment of a successor to the office which your Lordship has so well and ably filled, and with so much satisfaction to the public, and when I name Mr. James Anderson as the gentleman whom I mean to propose, I am quite sure it will give general satisfaction. Mr. Anderson has long taken a prominent lead in public affairs, and has been a member of this Council for seven years, during which time he has filled all the offices connected with the Magistracy. For two years previous to your Lordship's elevation to the Chair, he occupied the office of Senior Magistrate, and was thought of by many to fill the Chair at that time, but he at once yielded to your superior claims and longer services in this Council, and he therefore most naturally falls to be now elected—more especially when we consider the manner in which he discharged the various duties that devolved upon him since he became a member of Council. Every one who knows him is aware how high his moral character stands, and which, I think ought, at all times, to be kept in view, when electing public men to offices of honour and responsibility.

Bailie Orr, in seconding the motion of Bailie Stewart, said that he might be permitted to add to what had been said, that Mr. Anderson had been so long and so intimately connected with Council matters, having for a considerable period taken a deep interest in, and recently the principal charge of, the affairs of the River and Harbour Trust; having taken also a great interest in the promotion of the present Municipal Bill, in regard to which in fact, he was the prime mover, he knew every clause, and was cognisant of every provision it contained; and now that it might be said that the Police department formed one of the most important parts of the Council business, he knew no one who, if he were placed in the chair, would be more able to discharge its duties, no one able to support it with more dignity, or more likely to promote the interests of the community by his abilities and wisdom in business, and his standing in society.

The Lord Provost then put the question; which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Hastie said it afforded him great pleasure, in the discharge of his duty, now to declare Mr. James Anderson to be the duly elected Lord Provost of the City of Glasgow for the next three years. He continued—Gentlemen, as instructed by your legal advisers that my duties this day are more of an executive than of a deliberative character, I have been denied the satisfaction of doing what has been so well done by Bailie Stewart, viz. proposing Mr. Anderson as my successor to the Chair; but the act under which this body is now constituted gives me the privilege, and I esteem it a very great privilege, of presiding on this occasion, of expressing my complete concurrence in your choice and of encircling Mr. Anderson with the badge of office. (Applause.) The office, gentlemen, is one of the most influential and important kind, and will, I trust, be at all times filled by gentlemen irreproachable alike in their public and private character. Gentlemen, we are not now as we were some years ago, involved in disputes and contests with other localities, and as a public body standing in antagonism to others—all are now united under one great municipality, free from that evil which disjointed management frequently begets. At the same time we cannot but remember that we are relieved from what very often proved salutary checks, the one upon the other. These checks you are now deprived of, and it therefore now becomes more than ever necessary that the members

of this Council should stand on high ground, free from every stain—men not only without reproach, but above the suspicion of reproach. I beg to bear my humble testimony to Mr. James Anderson. (Applause.)

Mr. Anderson having been invested with the insignia of office, the usual oaths were administered to him by Mr. Hastie, and he took his seat amidst great applause.

Mr. Anderson then rose and said—Gentlemen, I have to return you my sincere thanks for the high honour you have now conferred upon me. I assure you it is no mean distinction to be called upon to occupy the situation of the Chief Magistrate of this great city, and the cordial and kind manner in which it has been bestowed on the present occasion greatly enhances the value of the compliment. I assure you I feel deeply the responsibility which attaches to the office, and have many misgivings as to my ability rightly to discharge its varied and important duties. I must say that I consider my difficulties are increased in that respect by the very flattering terms in which my name has this day been proposed, for I fear I have got a character to-day that I am little able to support. It is to be hoped, however, that the experience acquired while occupying several very important offices connected with the corporation may enable me, in some measure, to discharge the duties with some degree of propriety. It shall be, I assure you, my earnest endeavour to act in the Council, and out of it, in such a way as to merit your confidence and the confidence of the community. (Applause.) There appears, gentlemen, to prevail at present an opinion that the citizens have ceased to take an interest in Municipal affairs, and are indifferent as to who should be the occupants of civic offices. Now, I am unwilling to believe that this is the case. I cannot believe that the benefits conferred by the Burgh Reform Bill are so lightly valued. If for a time, in the absence of political and party excitement, and also in a time of commercial depression, there may be a want of becoming attention to Municipal affairs—that is a state of things which I cannot for a moment suppose will continue, as at no time in the history of our city was it more necessary that we should have an intelligent and efficient Magistracy and Council, and that our various and important public Trusts should be under the guidance of men of probity and good sense; and gentlemen, when I look around upon this Council and see so many intelligent, enlightened, and excellent men willing tc

devote their time to the public service, I may be permitted to express my confident belief that the affairs of the Municipality will be conducted with judgement and discretion, and that the influence for good which has hitherto been exercised over the affairs of the community will not only be maintained but increased and extended. Gentlemen, I beg leave again to thank you for the high honour you have conferred upon me. (Applause.)

The Lord Provost said the next duty they had to perform was the election of six Bailies to fill the vacancies caused by gentlemen who had to retire by rotation from the Council, and in place of Bailie Ord who had resigned. It was common for the person called upon to fill this chair to propose a list of gentlemen to fill the vacant offices in the Magistracy. He would first read the list over, and then propose the gentlemen separately, when any other might be proposed in opposition to any of them. He was glad to say the list included some gentlemen who had already filled the magisterial chair with much acceptance and usefulness. The names he had to propose were Bailie Orr, Bailie Brown, Bailie Gilmour, Mr. Playfair and Mr. Callender.

These names were all put separately, were seconded, and carried without a dissenting voice.

The Lord Provost then proposed Mr. M'Dowall as Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde, and Mr. Pearson as depute Bailie, which was unanimously agreed to.

The oath of fidelity having been administered to the newly elected Magistrates, they were severally invested by the Lord Provost with the chain and insignia of office, and took their seats around his Lordship.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. James Moir made his first speech in the Council, and the perusal of it will show that it was not calculated to allay the fears of those who considered that his presence in the Council would be the end of all dignity and decorum.

At the election of the Police Committee, after a list of names had been proposed by the Lord Provost,

Mr. Moir objected to the mode of election proposed by his Lordship, as it put members of Council in a very awkward position, who might have others to propose whom they considered better qualified for the office. In proposing the whole committee it had the appearance to the uninitiated out of doors (without any disrespect to his Lordship), as if

WARD SEVENTH.

PETER HAMILTON.
JAMES DRUMMOND.
JAMES LUMSDEN.

WARD EIGHTH.

JAMES SCOTT.
JOHN FORRESTER.
JOHN YOUNG, JUN.

WARD NINTH.

WILLIAM BANKIER.
JOHN SMALL.
WILLIAM M'LEAN.

WARD TENTH.

THOMAS CALLENDER, *Bailie.*
ROBERT STEWART, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM ALLAN.

WARD ELEVENTH.

JOHN M'DOWALL.
JAMES STEEL.
JAMES PLAYFAIR, *Bailie.*

WARD TWELFTH.

ANDREW LIDDELL.
JOHN GILMOUR, *Bailie.*
ALEXANDER BROWN, *Bailie.*

WARD THIRTEENTH.

DAVID CHAPMAN.
JOHN AITKEN.
DAVID DREGHORN, *Bailie.*

WARD FOURTEENTH.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON.
ARCHIBALD M'LELLAN.
ANGUS M'ALPINE.

WARD FIFTEENTH.

ANDREW GEMMILL.
PETER JOHNSTON.
JOHN MITCHELL.

WARD SIXTEENTH.

WILLIAM BRODIE.
THOMAS PEARSON.
ROBERT M'GAVIN.

1849-50.

SIR JAMES ANDERSON, *Lord Provost.*
ANDREW ORR, ALEXANDER BROWN, JOHN GILMOUR, DAVID DREGHORN, JAMES PLAYFAIR, DAVID SMITH, ROBERT BRYSON, JOHN M'DOWALL, *Bailies.*
ANDREW GALBRAITH, *Dean of Guild.*
WILLIAM YORK, *Deacon Convener.*
WILLIAM BANKIER, *Treasurer.*
JOHN SMALL, *Master of Works.*
THOMAS PEARSON, *Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
ALEXANDER HARVEY, *Depute Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
JAMES TURNER, *Bailie of Provan.*
JAMES REDDIE, LL.D., WILLIAM DAVIE, ANGUS TURNER, ARTHUR FORBES, *Town Clerks.*
JOHN STRANG, LL.D., *Chamberlain and Superintendent of Works.*
WILLIAM FERGUSON, *Accountant.*
JOHN BURNET, *Procurator Fiscal.*
GEORGE YOUNG & JOHN M. HILL, *Assessors in the Police Courts within the Southern, Eastern and Western Districts.*
T. P. SHARPE, J. C. SHARPE, *Joint Collectors of Cess and Clerks to the Stent Master.*
THOMAS BISHOP, *Inspector of Weights and Measures for Southern District.*
JOHN M'CORMICK, *Inspector of Weights and Measures for Eastern District.*
JAMES PATERSON, *Inspector of Weights and Measures for Central and Western Districts.*
WILLIAM PATRICK, *Church Yard Warden.*
JAMES BROWN, *Council Officer.*
DUGALD M'COLL, *Chamber Keeper.*

1849-50.

WARD FIRST.

WILLIAM COCHRAN.
ANDREW PATERSON.
ALEXANDER KELLAR.

WARD SECOND.

DAVID GILMOUR.
JAMES MOIR.
GEORGE MITCHELL.

WARD THIRD.

JOHN FLEMING.
PETER M'ARA.
WILLIAM GILMOUR.

WARD FOURTH.

GEORGE ORD.
ALEXANDER HARVEY.
WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

WARD FIFTH.

ROBERT BRYSON, *Bailie.*
JOHN BAIN.
DAVID SMITH, *Bailie.*

WARD SIXTH.

ANDREW ORR, *Bailie.*
THE LORD PROVOST.
DAVID M'KINLAY.

WARD SEVENTH.

JAMES DRUMMOND.
JAMES LUMSDEN.
PETER HAMILTON.

WARD EIGHTH.

JOHN FORRESTER.
WILLIAM WEST WATSON.
JAMES SCOTT.

WARD NINTH.

JOHN SMALL.
WILLIAM M'LEAN.
WILLIAM BANKIER.

WARD TENTH.

WILLIAM ALLAN.
WILLIAM P. PATON.
ROBERT STEWART.

WARD ELEVENTH.

JAMES STEEL.
JAMES PLAYFAIR, *Bailie.*
JOHN M'DOWALL, *Bailie.*

WARD TWELFTH.

JOHN GILMOUR, *Bailie.*
ALEXANDER BROWN, *Bailie.*
ANDREW LIDDELL.

WARD THIRTEENTH.

JOHN AITKEN.
DAVID DREGHORN, *Bailie.*
JAMES W. M'GREGOR.

WARD FOURTEENTH.

ARCHIBALD M'LELLAN.
ANGUS M'ALPIN.
JAMES BOGLE.

WARD FIFTEENTH.

JOHN MITCHELL.
JAMES GOURLAY.
ANDREW GEMMILL.

WARD SIXTEENTH.

THOMAS PEARSON.
ROBERT M'GAVIN.
THOMAS BROWNLEE.

1850-51.

SIR JAMES ANDERSON, *Lord Provost.*
DAVID DREGHORN, }
JAMES PLAYFAIR, }
JOHN M'DOWALL, }
JAMES BOGLE, } *Bailies.*
JAMES SCOTT, }
WILLIAM PATRICK PATON, }
WILLIAM WEST WATSON, }
JAMES GOURLAY, }
WILLIAM CONNAL, *Dean of Guild.*
WILLIAM YORK, *Deacon Convener.*
WILLIAM BANKIER, *Treasurer.*
JOHN SMALL, *Master of Works.*
ALEXANDER HARVEY, *Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
WILLIAM GILMOUR, *Depute Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
JAMES TURNER, *Bailie of Provan.*
JAMES REDDIE, LL.D., }
WILLIAM DAVIE, } *Town Clerks.*
ANGUS TURNER, }
ARTHUR FORBES, }

JOHN STRANG, LL.D., *Chamberlain and Superintendent of Works.*
DANIEL M'CALLUM, *Accountant.*
JOHN BURNET, *Procurator Fiscal.*
GEORGE YOUNG, & JOHN M. HILL, *Assessors in the Police Courts within the Southern, Eastern, and Western Districts.*
T. P. SHARPE, } *Joint Collectors of Cess and*
J. C. SHARPE, } *Clerks to the Stent Master*
THOMAS BISHOP, *Inspector of Weights and Measures for Southern District*
JOHN M'CORMICK, *Inspector of Weights and Measures for Eastern District*
JAMES PATERSON, *Inspector of Weights and Measures for the Central and Western Districts*
WILLIAM PATRICK, *Church Yard Warden*
JAMES BROWN, *Council Officer*
DUGALD M'COLL, *Chamber Keeper*

1850-51.

WARD FIRST.

ANDREW PATERSON
ALEXANDER KELLAR
WILLIAM COCHRAN

WARD SECOND.

JAMES MOIR
GEORGE MITCHELL
JAMES BLACK

WARD THIRD.

PETER M'ARA
WILLIAM GILMOUR
JOHN FLEMING

WARD FOURTH.

ALEXANDER HARVEY
WILLIAM CAMPBELL
ROBERT WEBSTER

WARD FIFTH.

JOHN BAIN
ROBERT GALT
JOHN STEWART

WARD SIXTH.

THE LORD PROVOST
DAVID MACKINLAY
ANDREW ORR

WARD SEVENTH.

JAMES LUMSDEN
PETER HAMILTON
JAMES DRUMMOND

WARD EIGHTH.

WILLIAM WEST WATSON, *Bailie*
JAMES SCOTT, *Bailie*
JOHN FORRESTER

WARD NINTH.

WILLIAM M'LEAN
WILLIAM BANKIER
JOHN SMALL

WARD TENTH.

WILLIAM PATRICK PATON, *Bailie*
ROBERT STEWART
CHARLES THOMAS

WARD ELEVENTH.

JAMES PLAYFAIR, *Bailie*
JOHN M'DOWALL, *Bailie*
JAMES STEEL

WARD TWELFTH.

ANDREW LIDDELL
WILLIAM MURRAY
WILLIAM WHYTE

WARD THIRTEENTH.

DAVID DREGHORN, *Bailie*
JAMES W. M'GREGOR
JOHN AITKEN

WARD FOURTEENTH.

ANGUS M'ALPINE
JAMES BOGLE, *Bailie*
ARCHIBALD M'LELLAN

WARD FIFTEENTH.

JAMES GOURLAY, *Bailie*
ANDREW GEMMILL
JOHN MITCHELL

WARD SIXTEENTH.

ROBERT M'GAVIN
THOMAS BROWNLIE
THOMAS PEARSON

Events that occurred during Sir James Anderson's Provostship:—

16th Dec., 1848.—James Smart was appointed Superintendent of Police for Glasgow.

17th Feb., 1849.—Alarm of fire, falsely raised, in the Theatre Royal, Dunlop Street. A panic ensued when no fewer than sixty-five persons, mostly young men, were suffocated or crushed to death while attempting to escape by the gallery staircase.

22nd March, 1849.—The Hon. T. B. Macaulay was installed Lord Rector of Glasgow University, and on that occasion he gave a notable address, a portion of which may here be given. Having glanced at the history of the country and the University prior to the battle of Culloden, he said:—"Our civil and religious liberties had indeed been bought with a fearful price. But they had been bought. The price had been paid. The last battle had been fought on British ground. The last black scaffold had been set up on Tower Hill. The evil days were over. A bright and tranquil century—a century of religious toleration, of domestic peace, of temperate freedom, of equal justice—was beginning. That century is now closing. When we compare it with any equally long period in the history of any other great society, we shall find abundant cause for thankfulness to the Giver of all good; nor is there

any place in the whole kingdom better fitted to excite this feeling than the place where we are now assembled. For in the whole kingdom we shall find no district in which the progress of trade, of manufactures, of wealth, and of the arts of life, has been more rapid than in Clydesdale. Your University has partaken largely of the prosperity of this city and of the surrounding region. The security, the tranquillity, the liberty. which have been propitious to the industry of the merchant and of the manufacturer, have been also propitious to the industry of the scholar, To the last century belong most of the names of which you justly boast. The time would fail me if I attempted to do justice to the memory of all the illustrious men who, during that period, taught or learned wisdom within these ancient walls—geometricians, anatomists, jurists, philologists, metaphysicians, poets—Simpson and Hunter, Miller and Young, Reid and Stewart; Campbell—(cheers)—whose coffin was lately borne to a grave in the renowned transept which contains the dust of Chaucer, of Spencer, and of Dryden; Black, whose discoveries form an era in the history of chemical science; Adam Smith, the greatest of all the masters of political science; James Watt, who perhaps did more than any single man has done, since the New Atlantes of Bacon was written, to accomplish that glorious prophecy. We now speak the language of humility when we say that the University of Glasgow need not fear a comparison with the University of Bologna. Another secular period is now about to commence. There is no lack of alarmists, who will tell you that it is about to commence under evil auspices. But from me you must expect no such gloomy prognostications. I am too much used to them to be scared by them. Ever since I began to make observations on the state of my country, I have seen nothing but growth, and I have been hearing of nothing but decay. The more I contemplate our noble Institutions, the more convinced I am that they are sound at heart, that they have nothing of age but its dignity, and that their strength is still the strength of youth. The hurricane which has recently overthrown so much that was great and that seemed durable has only proved their solidity. They still stand, august and immovable, while dynasties and churches are lying in heaps of ruin all around us. I see no reason to doubt that, by the blessing of God on a wise and temperate policy, on a policy of which the principle is to preserve what is good by reforming in time what is evil, our civil institutions may be preserved unimpaired

to a late posterity, and that, under the shade of our civil institutions, our academical institutions may long continue to flourish. When a hundred years more have run out, this ancient College will still continue to deserve well of our country and of mankind. I trust that the installation of 1949 will be attended by a still greater assembly of students than I have the happiness to see before me. The assemblage indeed may not meet in the place where we have met. These venerable halls may have disappeared. My successor may speak to your successors in a more stately edifice, in an edifice which, even among the magnificent buildings of the future Glasgow, will still be admired as a fine specimen of the architecture which flourished in the days of the good Queen Victoria. (Cheers.) But though the site and the walls may be new, the spirit of the institution will, I hope, be still the same. My successor will, I hope, be able to boast that the fifth century of the University has been even more glorious than the fourth. He will be able to vindicate the boast of citing a long list of eminent men, great masters of experimental science, of ancient learning, of our native eloquence, ornaments of the senate, the pulpit, and the bar. He will, I hope, mention with high honour some of my young friends who now hear me; and he will, I also hope, be able to add that their talents and learning were not wasted on selfish or ignoble objects, but were employed to promote the physical and moral good of their species, to extend the empire of men over the material world, to defend the cause of civil and religious liberty against tyrants and bigots, and to defend the cause of virtue and order against the enemies of all divine and human laws."

23rd March, 1849.—The freedom of the city was presented to Mr. Macaulay. This interesting ceremony also took place in the City Hall, in the presence of nearly 3,000 ladies and gentleman belonging to Glasgow and neighbourhood. Spacious though the Hall may be, it could not contain the half of those who earnestly desired to attend. From the many hundreds of ladies present, the scene was altogether a very brilliant and lightsome one.

A spacious platform was erected at the south side of the hall, on which the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Councillors, along with Mr. Macaulay, were accommodated. Lord Belhaven, Mr. Sheriff Alison (the historian of Europe), several of the Professors in the College, the teachers in the High School, and City officials, were also present.

The Lord Provost, with Mr. Macaulay, entered the hall precisely at 12 o'clock.

The Lord Provost, in the course of a very neat and appropriate address, said:—"Were it necessary, I might with perfect confidence appeal to the multitude of my fellow-citizens now assembled, that in this instance, at least, we have given a faithful interpretation of the wishes of our constituents. In adverting to some of those services which have entitled you to the gratitude of this community, I might very properly notice the share which you, in connection with other distinguished statesmen, took in originating and carrying out those great constitutional changes which extended our political privileges, and which in particular affected so beneficially the municipal corporations of Scotland, causing them—as they now do—more surely to represent the opinion and sentiments of the people; for I feel that, as a Town Council, we do but an act of common justice when we seek to have your name enrolled among our honorary citizens, as being one of those to whom we are mainly indebted for our very existence. I hope you may long live to enjoy the lofty distinction which your genius and talents have won for you, and that your future career—in which we shall never cease to feel a lively interest—may be prosperous and happy." The Lord Provost, then, amid repeated rounds of applause, presented Mr. Macaulay with the burgess ticket, inclosed in a large and beautiful silver box, gilt, and bearing the City Arms.

Mr. Macaulay, on presenting himself, was received with enthusiastic applause, and the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies, which lasted for several minutes. In the course of his address, he said:—"Gentlemen, I thank you, from my heart, for this great honour. I may, I hope, extend my thanks further—extend them to that constituent body, of which, I believe, you are upon this occasion, the expositors—and which has received me here in a manner which has made an impression never to be effaced from my mind. (Cheers.) This box, my Lord, I shall prize as long as I live, and it will, when I am gone—[The honourable gentleman was here interrupted by the intensity of his feelings, and remained silent for a moment or two, evidently deeply affected.] Upon resuming, amidst the plaudits of the assemblage, he continued—This box, my Lord, I shall prize as long as I live, and it will, when I am gone, be appreciated by those who are dearest to me, as a proof that, in the course of an active

and chequered life, both political and literary, I succeeded in gaining the esteem and good-will of the people of one of the greatest and most enlightened cities in the British Empire. My political life, my Lord, has closed. The feelings which contention and rivalry naturally called forth, and from which I do not pretend to have been exempt, have had time to cool down. I can look now upon the events in which I bore a part, as calmly, I think, as on the events of the past century. I can do that justice now to honourable opponents, which perhaps in moments of conflict I might have refused to them. I believe I can judge as impartially of my own career, as I can judge of the career of another man. I acknowledge great errors and deficiencies, but I have nothing to acknowledge inconsistent with rectitude of intention and independence of spirit. My conscience bears me this testimony that I have honestly desired the happiness, the prosperity, and the greatness of my country; that my course, right or wrong, was never determined by any selfish or sordid motive, and that in troubled times, and through many vicissitudes of fortune, in power and out of power, through popularity and unpopularity, I have been faithful to one set of opinions, and to one set of friends. I see no reason to doubt that these friends were well chosen, or that these opinions were in the main, correct. The path of duty appeared to me to be between two dangerous extremes—extremes which I shall call equally dangerous, seeing that each of them inevitably conducts society to the other. I cannot accuse myself of having ever deviated far towards either. I cannot accuse myself of having ever been untrue, either to the cause of civil and religious liberty, or to the cause of property and law. (Cheers.) I reflect with pleasure that I bore a part in some of those reforms which corrected great abuses, and removed just discontents. I reflect with equal pleasure, that I never stooped to the part of a demagogue, and never feared to confront what seemed to me to be unreasonable clamour. (Cheers.) I never in time of distress incited my countrymen to demand of any government, to which I was opposed, miracles—that which I well knew no government could perform; nor did I seek even the redress of grievances, which it was the duty of a government to redress by any other than strictly peaceful and legal means. (Cheers.) Such were the principles upon which I acted, and such would have been my principles still. I shall now, encouraged by your approbation, resume with alacrity a task under the magnitude and

importance of which I have sometimes felt my mind ready to sink. I thank you again most cordially for your kindness. I value, as it deserves, the honour of being enrolled in your number. I have seen with delight and with pride the extent, the grandeur, the beauty, and the opulence of this noble city—a city which I may now call mine. (Cheering.) With every wish for the prosperity, the peace, and the honour of our fair and majestic Glasgow, I now bid you, my kind friends and fellow-citizens, a most respectful farewell."

The honourable gentleman resumed his seat amidst the most enthusiastic plaudits.

ROYAL VISIT TO GLASGOW.

14th August, 1849.—The Royal Squadron arrived in the Clyde, on the morning of Monday, the 13th inst., and Her Majesty's Yacht the "Victoria" and "Albert" with the Royal Party on board proceeded direct to Arrochar, when they anchored for the purpose of enabling the Royal Party to visit Loch Lomond. As the precise day on which Her Majesty had resolved to be in Glasgow was still unknown to the Authorities, and as Sir George Grey, Bart, M.P., Secretary of State, had expressed a wish to see the Lord Provost, on Her Majesty's arrival in the Clyde his Lordship, with Alexander Hastie, M.P., and Mr. Forbes, Town Clerk, followed the Royal Yacht to Arrochar, where they had an interview with Sir George Grey, who informed them that Her Majesty would be in Glasgow next forenoon, and that the Honourable Colonel Gordon had gone that morning to Glasgow to meet with the Magistrates and make the necessary arrangements. The Lord Provost submitted to Sir George a programme of the proceedings—the order of the procession through the city, the regulations for the river, and the other arrangements made for the reception of Her Majesty, all of which he entirely approved. So soon as it was officially known that Her Majesty was to be in Glasgow on the forenoon of Tuesday the 14th, public notice was given to the citizens, by placards posted through the city. The programme thus submitted was rigidly adhered to.

At nine o'clock on the morning of Tuesday the 14th, the Lord Provost and Magistrates, the Dean of Guild and Deacon Convener, the Bailie of the River and the City Treasurer, in Court dresses, with the Town Clerks and the City Chamberlain, in their gowns of office, assembled in the Council Hall, City Chambers, and proceeded with Mr.

Sheriff Alison, the sheriff substitute, Mr. Bell, and Mr. Hastie, one of the members for the city, in their carriages, to the place fixed for the landing, to await the arrival of Her Majesty. On the plaform, immediately adjoining the spot where Her Majesty was to step on shore, were placed the Magistrates and all the other Members of the Town Council, the extra River Trustees, the City and River Officials, deputations from the Lieutenancy and Justice of the Peace of Lanarkshire, and the gentlemen appointed to present the several addresses. General Riddell, with Colonel Magenis and the other officers of the Garrison, and the Guard of Honour to receive Her Majesty, consisting of the flank companies of the 27th Regiment, were also in waiting. A strong muster of the Celtic Society of Scotland in full highland costume, was likewise in attendance. About half-past ten o'clock, an intimation sent by express train from Greenock, was received by the Lord Provost, that Her Majesty's Yacht had passed Greenock at 40 minutes past 9 on her passage from the Gareloch, where the yachts had been at anchor the preceeding night; and that Her Majesty would not therefore arrive in Glasgow till near 12 o'clock. At a quarter before twelve, the firing of the royal salute from the battery on Windmill Croft announced that the Royal Yacht was approaching; and within a few minutes afterwards, the "Fairy" was safely moored at the landing place, at the foot of West Street, South-Side. The Lord Provost and Bailie Stewart, with Mr. Hastie, M.P., immediately went on board, and had an interview with Sir George Grey, with whom they arranged the order in which the addresses should be presented. The address of the Magistrates and Council was first presented by the Lord Provost, and was most gaciously received by Her Majesty. Sir George Grey then desired that the Lord Provost should kneel, and a sword being handed to the Queen, Her Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon the Lord Provost; after which, Bailie Robert Stewart, Bailie David Smith, Bailie Andrew Orr, Bailie Alexander Brown, Bailie John Gilmour, Bailie David Dreghorn, Bailie James Playfair, Bailie Thomas Callender; Mr. Andrew Galbraith, Dean of Guild; Mr. John Stewart, Deacon Convener; Mr. John M'Dowall, Bailie of the River; Mr. William Bankier, City Treasurer; Mr. William Davie, Mr. Angus Turner, and Mr. Arthur Forbes, Town Clerks; and Dr. Strang, City Chamberlain, were all severally presented to Her Majesty, who was pleased to receive them in

the most gracious manner. Addresses were also presented to Her Majesty on the deck of the "Fairy," from the magistracy of the County of Lanark, the Merchants' House of Glasgow, the Trades' House of Glasgow, the Ministers and Elders of the Free Church Presbytery of Glasgow, by deputations from these bodies respectively; and the members of the several deputations were introduced to Her Majesty by Sir George Grey. Addresses to Her Majesty from the Presbytery of Glasgow, in connection with the United Presbyterian Church; from the Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents, resident in the City of Glasgow, from the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, from the Dean and other Members of the Faculty of Procurators in Glasgow, from the Incorporation of Maltmen in Glasgow, and from the Incorporation of Gardeners of Glasgow, were likewise transmitted by Mr. Hastie, one of the members for the city, through Sir George Grey.

Immediately after the presentation of addresses, preceded by Sir James Anderson, Lord Provost, and Mr. Hastie, M.P., Her Majesty, leaning upon the arm of His Royal Highness Prince Albert, having two of the Royal children with them, then landed, and was conducted to the Royal Carriage. The Guard of Honour and the Members of the Celtic Society presented arms, and the band playing the Queen's Anthem, amid the most enthusiastic and deafening cheers of the assembled multitude. The other two of the Royal children were then brought up by Lady Jocelyn. The Queen and Prince Albert at once entered the Royal Carriage, and on the seat before them were placed the Princess Royal and the Prince of Wales. In the second carriage were the Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, Lady Jocelyn, and the Honourable Miss Dawson. In the third carriage were the Earl Fortescue, Sir George Grey, Sir James Clark, and the Honourable Colonel Gordon. The procession was soon marshalled, and after an interval of about a minute, proceeded up the quay, and throughout the whole route in the following order:—

PROGRAMME OF PROCESSION.

A Troop of the Glasgow Yeomanry.
Strong Body of the Police.
The Superintendent of Police.
City Officers with Halberts.
1st Carriage—The Town Clerk and City Chamberlain.
Police. Cavalry. 2nd Carriage—Bailie of the River and Mr. Bankier, City Treasurer. Police. Cavalry.
3rd Carriage—Dean of Guild and Deacon Convener.
4th Carriage—Bailies Playfair and Callender.
Police. Cavalry. 5th Carriage—Bailies Gilmour and Dreghorn. Police. Cavalry.
6th Carriage—Bailies Orr and Brown.
7th Carriage—Bailies Stewart and Smith.
8th Carriage—The Lord Provost.
Detachment of Celtic Society of Scotland.
Escort of Cavalry—Queen's Bays.
ROYAL CARRIAGE.
Escort of Cavalry—Queen's Bays.
Detachment of Celtic Society of Scotland.
9th Carriage—Suite.
Police. Cavalry. 10th Carriage—Suite. Police. Cavalry.
11th Carriage—Suite.
13th Carriage—The Sheriff Substitute of the City, Mr. Bell.
14th Carriage—Mr. Hastie, the Member for the City.
A Troop of the Glasgow Yeomanry.
Strong Body of Police.

The Duke of Hamilton was prevented being present at the landing of Her Majesty, in consequence of the very serious illness of the Duchess in Edinburgh, but sent his carriage and horses for the accommodation of the Royal Party. As arranged with Sir George Grey, Mr. Sheriff Alison rode on the right of Her Majesty's carriage and General Riddell on the left. The route taken, was along Clyde Place to the Bridge, along the Bridge to Jamaica Street, then to Argyle Street, to Buchanan Street, to West George Street, eastward, to upper High Street, and on to the Cathedral. Here Her Majesty and the Royal Party, and the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and other official gentlemen, alighted from their carriages, and were received by Principal Macfarlan, who,

with the Lord Provost, Mr. Hastie, and the Sheriff, conducted Her Majesty over the whole of the interior of the Cathedral, including the Chapter House, the Lady Chapel, and the Crypts; the Magistrates and other gentlemen forming the procession being also within the building. The inspection of the Cathedral seemed to afford Her Majesty and Prince Albert much satisfaction, and they expressed great admiration of the architectural proportions of the structure. After leaving the Cathedral, the procession proceeded to the University, where Her Majesty, her Royal Consort, and their children alighted at the front gate of the College, and were received by the Principal and Professors in their gowns, preceded by the Mace-bearer, and conducted up the great stair into the fore hall. The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and other gentlemen in the procession, also alighted from their carriages, and followed the Royal Party into the hall of the College. Principal Macfarlan, as Vice-Chancellor of the University, presented an address to the Queen and Prince Albert, in the name of the Members of the Senate of the University, which was most graciously received. The Royal Party, with the Lord Provost and Magistrates, and other official persons, having again taken their places in their carriages, the procession moved on through the remaining portions of the route, down High Street to Trongate, then westward to Queen Street, and on to the terminus of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, in North Queen Street, where a handsome triumphal arch was erected by the Company, and suitable arrangements made for the accommodation of the Royal Party. It may be here stated, that in passing up Queen Street, Her Majesty appeared to be much pleased with the Royal Exchange, and particularly with the equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington. Her Majesty and the Royal Party were received at the Railway Station by Mr. Blackburn, Chairman, Mr. Dunlop, the Deputy Chairman, and other Directors of the Company, along with Mr. Latham, the Secretary. After remaining a few minutes in the waiting-room prepared for them, the Royal Party were conducted to the railway carriages, preceded by Mr. Latham, the Manager, and other officials of the railway; and when seated, and every proper arrangement made, the signal was given, and the train started at ten minutes to two on its journey to Perth. Before taking her seat in the railway carriage, Her Majesty expressed to the Lord Provost her gratification with the reception in Glasgow, and her

warm approval of all the arrangements. Her Majesty also at different times expressed to the Lord Provost her admiration of the streets and buildings of the city. And the last question addressed by Prince Alber to the Lord Provost, was, whether any accident had happened amongst the immense mass assembled to witness the procession; and on being assured that not even a finger had been hurt, both Her Majesty and the Prince expressed their extreme joy and thankfulness.

The whole line of procession was gaily ornamented with many very beautiful and striking decorations and devices; and Her Majesty and the Royal Party were everywhere received with unbounded expression of loyalty and attachment from the assembled multitude of the citizens of all ranks and conditions.

In the evening, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, dined together in the Town Hall, in honour of Her Majesty's visit, and entertained as guests the Sheriff, Principal Macfarlan, several of the Clergymen, the Military Officers, and other official gentlemen connected with the proceedings of the day, as well as a number of respectable citizens and strangers. The Honourable Sir James Anderson, Lord Provost, in the chair, and Bailie Stewart, croupier.

On the 24th inst. the Magistrates unanimously agreed to record the high sense entertained by them of the important services rendered on the occasion of Her Majesty's visit to Glasgow, by Lieutenant Colonel Magenis, commanding the Garrison of Glasgow, and all the officers and men under his command, also to all the other military or civil officials who had been on duty on that occasion.

At a Council Meeting held on the 30th inst, a full detailed account of the whole proceedings connected with Her Majesty's visit was submitted. The Lord Provost in addition to the thanks already tendered by the Magistrates, then moved that the Council should acknowledge the valuable services of their Member, Mr. Hastie, Dr. Strang, and Mr. Forbes; also thanks to Mr. Rochead, the architect of the Royal Triumphal Arch, and to Mr. Carrick, the Superintendent of Streets. The arch designed by Mr. Rochead was erected at the extreme north end of the Glasgow Bridge, opposite the foot of Jamaica Street, and formed a grand entrance to the city proper. For the information of the artistic reader, it may be stated that the design consisted of three arches, a large centre arch and two smaller ones. The total width was 90 feet, and the

height 80 feet. The centre arch, through which Her Majesty passed, was 54 feet high and 30 feet wide; each of the side arches was 12 feet wide and 22 feet high. Over the central and side arches were massive corniceses, with supporting trusses. On the eastern and western piers were placed colossal figures 10 feet in height, of the Lion and Unicorn rampant for Scotland, bearing shields, and facing the south along the route Her Majesty approached. These figures were designed and cut by Thomas Hay, Carver, Fox Street. In the flank of the central arch were the Royal initials V. and A. The whole was surmounted by a colossal Imperial Crown and the Royal Standard; pendant from the springing of the central Archway was a magnificent floral festoon; suspended again from the centre was a large and exquisitely adorned Crown of flowers. The structure was of wood, chamfered like courses of masonry, and painted in imitation of Aberdeen Granite of which the bridge is formed. The arch was built in five days by Messrs Menzies and Smith. This arch was removed three months after the Queen's visit.

18th June, 1850.—The Steam Ship *Orion* was wrecked off Port-Patrick. The vessel suddenly struck on a sunken rock within a few hundred yards of the beach, a little to the north of the harbour. The number ascertained to have perished was fifty-seven. Among those were Alexander M'Neill of Colonsay, his lady and two daughters; John Burns, M.D., his neice Miss Eliza Morris; Mr. Hume, a Wool Merchant, Glasgow; James Scott, Merchant, Montreal, Lillias Ure, his wife, and Marian their only child; also Janet Ure, sister of Mrs. Scott.

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE.

9th April, 1851.—The members of the Grand Lodge, the Master Lodges and the brethren assembled in the Cathedral to hear a sermon preached by the Provincial Grand Chaplain. The Magistrates and Council and Bridge Trustees met also in the Cathedral and walked in procession with the Masonic Lodges and other public bodies, to the Victoria Bridge, where the foundation stone was laid by His Grace the Duke of Athole. Dinner was served in the City Hall in the evening.

THE HON. THE LORD PROVOST, 1848-51.

Sir James Anderson's father, Mr. John Anderson, was a respected merchant in Stirling. His son James was born in the year 1800, and having had the benefit of the Stirling schools, when about the age of fifteen he proceeded to Glasgow and found a situation in connection with the firm of Messrs. William Snell & Co., Manufacturers. After remaining in this connection for a number of years he became partner with Bailie Snell. Subsequently he, along with his younger brother, commenced business under the firm of J. & A. Anderson, and this business they carried on successfully, in their warehouse, in Princes Square. In Nov. 1842, he became a member of the Town Council of Glasgow, and in the following year was appointed to the Magistracy. In November, 1848, he was elected Lord Provost of the city, an office which he filled with much credit till November, 1851, when he was succeeded by Mr. Robert Stewart. Mr. Anderson thus occupied the position of Chief Magistrate on the occasion of Her Majesty's first visit to Glasgow in 1849, when he received the honour of knighthood. The ceremony took place on board Her Majesty's Yacht "Fairy," when she had reached the Broomielaw. From the date of his entry to the Town Council up till the period of his retirement Sir James was regarded as one of its most valuable members, his appearances in public being characterised by great practical sagacity and soundness of judgment. In July, 1852, he was elected to represent the burghs of Stirling in the House of Commons, which he continued to do for seven years—Mr. Caird succeeding him in 1859. Sir James was long an elder and office-bearer of the United Secession Church, Greyfriars' Street, first under the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Dick, and subsequently of his successor Dr. King. He also took an active interest in the various religious and benevolent institutions of the city. Sir James was married in 1831, to Janet, only daughter of Mr. Robert Hood, of Glasgow, but she predeceased her husband about two years. Sir James retired from business as a merchant in 1863, and was succeeded by two sons. His only daughter was married to Mr. Alexander Curle, of

Ivilaw, Roxburghshire. About the time of his retirement from Parliament, he acquired the beautiful estate of Blairvadic, Row, Dunbartonshire, upon which he erected an elegant mansion. Sir James had been ailing for a considerable time and was latterly much enfeebled, but enjoyed a certain measure of health up till the day before his death, which event took place at his residence in 1864.

Sir James personally was of goodly aspect, always placid and unassuming, and was greatly respected by all who knew him. He was a liberal in politics, and in church matters a dissenter, but entirely devoid of that rancorous spirit which party prejudice is so apt to engender. When Mr. Hastie was elected to the Provostship, Mr. Anderson's claims to the chair were, by a numerous party in the Council, considered at least equal, but conflict was avoided by Mr. Anderson giving place to his rival. This graceful act was not forgotten at the election two years afterwards, when he was by general acclamation called to fill the chair. The words of Bailie Dreghorn at the last meeting of Council in Committee at which Sir James presided, give a just view of his character; he said:—"I have been associated with him since he has been Lord Provost, as one of the magistrates of the city, and in that capacity I have had occasion to see the urbanity of manner, great intelligence, and knowledge of the city, which his lordship has displayed, especially in the affairs of the various trusts. There he has shown an amount of zeal on behalf of the city that has been of the greatest importance in the proper conducting of the business. In the River Trust, the proper working of which is of the greatest consequence to the city, his lordship displayed a knowledge of it which has been to me truly admirable; and to the attention which he has bestowed on its affairs I have no hesitation in attributing, in no small degree, its present state of prosperity. It was my intention to have introduced the motion which I am about to make at the last meeting of the Council, but circumstances occurred to prevent it. In fact it was understood that there would have been another meeting of Council, at which the motion could have been brought forward. I now do so; but as his lordship is present, I will forbear saying another word on the subject. The motion which I have to propose for the approval of the committee is:—That the committee, before separating, beg to record the high sense which they entertain of the dignified, impartial, and straightforward manner in

which Sir James Anderson, Lord Provost, has presided over the meetings of committee for the last three years; and in retiring from the office of Lord Provost, the Committee request that he will accept this tribute of their esteem and regard for him." The motion was unanimously carried.

On Wednesday, 22nd November, 1851 a meeting of the Town Council was held in the Council Hall, Wilson Street—the Hon. Sir James Anderson, Lord Provost, in the chair.

Mr. William Connal, re-elected Dean of Guild, and Mr. Yuile elected Deacon Convener, by the respective bodies which they represented, appeared and took the oath of allegiance and abjuration.

The minutes of the previous meeting were then read, of which the following is the concluding portion:—The Lord Provost, in accordance with h notice o motion at last meeting, then moved that the sum of £500 should be voted from the funds of the corporation is aid of the subscription for the erection of an equestrian statue of Her Majesty, commemorative of her visit to this city, and Bailie Dreghorn seconded the motion which was agreed to.

A report by a committee, subsequently appointed, to endeavour to enter into some arrangement in order to purchase the works of the Glasgow and Gorbals Gravitation Water Companies, stated that a good deal of conversation had taken place as to the terms of transfer of the property of the two companies to the corporation, but the committee could not yet recommend that any definite step should be taken. Arrangements had been made for testing the pipes of the Glasgow Water Company, and according to the report of Mr Robson, engineer, it appeared that they are generally capable of standing the utmost test of the water pressure of the Gorbals Gravitation Company.

The Lord Provost regretted that the labours of the committee had not enabled them to report any thing definite. Still he considered that the matter was very important.

MEETING OF TOWN COUNCIL.

NOVEMBER, 1851.

ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS

The Election of Councillors for the sixteen wards into which the city was then divided, took place on Tuesday the 4th November, 1851. The "great fact" elicited by these elections was that the candidates for the rental system of levying the Poor Rates were successful, by large majorities, over the "means and substance" party in all the three wards in which a contest lay. Indeed it was the belief of many that it would not have been different had there been a contest on a much more extensive scale. Sir James Anderson had the largest majority, while Bailie Gourlay had the honour of being returned by the largest number of votes polled in any of the sixteen wards. In fact, the two southern wards seem to have had a friendly contest as to which would return their representative by the larger number of votes.

TOWN COUNCIL.

The new Municipal Town Council met on Friday the 7th November, 1851, in the Council Chambers, Wilson Street, for the election of a Lord Provost, six Bailies of the Burgh, a Bailie and Depute Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde, &c.

Sir James Anderson begged to state to the Council that on a former occasion the retiring Lord Provost had taken the chair at the election of his successor, and this had been done on the advice of the legal advisers, who were then clearly of opinion that the Municipal Act gave the retiring Chief Magistrate power to maintain the exercise of his magisterial duties till his successor should be appointed. The members of Council, however, would no doubt be aware that a legal opinion had been obtained different to that view of the case, and as the matter was at present

of no very great practical importance, while he did not coincide in the opinion recently received, still he would recommend that the Senior Magistrate do take the chair.

Mr. M'Lellan, in a speech of some length, maintained that Sir James Anderson was Lord Provost until the appointment of a successor, and bound to exercise the duties of Chief Magistrate. He moved that Sir James take the chair.

Mr. Cochrane seconded Mr. M'Lellan's motion.

Bailie Bogle lodged a protest against the legality of Sir James Anderson occupying the chair, and insisting that the Chief or Senior Magistrate do so. The protest, which had been previously circulated amongst the members, was held as read.

The clerk read a memorial which had been transmitted to the Lord Advocate for his opinion on the question ; and also his Lordship's answer, from which it appeared that his Lordship was decidedly of opinion that the Senior acting magistrate should take the chair.

Bailie M'Dowall then took the chair, which Bailie M'Lellan protested against, and the legality of the whole procedure which might follow.

The Very Rev. Principal Macfarlan offered up a highly appropriate prayer.

The Standing Orders and the Acts against Bribery and Corruption having been read,

The Chairman said, the first duty they had this day to discharge was the election of a gentleman to fill the office of Lord Provost of the city of Glasgow, and while he had the honour of occupying the chair for a minute or two, he begged leave to name a gentleman for that office; that gentleman was Mr. Robert Stewart. He believed Mr. Stewart was now entering on his tenth year as a member of Council. He had acted as Bailie of the River for two years, and subsequently been a magistrate of the city for four years. During the last two of these four years he had happened to be the Senior Magistrate, and from the circumstance that here as well as elsewhere there was experienced a very trying commercial crisis in the last of these two years, the duties which fell to his lot to discharge were of a very difficult and onerous kind. It happened that Mr. Hastie, who was then Lord Provost, as well as one of the representatives of the city in Parliament, was attending to his duties in London, and during a very considerable portion of that year it fell to

the lot of Mr. Stewart to discharge the duties of the Lord Provost. He was not therefore a stranger to these duties, and they had opportunities of knowing and appreciating his fitness to discharge them. In respect then of Mr. Stewart's long services, of his having taken a large share of the duties which fall to be discharged by a councillor and magistrate of this city, from the position which he holds in society, the circumstance that he is in the prime of life, of active business habits, and also blessed by a bounteous providence with abundance, and a heart to make a right use of it, he (Bailie M'D.) in all these respects would recommend him to the suffrages of the Council to fill the high and responsible situation of Lord Provost. He begged to move accordingly.

Bailie Bogle had great pleasure in seconding the motion.

Mr. Dreghorn said, The chairman had stated that his friend Mr. Stewart was entitled to the consideration of the members of Council in consequence of his long services. He (Mr. D.) had a gentleman to propose for the office of Lord Provost, who, if that recommendation stood prominent, was still better entitled to consideration. Mr. Stewart, it had been said, was now entering on his tenth year of public service, but the gentleman whom he (Mr. D.) was about to propose was now entering on his thirtieth year of service. Twenty-nine years ago Mr. M'Lellan was first appointed a member of Town Council, and ever since that period he had taken a lead in all public matters connected with the city. He was a gentleman, as they all knew, of distinguished talents, of highly cultivated mind, and of exquisite taste. On many public occasions had Mr. M'Lellan in this city distinguished himself, and he might be permitted to mention one circumstance which alone stamped him with approbation; he meant the exertions which Mr. M'Lellan had made to secure the renovation of our venerable Cathedral. His taste was unquestionable, and his various services had always been at the command of the public when found necessary. There was a question to which he was unwilling to allude, that had been agitating the community of Glasgow for a long period—the question of the Poor Laws. He was hopeful that ere long an adjustment of this vexed question would be arrived at, but unquestionably that could not be expected if, year after year, men were elected to civic dignity representing only the views of one particular party. It was time that they adopted a course of mutual forbearance, and by the election of Mr. M'Lellan as

Lord Provost on this occasion, they would secure the approbation of the community with whom he agrees on that important question.

Dr. Aitkin seconded the nomination of Mr. M'Lellan. He said I have no wish to excite factious opposition, but I believe that it was well known that no such thing as unanimity existed at present in this Council on the question now before us. In place of unanimity it is well known among us that widely spread dissatisfaction has been produced, but there are times and circumstances, Mr. Chairman, when such forbearance becomes absolutely impracticable. I feel rather inclined to hope that there may be high minded gentlemen here, on the opposite side of the house, who would not be disposed to persecute any brother Councillor because of his not agreeing with them in a question of such importance as the election of our chief magistrate; but at all events, come what may, my motto in this proceeding is *fiat justitia ruat cœlum.* We have heard from the Chair that the bounties of providence have been showered abundantly on the other candidate, Mr. Robert Stewart, —all very good, Mr. Chairman, and we can't do well without these— and that he is likely to make a wise aud prudent use of them, which I do believe; and also I agree with all you have said in commendation of your own nominee. But in looking around me among all the gentlemen composing this Council, and in selecting our nominee, to have gone to that gentleman's banker and asked the state of his cash account is just one of the last things I would have done; nor would I have tested the state of his breeches pockets at all;—I agree with some anatomists that the brain is not there. I would have tried how the account stood here (pointing to his head.) He concluded a long speech by seconding Mr. M'Lellan's nomination.

Mr. Moir begged to say a word or two on the question, without the fear of any one, or caring for the favour of any one. He had opportunities of seeing greatness thrust upon many people who were incapable of bearing it; and in this instance in respect to claims, for term of servitude, and the mental qualifications of the two gentlemen, there could not be the slightest doubt or hesitation—a Hyperion to a Satyr. There was no comparison of the parties generally speaking. Mr. M'Lellan had been much longer in the service than Mr. Stewart, and there could not be the slightest doubt that his intellectual qualifications are of the highest order. He (Mr. M.) believed that there were few men to be

compared with him in the West of Scotland. He was not to be supposed in all this to be complimenting Mr. M'Lellan's political faith. The gentleman was, it was well known, what was called an old Tory or Conservative, while everybody knew that James Moir the tea dealer, was a professed Chartist, and holding these views was determined as heretofore to maintain them. He was much surprised that the year 1848 should have been referred to as distinguished for good management. He could not forget the mismanagement of that year, which led to the unfortunate riots which disgraced our city, and was disposed to consider it as rather unfortunate that a reason assigned for selecting Mr. Stewart should be his conduct in connection with the management of 1848. Mr. Stewart was a very good natured, pleasant, agreeable citizen—he (Mr. M.) believed him a very worthy man in the sphere in which he moved, and also a man of wealth, which he was likely to make liberal use of, but he looked at the Chief Magistrate of this city in a different light. He ought to be the most intellectual man amongst us, and as to greatness of mind and intellectual acquirement Mr. M'Lellan was undoubtedly the most highly gifted of the two. He begged to tender him his support.

The vote was then taken when it stood thus—29 for Mr. Stewart, 17 for Mr. M'Lellan; 3 declining to vote.

Mr. Stewart was accordingly declared elected, and having taken the oaths, Bailie M'Dowall in investing him with the insignia of office, expressed a hope that the civic reign of the Lord Provost might be a happy and prosperous one. (Applause.)

The Lord Provost on taking the chair, begged to return his sincere thanks for the honour which had been conferred on him, by placing him in the civic chair. When he thought of the position to which this city had attained, with a population of nearly four hundred thousand souls, with a trade embracing all the varieties carried on in the kingdom, their commerce extending over the whole world, he did assure the Council that he esteemed it no small honour to be chosen the Chief Magistrate of such a city. While acting in the capacity of Senior Magistrate he had been called upon to perform the duties of the Chief Magistrate during the residence of the latter in London, and consequently the responsibility of the office was somewhat known to him; but notwithstanding he much feared his own ability rightly to discharge those duties, and his doubts were greatly increased when he considered the very efficient

manner in which they had been performed by his worthy predecessor Sir James Anderson. (Cheers.) It was likely that men holding all shades of opinion would have occasion to confer with him, and he could assure them that all, whatever their position in life, station, or society, would be welcomed with kindness, and all parties be treated with the utmost civility. (Hear, Hear.)

Mr. M'Lellan wished to say, once for all, that while to his Lordship and his colleagues he should defer with all the respect due from so humble a member of Council as himself, he thought it necessary in connection with the protest he lately tabled, to mention that he held the business of that day to be irregular and illegal. Having mentioned the circumstance, he should not refer to it again. He might be permitted to thank those members of the Council, who were kind enough to vote for him on the present occasion, and to say to his Lordship, now that the election was over, that he was perfectly sure that his Lordship would regard these gentlemen with as much respect and affection as if they had voted for him. He could assure his Lordship for himself and for them that they had not been actuated by any personal feeling. His Lordship must have observed in the course of his public life that it was impossible to obtain unanimity on all occasions—nay, that entire unanimity in such bodies as the Town Council of Glasgow would inevitably and justly be regarded as an indication of weakness, and perhaps of something worse. (Cheers.) His Lordship had boasted of being a native of Glasgow. He had that honour too; he was born in the neighbourhood of the Exchange, and perhaps the fact was worth mentioning, that property in that vicinity which his father had purchased for 3s 6d. per square yard, he had the honour of selling to a gentleman who once occupied the civic chair, for £10 per square yard. (Hear, Hear). That fact indicated the amazing and rapid prosperity of the City of Glasgow. (Cheers.)

The Lord Provost hoped that Mr. M'Lellan knew him too well to suppose that he could entertain the slightest ill feeling towards any one for the expression of his opinion. (Hear, Hear).

His Lordship said they had now to elect six Bailies. The names of the gentlemen were as follows:—Mr. Watson and Mr. Gourlay who had previously been in the magistracy. Mr. Bankier, Mr. George Mitchell, Mr. Stewart, and Mr. William Whyte

The Lord Provost then moved the election of Mr. Bankier which was seconded by Sir James Anderson, and unanimously agreed to. His Lordship thereafter moved, in succession, the appointments as Magistrates of Mr Watson and Mr. Gourlay, which were seconded by Bailie M'Dowall and Bailie Bogle, and also unanimously agreed to. The Lord Provost then moved the election of Mr. George Mitchell as a Magistrate, seconded by Mr. Drummond. Mr M'Lellan moved as an amendment, the election of Dr. Aitken, seconded by Mr. Moir. The vote having been taken it stood thus—25 for Mr. Mitchell—21 for Dr. Aitken, three members declining to vote.

The Lord Provost then moved the election of Mr. John Stewart, seconded by Mr. M'Lellan and unanimously agreed to. The Lord Provost nominated Mr. W. Whyte, seconded by the Dean of Guild. Mr. M'Alpine moved as an amendment that Mr. Gemmill be appointed in preference to Mr. Whyte, seconded by Mr. M'Lellan. The vote stood thus, for Mr. Whyte 25, for Mr. Gemmill 21; two members declining to vote.

Mr. William Gilmour was then elected Bailie of the River, and Mr. Macgregor Depute Bailie, unanimously.

The newly elected Magistrates having taken the oaths, were respectively invested with the gold medal and chain.

The Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council, then partook of a glass of wine, as was usual on such occasions, and after pledging the usual loyal and complimentary toasts the meeting separated.

List of the Names of the Members of the Town Council during Mr. Robert Stewart's Provostship, 1851-54.

1851-52.

ROBERT STEWART, *Lord Provost.*
JOHN MACDOWALL, *Bailie.*
JAMES BOGLE, *do.*
WILLIAM BANKIER, *do.*
WILLIAM WEST WATSON, *do.*
JAMES GOURLAY, *do.*
GEORGE MITCHELL, *do.*
JOHN STEWART, *do.*
WILLIAM WHYTE, *do.*
WILLIAM CONNAL, *Dean of Guild.*
DAVID YUILE, *Deacon Convener.*
JAMES SCOTT, *Treasurer.*
JOHN SMALL, *Master of Works.*
WILLIAM GILMOUR, *Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
JAMES WATT MACGREGOR, *Depute Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
JAMES TURNER, *Bailie of Provan.*
JAMES REDDIE, LL.D., *Town Clerk.*
WILLIAM DAVIE, LL.D., *do.*
ANGUS TURNER, *do.*
ARTHUR FORBES, *do.*
JOHN STRANG, LL.D., *Chamberlain and Superintendent of Works.*
DANIEL M'CALLUM, *Accountant.*
JOHN BURNET, *Procurator Fiscal.*
GEORGE YOUNG & JOHN M. HILL, *Assessors in the Police Courts within the Southern, Eastern, and Western Districts.*
JAMES BROWN, *Council Officer.*

1851-52.

WARD FIRST.

ALEXANDER KELLAR.
WILLIAM COCHRAN.
ANDREW PATERSON.

WARD SECOND.

GEORGE MITCHELL, *Bailie.*
JAMES BLACK.
JAMES MOIR.

WARD THIRD.

WILLIAM GILMOUR.
JOHN FLEMING.
PETER MACARA.

WARD FOURTH.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.
ROBERT WEBSTER.
ALEXANDER HARVEY.

WARD FIFTH.

ROBERT GALT.
JOHN STEWART, *Bailie.*
HUGH WILSON.

WARD SIXTH.

DAVID MACKINLAY.
ANDREW ORR.
SIR JAMES ANDERSON.

WARD SEVENTH.

PETER HAMILTON.
JAMES DRUMMOND.
JAMES LUMSDEN.

WARD EIGHTH.

JAMES SCOTT.
JOHN FORRESTER.
WILLIAM WEST WATSON, *Bailie.*

WARD NINTH.

WILLIAM BANKIER, *Bailie.*
JOHN SMALL.
WILLIAM M'LEAN.

WARD TENTH.

CHARLES THOMAS.
GEORGE BROWN.
THE LORD PROVOST.

WARD ELEVENTH.

JOHN MACDOWALL, *Bailie.*
JAMES STEEL.
JAMES PLAYFAIR.

WARD TWELFTH.

WILLIAM MURRAY.
WILLIAM WHYTE, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM YORK.

WARD THIRTEENTH.

JAMES W. M'GREGOR.
JOHN AITKEN.
DAVID DREGHORN.

WARD FOURTEENTH.

JAMES BOGLE, *Bailie.*
ARCHIBALD M'LELLAN.
ANGUS M'ALPINE.

WARD FIFTEENTH.

ANDREW GEMMELL.
JOHN MITCHELL.
JAMES GOURLAY, *Bailie.*

WARD SIXTEENTH.

THOMAS BROWNLIE.
THOMAS PEARSON.
WILLIAM BRODIE.

1852-53.

ROBERT STEWART, *Lord Provost.*
WILLIAM WEST WATSON, *Bailie.*
JAMES GOURLAY, *do.*
JOHN STEWART, *do.*
WILLIAM WHYTE, *do.*
GEORGE MITCHELL, *do.*
WILLIAM GILMOUR, *do.*
GEORGE BROWN, *do.*
JAMES DRUMMOND, *do.*
JAMES HANNAN, *Dean of Guild.*
DAVID YUILE, *Deacon Convener.*
JAMES SCOTT, *Treasurer.*
ALEXANDER HARVEY, *Master of Works.*
JAMES WATT MACGREGOR, *Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
ROBERT GALT, *Depute Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
JAMES TURNER, *Bailie of Provan.*
WILLIAM DAVIE, LL.D., *Town Clerk.*
ANGUS TURNER, *do.*
ARTHUR FORBES, *do.*
JOHN STRANG, LL.D., *Chamberlain and Superintendent of Works.*
DANIEL M'CALLUM, *Accountant.*
JOHN BURNET, *Procurator Fiscal.*
GEORGE YOUNG AND JOHN M. HILL, *Assessors in the Police Courts within the Southern, Eastern, and Western Districts.*
JAMES BROWN, *Council Officer.*

1852-53.

WARD FIRST.

WILLIAM COCHRAN.
ANDREW PATERSON.
JOHN THOMSON.

WARD SECOND.

JAMES MOIR.
WILLIAM RAE.
GEORGE MITCHELL, *Bailie.*

WARD THIRD.

JOHN FLEMING.
PETER MACARA.
WILLIAM GILMOUR, *Bailie.*

WARD FOURTH.

ROBERT WEBSTER.
ALEXANDER HARVEY.
CHARLES GRAY.

WARD FIFTH.

JOHN STEWART, *Bailie.*
HUGH WILSON.
ROBERT GALT.

WARD SIXTH.

ANDREW ORR.
SIR JAMES ANDERSON.
DAVID MACKINLAY.

WARD SEVENTH.

JAMES DRUMMOND, *Bailie.*
JAMES LUMSDEN.
PETER HAMILTON.

WARD EIGHTH.

JOHN FORRESTER.
WILLIAM WEST WATSON, *Bailie.*
JAMES SCOTT.

WARD NINTH,

WILLIAM M'LEAN.
WILLIAM BANKIER.
JAMES GRAHAM.

WARD TENTH.

GEORGE BROWN, *Bailie.*
THE LORD PROVOST.
JAMES COUPER.

WARD ELEVENTH.

JAMES STEEL.
JAMES PLAYFAIR.
JOHN MACDOWALL.

WARD TWELFTH.

WILLIAM WHYTE, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM YORK.
WILLIAM MURRAY.

WARD THIRTEENTH.

JOHN AITKEN.
DAVID DREGHORN.
JAMES W. MACGREGOR.

WARD FOURTEENTH.

ARCHIBALD M'LELLAN.
ANGUS M'ALPIN.
WILLIAM MACADAM.

WARD FIFTEENTH.

JOHN MITCHELL.
JAMES GOURLAY, *Bailie.*
ANDREW GEMMILL.

WARD SIXTEENTH.

THOMAS PEARSON.
WILLIAM BRODIE.
JOHN TAYLOR, JR.

1853-54.

ROBERT STEWART, *Lord Provost.*
WILLIAM WEST WATSON,
JAMES GOURLAY,
GEORGE MITCHELL,
WILLIAM GILMOUR,
ALEXANDER HARVEY,
JAMES WATT MACGREGOR,
PETER MACARA,
JAMES GRAHAM,
Bailies.

JAMES HANNAN, *Dean of Guild.*
JAMES CRAIG, *Deacon Convener.*
JAMES SCOTT, *Treasurer.*
JAMES DRUMMOND, *Master of Works.*
ROBERT GALT, *Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
JOHN TAYLOR, JR., *Depute Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
JAMES TURNER, *Bailie of Provan.*

WILLIAM DAVIE, LL.D., ANGUS TURNER, ARTHUR FORBES, } *Town Clerks.*
JOHN STRANG, LL.D., *City Chamberlain.*
DANIEL MACCALLUM, *Accountant.*
JOHN BURNET, *Procurator Fiscal.*

GEORGE YOUNG & JOHN M. HILL, *Assessors in the Police Courts within the Northern, Southern, Eastern, and Western Districts.*
JOHN CARRICK, *Superintendent of Works.*
JAMES BROWN, *Council Officer.*

1853-54.

WARD FIRST.

ANDREW PATERSON.
JOHN THOMSON.
JOHN MACINTYRE.

WARD SECOND.

WILLIAM RAE.
GEORGE MITCHELL, *Bailie.*
JAMES MOIR.

WARD THIRD.

PETER MACARA, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM GILMOUR, *Bailie.*
JOHN FLEMING.

WARD FOURTH.

ALEXANDER HARVEY, *Bailie.*
CHARLES GRAY.
JAMES TAYLOR.

WARD FIFTH.

HUGH WILSON.
ROBERT GALT.
JOHN STEWART.

WARD SIXTH.

SIR JAMES ANDERSON.
DAVID MACKINLAY.
ANDREW ORR.

WARD SEVENTH.

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.
JAMES H. YOUNG.
JAMES DRUMMOND.

WARD EIGHTH.

WILLIAM WEST WATSON, *Bailie.*
JAMES SCOTT.
JOHN FORRESTER.

WARD NINTH.

WILLIAM BANKIER.
JAMES GRAHAM, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM M'LEAN.

WARD TENTH.

THE LORD PROVOST.
JAMES COUPER.
DAVID Y. STEWART.

WARD ELEVENTH.

JAMES PLAYFAIR.
JOHN MACDOWALL.
JAMES STEEL.

WARD TWELFTH.

WILLIAM YORK.
WILLIAM MURRAY.
WILLIAM WHYTE.

WARD THIRTEENTH.

DAVID DREGHORN.
JAMES WATT MACGREGOR, *Bailie.*
JOHN AITKEN.

WARD FOURTEENTH.

ANGUS M'ALPIN.
WILLIAM MACADAM.
ARCHIBALD M'LELLAN.

WARD FIFTEENTH.

JAMES GOURLAY, *Bailie.*
ANDREW GEMMILL.
JOHN MITCHELL.

WARD SIXTEENTH.

WILLIAM BRODIE.
JOHN TAYLOR, JR.
THOMAS PEARSON.

A FEW OF THE EVENTS WHICH TOOK PLACE DURING THE TIME MR. ROBERT STEWART WAS LORD PROVOST, 1851-54.

24th January, 1852.—Alexander Hastie, M.P., was entertained to a dinner on occasion of his approaching marriage to Miss Napier. Sir James Anderson in the chair.

5th April, 1852.—James Reddie, LL.D., first Town Clerk, died.

23rd June, 1852.—Robert Stewart, Lord Provost, was entertained to dinner in the Town Hall on occasion of his approaching marriage to Miss King. Bailie Macdowall in the chair. Bailie Bogle, croupier. The Lord Provost was married on the 29th June.

18th December, 1852.—The Magistrates attended divine service in St. John's Church, to hear a sermon preached by the Rev. Robert Gillan on the Death of the Duke Wellington.

1st September, 1853.—Dr. Muir, Minister of St. James's Church, was entertained to a Jubilee Dinner in Carrick's Royal Hotel

5th September, 1853.—The Duchess of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg and the Princess Mary of Cambridge, visited Glasgow and went to Dixon's Iron works, the University, the Cathedral, Royal Exchange, Brown's Sewed Muslin Manufactory, and Napier's Works.

2nd January, 1854.—The Victoria Bridge was opened for public traffic. The Lord Provost Bridge Trustees and Councillers met in the Council Hall and proceeded to the Bridge which they formally opened.

6th September, 1854.—Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Statue was inaugurated in Commemoration of Her visit to Glasgow, 14th August, 1849. A procession was formed consisting of Magistrates, Councillors, all the other Municipal officials, Sheriff of the County, Principal and Professors of the University, &c., &c., escorted front and rear by detachments of the "Queen's Own."

The procession formed in Wilson Street, in front of the City and County Buildings, and proceeded up Glassford Street, along Ingram

Street to Queen Street, up Queen Street to West George Street, along West George Street, down Buchanan Street to St. Vincent Place. After the ceremony the gentlemen forming the procession left the enclosure by the east end of St. Vincent Place, the military by the west end. On this occasion a Banquet was held in the Town Hall. The Lord Provost was in the Chair—Bailie Gourlay, Croupier. Amongst those present were Sir James Anderson, M.P., Baron Marochetti, Principal Macfarlan, W. S. Lindsay, M.P., Mr. Buchanan, American Minister, Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., Rev. Mr. Gleig, Chaplain General of the Forces, John Macgregor, M.P., Colonel Poole, Alexander Hastie, M.P., Sir James Campbell, Robert Findlay, Captain Maxwell, William Lockhart, M.P., Captain James Merry, A. S. Dalglish, John Tennant, M. Maubisson, French Consul, Mr. Heartt, American Consul, &c.

In 1853 the Town Council purchased the lands along the left bank of the Kelvin, between Woodside and Sandyford, at a cost of £99,569, out of which they formed the now highly prized and beautiful West End Park. The Park proper comprises about 45 acres, and the walks, drives and shrubberies were laid out and formed in accordance with plans by Sir Joseph Paxton, architect of the London Crystal Palace of 1851.

15th December, 1853.—Commenced the third visitation of the city by the Asiatic Cholera Morbus. By the end of the year 144 deaths had occurred. This scourge continued its ravages with more or less virulence till December, 1854, having caused during little more than a year no fewer than 3,885 deaths. In 1866 the disease again visited this country, and although it appeared in Glasgow, only 53 deaths were caused by it, which happy circumstance was attributed in great measure to the unlimited supply of pure water from Loch Katrine.

THE HON. THE LORD PROVOST, 1851-54.

Robert Stewart of Murdostoun and Omoa, was born in 1810. His father, along with two other gentlemen, held the lease of the Clelland minerals from the proprietor, Mr. North Dalrymple, afterwards Earl of Stair. After his father's death Mr. Stewart acquired the whole property and rebuilt and extended the works. The new proprietor was not long in discovering a valuable seam of black-band ironstone which he worked and manufactured with great success. His position having been thus early secured, Mr. Stewart began to turn his attention to local politics, and entered the Town Council in 1842, when he was little more than thirty-two years of age. In 1844 and till 1846 he was Depute River Bailie, and in March, 1848, he was acting Chief Magistrate during the Glasgow Riots. The Lord Provost of the day was Mr Hastie, who at the time of the disturbances was in London attending to his Parliamentary duties, and of course all the onerous work and heavy responsibilities of the ruling authority, in such circumstances, devolved upon Mr. Stewart. He proved himself quite equal to the occasion. He rode at the head of the Military, and altogether, behaved with great courage and firmness. Mr. Stewart was raised to the honourable position of Lord Provost in 1851, having succeeded Sir James Anderson, and being succeeded, after his three years rule, by Sir Andrew Orr. The great event of Mr. Stewart's municipal career; as, indeed, it is one of the greatest events in the history of Glasgow for the last hundred years, was the carrying of the Loch Katrine Water Bill. Glasgow owes that measure, in a main degree, to Mr. Stewart's unwearied perseverance, and his services in this respect, deserve to be held in grateful remembrance by his fellow citizens. His measure was assailed in the Town Council in the most determined and virulent manner. It was urged that the scheme was unworkable, that water could never be brought into Glasgow from the Highland loch, that if by some miracle of engineering it should really be conducted to the thirsty inhabitants,

It was read a third time in the House of Lords, on May 10th, 1855. No greater boon had ever been conferred on Glasgow, and as a token of gratitude to Mr. Stewart the fountain in the West-End Park was, after his decease, erected to his memory. And all the more appropriate is it there, as the park itself was projected and purchased during Mr. Stewart's civic reign.

As a sample of the "Deliberations" of the Councillors in those days we give the following, which occurred at a meeting of the Town Council held on 22nd February, 1853:—

A BRILLIANT SCENE.

Mr. John Mitchell—To save time, I beg to move that the report of the committee be adopted. We may speak all day on this question, such is Mr. M'Lellan's volubility, and his sole object being to frustrate the bill.

Mr. M'Lellan—My Lord Provost, keep your friends in order if you please. (Cries of "Oh oh")

The Lord Provost—I feel no difficulty, Mr. M'Lellan, in keeping every gentleman in order but yourself.

Mr. M'Lellan—That, my Lord Provost, is a personal insult, and a most impertinent remark. (Cries of "Chair, chair, and order.")

The Lord Provost—Not a gentleman but has sat down when I have had occasion to call any one to order, but—

Mr. M'Lellan—You are no judge of what is due to a gentleman. (Confusion, and cries of "Order")

Mr. Hamilton—This is most extraordinary—to say that the Lord Provost does not know what is due to a gentleman. (Hear, hear.)

The Lord Provost—Did Mr. M'Lellan use these words? I must insist that they be retracted. (Cheers.)

Mr. M'Lellan—Your words to me—(Uproar)—

The Lord Provost—I will not allow any man to say—

Mr. M'Lellan—Your Lordship shall not shut up my mouth again. (Renewed confusion.) Your whole course of conduct to me during the discussion of this bill has been of a most irritating and improper description. (No, no.) Talk of my long speeches—

The Lord Provost—I am in the hands of the Council. (Hear, hear.) This is an insult to the city of Glasgow—an insult to the chair. I insist

that these words be retracted. I will submit to this from no man. I know what to do both here and out of doors, and how to do it; I do not come here to bully any gentleman. I detest it. I am not deficient in courage, but I insist that these words be retracted. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. M'Lellan—Your whole course of conduct to me has been a uniform insult. (Loud cries of "Chair, Order," and confusion.)

Mr. Moir—I rise on this occasion to support the dignity of the chair—(hear, hear)—for sharp as I am inclined to say some things, I certainly am not one who desires to see this Council reduced to a scene of downright blackguardism. (Hear, hear.) It is perfectly evident that if one gentleman be permitted to use with impunity such expressions as have been given utterance to by Mr. M'Lellan, we may bid farewell to everything like gentlemanly bearing. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Paterson—After the very unfortunate turn the discussion has taken—

The Lord Provost—I beg pardon; there is a question of order now before the house which takes precedence of every other matter. (Hear).

Mr. Dreghorn—I regret exceedingly this unfortunate discussion. It is the most unfortunate that I have ever heard in this Council. (Hear.) Certainly the expressions used by our friend Mr. M'Lellan have been out of order in my opinion, and I think that upon reflection he will see the propriety of withdrawing them. So long as the chair is occupied by a person who has been appointed by the Council, we are bound to protect it, and in doing so we are only giving the greatest latitude to our own discussions—(hear)—because as soon as the chair loses the command of the Council, it is utterly impossible that we can proceed as a deliberative body in a discussion. (Hear, hear.) I trust, therefore, that Mr. M'Lellan will really, on thinking of it, withdraw the expressions which he has used in the heat of the moment—(hear) without any more angry feeling.

Bailie Gourlay—I also would recommend very strongly that Mr. M'Lellan would withdraw those expressions into which I know very well that the heat of his temper led him, and which his cool judgment will unqualifiedly condemn. (Hear.)

Mr. Pearson apprehended there was some misunderstanding as to the exact expression. Did Mr. M'Lellan say that the Lord Provost did not know how to use a gentleman?

Mr. M'Lean—I think that Mr. M'Lellan is the best person to explain his own words, and I hope he will rise and do so.

After some remarks from Mr. Cochrane (who was not distinctly heard at the reporter's table,) deprecating the uproar which had ensued after the expression had been uttered.

Mr. M'Lellan said—My Lord Provost I have no objections whatever to withdraw the expression—rather an indefinite expression as far as I have heard it repeated—which I unpremeditatedly uttered. (Hear, hear.) But, my Lord, I do say with the greatest coolness, and with the greatest anxiety to support your Lordship's dignity and the chair you occupy, and to preserve the character of this Council, that I hope the offensive speeches which have emanated from your Lordship, and which have just now emanated in a most improper manner from Mr. Mitchell in regard to the length of the speeches I make in the exercise of a very disagreeable duty, that these provoking and insulting remarks, which have filled the newspapers for the last three weeks, will not be repeated. I warn you, my Lord Provost, that I consider them personally insulting; and neither the chair you sit in, nor Mr. Mitchell's nor Bailie Gilmour's—neither your public functions nor your private character, which I am bound to respect—shall shelter you from the consequences of a repetition of them.

The Lord Provost—Gentlemen, Mr. M'Lellan now withdraws the words, and I am satisfied. (Applause.)

Mr. M'Lellan—I hope now the matter is concluded, that it will have the good effect of preventing any irritating speeches as to the length or shortness of my addresses. I know no other medium of communicating my sentiments but by speech or writing, and I shall most assuredly independently of the opinion of this Council or any man, exercise my right in the way I think conscientiously best.

Bailie Gilmour disclaimed having ever said a single word that was unkind to Mr. M'Lellan, or calculated to interfere with the free discussion of the measure.

Mr. Dreghorn understood it was necessary that special objections should be made in any petition that was presented to particular clauses in the bill; and the public would therefore be taken advantage of, the clauses having been altered from the shape in which they appeared in the bill as originally lodged.

Mr. Moir at considerable length and with great warmth and energy, replied to the various objections to the bill, and urged the fact that no public meetings had been held or remonstrances issued, as the best proof that the public approved of the measure.

After 1856 Mr. Stewart ceased to take an active part in the public affairs of Glasgow. He purchased the beautiful estate of Murdostoun, in the Parish of Shotts, and gave much of his attention to the improvement of the lands, and the renovation and decoration of the old mansion house and the grounds around it. He was much attached to the place, and as it is contiguous to the works of Omoa, he made it his permanent residence. A short time before his death he added considerably to the estate by purchase of the inlying property of Langbyres, belonging to Mr. Inglis of Redhall. Mr. Stewart strove to perform his duty as a country gentleman with the same perseverance and conscientiousness which he had displayed in the Municipal affairs of Glasgow. He took part in most of the county meetings, and never failed to present a practical and business like view of the matter under discussion. He was made Deputy Lieutenant of the county. Mr. Stewart, though not what is generally termed an educated man, possessed a sagacious clear mind, and a stock of experience of men and things, which, for all the practical affairs of life is much more valuable than mere book learning. His manner was a little brusque, and apt rather to repel those who came in contact with him for the first time; but this abrupt humour, as we may call it, was only the outer rough husk of the man, which was easily penetrated, and underneath was found a true and lovable nature. He was a self made man, and one of the best class; public spirited and earnest in all business which he took in hand. He was a valuable citizen to Glasgow, and ought to be gratefully held in remembrance.

Mr. Stewart married in 1852, Miss King, daughter of Mr. John King, of Levernholm, by whom he had three children—two sons and a daughter.

He died, rather suddenly, on September 12th, 1866, in the fifty sixth year of his age.

MEETINGS OF TOWN COUNCIL,

NOVEMBER, 1854.

ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS AND MAGISTRATES.

A meeting of Council was held on Friday, November 9th, 1854, in the Council Chambers, Wilson Street—Bailie Mitchell, senior magistrate, occupied the chair.

This being the first meeting since the municipal election, prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Jamieson of St. Paul's.

Mr. Forbes, Town Clerk, read the oaths against bribery and corruption, &c.

ELECTION OF LORD PROVOST ORR.

Bailie Mitchell said it was now his pleasing duty to propose a gentleman for the office of the Provostship; one who was a native of this City, and at the head of one of their great commercial firms. He had been twelve years a member of Council, and had served for a number of years in the various committees connected with the Corporation—so that they had all had an ample opportunity of discovering his abilities and qualifications for the discharge of the duties of this highly important office. He had, therefore, great pleasure in proposing that Mr. Andrew Orr now be elected Provost of the City of Glasgow. (Applause).

Bailie Gilmour seconded the nomination most cordially. He was certain that Mr. Orr would give the greatest satisfaction. While the adage is true, "Let him not boast that putteth on his armour like him that putteth it off," yet he would say that the gentleman now proposed was thoroughly experienced in the Council business, and would, accordingly make an excellent Provost. He had much satisfaction in seconding the nomination.

Mr. Grey entered his dissent from the nomination, on the ground that Mr. Orr was chairman of the South-Western Railway; and as the Lord Provost was chairman of the River Trust it appeared to him incompatible that one person should hold both offices, as they were competing interests. He entered his dissent solely on this ground. He had no other objection.

Mr. Bain thought that it was no objection worthy of dissent. He considered that Mr. Orr's being chairman of one of the leading railways was a qualification for chairmanship of the River Trust, and that it would rather be conducive to the interests of the city than otherwise.

No other opposition being offered, the chairman then declared Andrew Orr, Esq., duly elected Provost of the City of Glasgow; which was received with applause.

The oath of allegiance was then administered to Mr. Orr, who was decorated with the gold chain and insignia of office, and took the chair.

The Lord Provost then said, he esteemed it a high honour they had conferred on him, and thanked the Council for its bestowal. It was a high honour to be Lord Provost of Glasgow, and he would make every exertion to discharge the duties in a manner becoming the interests of this great city. Alluding to what had fallen from Bailie Mitchell, the chairman, regarding his twelve years' experience of Council affairs, he said, that if it were not for that experience he would approach the onerous duties of the office with great timidity, but he was glad to know that he would also have all the assistance in the power of those who had preceded him in the office. He hoped all would go on with pleasantness and regularity, and that they would have, in conducting all the business, approbation within from themselves, and from the citizens without. (Applause.) He again thanked them for the honour conferred on him, and assured them that the honours of the civic hospitality would not fail at his hands.

The Lord Provost then proposed, for the office of bailie, Messrs J. A Wright, John Fleming, J. H. Young, and John Thomson—which gentlemen, being severally seconded, were, by his Lordship, declared duly elected.

Bailie John Taylor, Jun., was nominated, seconded, and declared elected, Bailie of the River and Frith of Clyde.

Hugh Wilson, Esq., was in like manner appointed Deputy River Bailie.

List of the Names of the Members of the Town Council during the time of Mr. Andrew Orr's Provostship, 1854-57.

1854-55.

ANDREW ORR, *Lord Provost.*
GEORGE MITCHELL, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM GILMOUR. *do.*
JAMES WATT MACGREGOR, *do.*
JAMES GRAHAM, *do.*
JOSEPH ALEXANDER WRIGHT, *do.*
JOHN FLEMING, *do.*
JAMES HOWIE YOUNG, *do.*
JOHN THOMSON, *do.*
ROBERT BAIRD, *Dean of Guild.*
JAMES CRAIG, *Deacon Convener.*
JAMES SCOTT, *Treasurer.*
JAMES DRUMMOND, *Master of Works.*
JOHN TAYLOR, JR., *Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
HUGH WILSON, *Depute Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
JAMES TURNER, *Bailie of Provan.*
WILLIAM DAVIE, LL.D., *Town Clerk.*
ANGUS TURNER, *do.*
ARTHUR FORBES, *do.*
JOHN STRANG, *City Chamberlain.*
DANIEL M'CALLUM, *Accountant.*
GEORGE YOUNG AND JOHN M. HILL, *Assessors in the Police Courts within the Northern, Southern, Eastern, and Western Districts.*
JOHN CARRICK, *Superintendent of Works*
JAMES BROWN, *Council Officer.*

1854-55.

WARD FIRST.

JOHN THOMSON, *Bailie.*
JOHN MACINTYRE.
ANDREW PATERSON.

WARD SECOND.

GEORGE MITCHELL, *Bailie.*
JAMES MOIR.
WILLIAM RAE.

WARD THIRD.

WILLIAM GILMOUR, *Bailie.*
JOHN FLEMING, *Bailie.*
ROBERT NEILSON.

WARD FOURTH.

CHARLES GRAY.
JAMES TAYLOR.
ROBERT WEBSTER.

WARD FIFTH.

JOHN STEWART.
HUGH WILSON.
ANDREW FOWLER.

WARD SIXTH.

DAVID MACKINLAY.
JOHN BAIN.
THE LORD PROVOST.

WARD SEVENTH.

JAMES HOWIE YOUNG, *Bailie.*
JAMES DRUMMOND.
JOSEPH ALEXANDER WRIGHT, *Bailie.*

WARD EIGHTH.

JAMES SCOTT.
JOHN FORRESTER.
JAMES GOUDLAY.

WARD NINTH.

JAMES GRAHAM, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM M'LEAN.
JAMES HANNAN.

WARD TENTH.

JAMES COUPER.
ROBERT STEWART.
ANDREW GALBRAITH.

WARD ELEVENTH.

JOHN MACDOWALL.
JAMES STEEL.
JAMES PLAYFAIR.

WARD TWELFTH.

WILLIAM MURRAY.
WILLIAM WHYTE.
PETER CLOUSTON.

WARD THIRTEENTH.

JAMES WATT MACGREGOR, *Bailie.*
JOHN AITKEN.
DAVID DREGHORN.

WARD FOURTEENTH.

WILLIAM MACADAM.
THOMAS BOYD.
WILLIAM GOURLIE.

WARD FIFTEENTH.

ANDREW GEMMILL.
JOHN MITCHELL.
ROBERT NEILL.

WARD SIXTEENTH

JOHN TAYLOR, JR.
THOMAS PEARSON.
WILLIAM ALLAN.

1855-56.

ANDREW ORR, *Lord Provost.*
JOSEPH ALEXANDER WRIGHT, *Bailie.*
JOHN FLEMING, *do.*
JAMES HOWIE YOUNG *do.*
JOHN THOMSON, *do.*
ANDREW GALBRAITH, *do.*
JAMES HANNAN, *do.*
PETER CLOUSTON, *do.*
JOHN TAYLOR, *do.*
ROBERT BAIRD, *Dean of Guild.*
JAMES WILSON, *Deacon Convener.*
JOHN M'DOWALL, *Treasurer.*
JAMES DRUMMOND, *Master of Works.*
HUGH WILSON, *Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
ROBERT WEBSTER, *Depute Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
JAMES TURNER, *Bailie of Provan.*
WILLIAM DAVIE, LL.D., *Town Clerk.*
ANGUS TURNER, *do.*
ARTHUR FORBES, *do.*
GEORGE YOUNG AND JOHN M. HILL, *Assessors in the Police Courts within the Northern, Southern, Eastern, and Western Districts.*
JOHN CARRICK, *Superintendent of Works.*
JAMES BROWN, *Council Officer*

1855-56.

WARD FIRST.

JOHN MACINTYRE.
ANDREW PATERSON.
JOHN THOMSON, *Bailie.*

WARD SECOND.

JAMES MOIR.
WILLIAM RAE.
JAMES CAIRNS.

WARD THIRD.

JOHN FLEMING, *Bailie.*
ROBERT NEILSON.
JAMES MARTIN.

WARD FOURTH.

JAMES TAYLOR.
ROBERT WEBSTER.
CHARLES GRAY.

WARD FIFTH.

HUGH WILSON.
ANDREW FOWLER.
SAMUEL M'CULLOCH.

WARD SIXTH.

JOHN BAIN.
THE LORD PROVOST.
DAVID MACKINLAY.

WARD SEVENTH.

JAMES DRUMMOND.
JOSEPH ALEXANDER WRIGHT, *Bailie.*
JAMES HOWIE YOUNG, *Bailie.*

WARD EIGHTH.

JOHN FORRESTER.
JAMES GOURLAY.
THOMAS WHITE.

WARD NINTH.

WILLIAM M'LEAN.
JAMES HANNAN, *Bailie.*
JAMES GRAHAM.

WARD TENTH.

ROBERT STEWART.
ANDREW GALBRAITH, *Bailie.*
JAMES COUPER.

WARD ELEVENTH.

JAMES STEEL.
JAMES PLAYFAIR.
JOHN MACDONALD.

WARD TWELFTH.

WILLIAM WHYTE.
PETER CLOUSTON, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM MURRAY.

WARD THIRTEENTH.

JOHN AITKEN.
DAVID DREGHORN.
WILLIAM GOVAN, JR.

WARD FOURTEENTH.

THOMAS BOYD.
WILLIAM GOURLIE.
WILLIAM MACADAM.

WARD FIFTEENTH.

JOHN MITCHELL.
ROBERT NEILL.
ANDREW GEMMILL.

WARD SIXTEENTH.

THOMAS PEARSON.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
JOHN TAYLOR, *Bailie.*

1856-57.

ANDREW ORR, *Lord Provost.*
JOSEPH ALEXANDER WRIGHT, *Bailie.*
JAMES HOWIE YOUNG, *do.*
JOHN THOMSON, *do.*
ANDREW GALBRAITH, *do.*
JAMES HANNAN, *do.*
PETER CLOUSTON, *do.*
JOHN TAYLOR, JR., *do.*
JOHN HOULDSWORTH, *do.*
JOHN JAMIESON, *Dean of Guild.*
JAMES WILSON, *Deacon Convener.*
JOHN MACDOWALL, *Treasurer.*
JAMES GRAHAM, *Master of Works.*
ROBERT WEBSTER, *Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
THOMAS BOYD, *Depute Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
JAMES TURNER, *Bailie of Provan.*
WILLIAM DAVIE, LL.D., *Town Clerk.*
ANGUS TURNER, *do.*
JOHN STRANG, LL.D., *City Chamberlain.*
DANIEL M'CALLUM, *Accountant.*
JOHN LANG, *Procurator Fiscal.*
ALEXANDER YOUNG AND JOHN M. HILL, *Assessors in the Police Courts within the Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western Districts.*

WARD FIRST.

ANDREW PATERSON.
JOHN THOMSON, *Bailie.*
GEORGE GRANT, JR.

WARD SECOND.

WILLIAM RAE.
JAMES CAIRNS.
JAMES MOIR.

WARD THIRD.

ROBERT NEILSON.
JAMES MARTIN.
JOHN FLEMING.

WARD FOURTH.

ROBERT WEBSTER.
CHARLES GRAY
JAMES TAYLOR

WARD FIFTH.

ANDREW FOWLER
SAMUEL M'CULLOCH
JOHN URE

WARD SIXTH.

THE LORD PROVOST
DAVID MACKINLAY
JOHN BAIN

WARD SEVENTH.

JOSEPH ALEXANDER WRIGHT, *Bailie.*
JAMES HOWIE YOUNG, *Bailie*
GEORGE COVENTRY DICK

WARD EIGHTH.

THOMAS WHYTE
THOMAS AIKMAN
JAMES BROWN

WARD NINTH.

JAMES HANNAN, *Bailie*
JAMES GRAHAM
WILLIAM M'LEAN

WARD TENTH.

ANDREW GALBRAITH
JAMES COUPER
ROBERT BRYSON.

WARD ELEVENTH.

JAMES PLAYFAIR.
JOHN MACDOWALL.
WILLIAM HUTCHISON.

WARD TWELFTH.

PETER CLOUSTON, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM MURRAY.
WILLIAM WHYTE.

WARD THIRTEENTH.

DAVID DREGHORN.
WILLIAM GOVAN, JR.
THOMAS CARMICHAEL ORR.

WARD FOURTEENTH.

WILLIAM MACADAM.
THOMAS BOYD.
JOHN HOULDSWORTH, *Bailie.*

WARD FIFTEENTH.

ROBERT NEILL.
ANDREW GEMMILL.
JOHN MITCHELL.

WARD SIXTEENTH.

WILLIAM ALLAN.
JOHN TAYLOR, *Bailie.*
JOHN BINNIE.

A FEW OF THE EVENTS WHICH TOOK PLACE DURING MR. ANDREW ORR'S PROVOSTSHIP.

CRIMEAN PATRIOTIC FUND.

Dec. 13th, 1854.—A meeting of the Glasgow Committee was held in the Council Hall—Robert Stewart, Esq., of Omoa (late Lord Provost) in the chair.

Mr. Towers the Secretary, read the minutes of the meeting; which were approved. He stated that £500 had been remitted from London for the aid of soldiers' wives in the neighbourhood.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the subscriptions since the last published list had been increased by £4202 9s 3d, which now presented a total of £36,000. He had no doubt that, by a little further exertion, Glasgow would be able to make up a contribution to the fund of £40,000. When this subscription was started in Glasgow, the idea of raising £20,000, was considered by some to be Utopian, but the result, up to the present, showed nearly double that amount; and he believed that the liberality of Glasgow had had the effect of increasing the subscriptions in other large towns, for, on a representation in Liverpool of what Glasgow had done, the subscription there rose in a few days from £12,000 to £22,000, and Manchester had increased its subscriptions somewhat in the same ratio.

The meeting adjourned till Wednesday following.

CRIMEAN ARMY FUND.

Dec. 20th, 1854.—On Wednesday, Dec. 20th, a numerous and influential meeting took place in the Queen's Hotel, which Mr. M'Gregor kindly put at the disposal of the meeting, for the purpose of countenancing and aiding the Crimean Army Fund. The meeting was convened at the request of the Duchess of Montrose, who was present. The Lord Provost having been called to the chair, shortly stated the object of the meeting; after which Sir A. Alison moved, seconded by Sir James

Campbell, and supported by Principal M'Farlan, that a committee be appointed to promote the extension of subscriptions for the Crimean Fund in this city for the relief of our gallant soldiers, now enduring the utmost hardships on the inhospitable mountains of the Crimea. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to promote the objects of the meeting:—The Lord Provost of Glasgow; Sir A. Alison, Bart., Sheriff of Lanarkshire; Sir James Campbell; Sir James Anderson, M.P.; Alex. Hastie, Esq., M.P.; Robt. Findlay, Esq., of Easterhill; Robert Stewart, Esq.; Principal M'Farlan; Dr. Strang; Wm. Murray, Esq., of Monkland; Andrew S. Dalglish, Esq.; William Campbell, Esq., of Tillichewan; Captain Hamilton; Robert Dalglish, Esq.

It was stated at the meeting that it was of the most urgent importance that the subscription should be extended as far and rapidly as possible, as from the unfortunate loss of the *Prince*, with all the winter clothing for the army on board, the troops, without shelter of any kind, would be exposed for the next three months to the utmost inclemency of the weather. A steam vessel has been chartered for the Crimea, and nearly half of its tonnage is still open; but as the freight amounts to £2,000, more than half the sum subscribed in London, it is of the utmost moment that a large addition to the subscription should immediately be made. Woollen goods or warm clothing of any sort, whether from merchants' or manufacturers' stock, or private individuals, and articles of food or groceries, will be of the utmost service, and will be received by Messrs. Crawford & Easton, Gordon Street, who have kindly offered to receive them, and by whom will be forwarded to London, without delay, by the Railway Companies, who have handsomely offered to transmit them free of expense. Subscriptions in money will be received by the British Linen Company, and it is earnestly requested that they may be paid immediately, as the vessel will sail from Helensburgh in less than a week. The follow subscriptions were announced at the meeting:—

The Duchess of Montrose £25, Lady Matilda Maxwell £20, Mrs. Campbell, Garscube, £20, Lady Belhaven £10, Mrs. Merry £10, Lady Isabella Gordon £5, Lady Alison £5, Lady Campbell £5, Mrs. H. Crum Ewing £5, Mrs. Speirs of Elderslie £5, Miss Dixon £5, Mrs. W. S. Dixon £5, Mrs. Campbell, Tillichewan, £5, Mrs. M'Call, Ibrox, £5, Mrs. Smith, sen., Jordanhill, £5, Miss Murray, Monkland, £5, Mrs Turner, Woodside Terrace, £5, Mrs. J. Millar, St. Vincent Street, £5,

Miss Millar, St. Vincent Street, £5, Mrs. Robert Smith, Woodside Terrace, £5, Mrs. Cutlar Ferguson of Craigdarroch, £5, Mrs. Neale Thomson, Camphill, £5, Mrs. Auchterlonie, £5, Mrs. Cunninghame, Craigends, £5, Mrs. Hannan, £5, Mrs. G. Booth and children, £5, Lady Emma Campbell, £3, Mrs. Smith, Jordanhill, £3, Mrs. Andrew Hamilton, £3, the Lord Provost, £5, Sir Archibald Alison, £5, R. Findlay, Easterhill, £5, John Gordon, Aikenhead, £5, John Dennistoun, £50, John Miller, jun., £5, Walter Buchanan of Shandon, £5, Mrs. W. Campbell, £3, Mrs. James Jamieson, £2 2s., Miss Miller, £1, Mrs. J. Buchanan, St. George's Road. £1 1s., Mrs. Rait, Newtown Place, £1 1s., Mrs. Jolly, Catter, £1 1s., George Donaldson, £1 1s., a Friend, 15s.

The ladies took away subscription papers, for the purpose of bringing the matter before their friends. The total sum collected in Glasgow was upwards of £43,000.

22*nd December*, 1854.—The Lord Provost entertained the Magistrates and Council and a number of guests to dinner in the Town Hall.

16*th April*, 1855.—The Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council voted a Congratulatory Address to the Emperor Napoleon, on the visit of His Majesty and Consort to Queen Victoria.

2*nd July*, 1855.—The Glasgow Corporation Waterworks Act, 1855, passed parliament. It authorizes and empowers the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow to supply with water the said City and suburbs thereof, and districts and places adjacent; to purchase and acquire the Glasgow Water Works, and the Gorbals Gravitation Water Works, and introduce an additional supply of water from Loch Katrine; and for other purposes. The Magistrates and Council are the Commissioners under the Act. The first meeting of the Commissioners was held in the Council Hall, on the 26th July. The officials were appointed.—John Burnet, Clerk and Secretary; William Guthrie, Treasurer; Daniel Mackain, Engineer.

6*th September*, 1855.—The foundation stone of the Sailors' Home was laid.

12*th September*, 1855.—The Lord Provost entertained the Members of the British Association to dinner, in the Corporation Halls. The Members of the Association sailed to Arran on the 20th inst., and were entertained to lunch by the Duke of Hamilton.

THE CRIMEAN BANQUET.

The banquet, in honour of the Crimean heroes, was held on Friday evening, 12th October, 1855, in the City Hall, which was tastefully fitted up, and beautifully decorated for the occasion. The flags of France and Britain were alternately suspended round the walls. Tables were erected on the platform, elegantly decorated with vases of flowers, and the front of the gallery lined with pink coloured cloth, on which were the names of the heroes in white letters, round which were suspended wreaths of evergreens. On the right of the chairman were the words, Raglan, Pelissier, Sir Colin Campbell, Marmora, Lyons. Cathcart, and the Duke of Cambridge; on the left St. Arnaud, Simpson, Bosquet, Omer Pasha, Bruat, Evans, and Mahon; and on the front of the west gallery the words, Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, and Sebastopol, the whole having an extremely beautiful effect.

His Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon occupied the chair, and was supported by Professor Nichol, Sir W. Milliken Napier, Sir James Anderson, M.P.; Lord Muncaster, Sir M. S. Stewart, Bart.; Lord Belhaven, Principal Macfarlan, the Duke de Coigney, the Duke of Montrose, the Lord Provost, Sir James Fergusson, Bart., M.P., M. Moubausin, Consul of France; Alexander Baillie Cochrane, Esq.; Rear-Admiral Montgomerie; William Lockhart, Esq., M.P., John Macgregor, Esq., M.P., Sir Thomas Hesketh, Bart.; Robert Monteith, Esq., of Carstairs; and Major Scott, Esq., of Gala.

Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., discharged the duties of croupier. He was supported right and left by Sir William Maxwell, Bart., of Calderwood; James Baird, Esq., M.P.; William Stirling, Esq of Keir, M.P.; Sir James Campbell, Rev. Norman M'Leod, Archibald Hastie, Esq., M.P.; E. H. Craufurd, Esq., M.P.; Peter Blackburn, Esq., M.P.; Sir W. Wyndham Anstruther, Bart.; Capt. the Hon. H. T. Fitzmaurice, Capt. W. D. O. Hay, 72nd Highlanders; Capt. Wilkinson, 42nd Highlanders, Stirling; Major Coats, 55th, Crimean hero; Major Anderson, do; &c., &c.

In the body of the hall, were many of the local authorities and influential citizens, a large assemblage of the "Queen's Own," and officers of the Militia, in full uniform, and several of the soldiers who had fought and bled in the Crimea.

A blessing having being asked by the Rev. Principal Macfarlan, an excellent dinner was served, after which the Rev. Norman M'Leod returned thanks.

The Chairman, in a few words, complimentary to her Majesty for the interest manifested by her towards the soldiers, gave the health of the Queen which was duly honoured. He then proposed the health of Prince Albert and the Royal Family, including the Duke of Cambridge. The next was the Army and Navy; to which Admiral Montgomerie replied for the Navy, and Captain Wilkinson for the Army.

The next toast being Her Majesty's Ministers, the Chairman paid a warm tribute to Lord Palmerston, who, he said, conducted this war in a manner altogether unequalled in the history of our country, and was entitled to the gratitude of parties of all shades of politics. The toast was received with great applause.

The next toast was, the Houses of Parliament, which was replied to by Mr. Hastie, M.P. for Paisley, and the member for Glasgow, Mr. Macgregor, who said that Glasgow had shewn a noble example in getting up a meeting such as this, and he wished all other cities would follow the example. He was fully persuaded that Lord Palmerston was honest and earnest in the prosecution of the war, and would prosecute it with vigour till the pride and arrogance of Russia were so humbled as would secure Europe from all further aggression.

The next toast was The Crimean Army, and welcome to the victorious heroes who have returned. In proposing the toast, the Chairman said, the subject of the Crimea was a wide one, and he could not do it justice; yet he could not but refer to the gallant deeds which had been accomplished. He then referred to the transport service, which he characterised as wonderful, and was the most extensive ever known. He then mentioned the victories of Alma, Inkermann, aad Balaklava. In regard to the last named of these, he said that it was regarded by our allies as one of the most heroic exploits ever attempted, and one of their officers of high repute wept like a child when he thought of it. He could not forget to include also in the toast Marmora, and the gallant house of Savoy. It was indeed a proud day for us to see the arms of France and England united against a common foe. Nor should we exult over our fallen foe, who had undoubtedly displayed great gallantry in defending themselves from our attacks. We should not forget the fact that we raise ourselves

in the estimation of others in praising, rather than by denouncing, our foe. He regretted the bitter words often used against Russia and her soldiers. We ought to recollect that they have often fought hand-to-hand with the bravest soldiers in the world. He then said that it was gratifying to be called on to preside at such a meeting, though he regretted that he had not the eloquence to address them in such a manner as the subject demanded.

The other speakers were, Sir James Fergusson, Bart.; the Duke of Montrose; the Duc de Coigny; M. Moubausin; the Croupier, Sir Archibald Alison, Bart; Captain Wilkinson; Alex. Baillie Cochrane, Esq.; Lord Provost Orr; Dr. Nichol; an Old Veteran, who gave an amusing account of his experience in the Crimea, and thanked the meeting in name of his comrades; the Rev. Norman M'Leod; Sir James Anderson, M.P.; and Principal Macfarlan.

31*st October*, 1855.—William Bankier was entertained to dinner. The Lord Provost in the Chair, Alexander Hastie, M.P., Croupier.

2*nd December*, 1855.—Arthur Forbes, one of the Town Clerks, died at Torquay.

4*th January*, 1856.—The freedom of the City was presented to the Earl of Elgin, in the City Hall. He was entertained to dinner in the Town Hall. The Lord Provost in the Chair.

31*st March*, 1856.—Alexander Harvey was entertained to dinner in the Town Hall, as an acknowledgment for the active services rendered as Chairman of the Committee on Suspension Bridge.

15*th April*, 1856.—Dr. Strang and Samuel R. Brown were entertained to dinner in the Corporation Halls, in acknowledgment of the services to the Glasgow Section of the Paris Exhibition.

20*th May*, 1856.—The Water Committee, having resolved to celebrate the commencement of the execution of the Water Works, on the morning of that day the Committee, accompanied by a number of the Magistrates and other Commissioners, proceeded by Loch Lomond to the head of Loch Chon, where the work was to commence, and there met some owners and lessees of land on the line, and a few friends. The company formed a circle on a mound of rising ground. Mr. Stewart, as Chairman of the Committee, addressed the meeting, explaining its object, and called upon the Very Rev. Principal Macfarlan to invoke the divine blessing on the undertaking, which he did. Mr. Bateman, the Engineer

for the Works, then briefly described their nature. A deep trench having been prepared, which exposed a portion of the rock through which the aqueduct was to be formed, with certain borings made therein for blasting, Mr. Bateman addressed Mr. Stewart, and said "I am requested by the Contractors to present you with this drill and hammer for the purpose of you giving the last stroke to one of the holes into which the powder is to be put. The steel of the hammer and drill is made from Scotch iron, the handle of the hammer from a piece of oak, part of the old Glasgow Bridge, adorned at one end by a carving representing the Lady of the Lake and Rob Roy, and the box to contain them is made of the oak of Glasgow Cathedral. Everything about them is Scotch except the man in whose hand they are held; and the Contractors beg your acceptance of them, in order that you may give a finishing and successful blow to this initiatory work." The blow being accordingly struck, a royal salute of twenty-one blasts immediately followed, amidst the cheers of the assembled crowd. The Committee and party then proceeded to the Trossachs Hotel, where they entertained a large party to dinner, and returned to Glasgow next day.

Freedom of the City and a Sword to Sir Colin Campbell.

The ceremony of presenting the freedom of the city and a sword of honour to the great Scottish hero who had distinguished himself on so many fields and especially in the recent Crimean War, took place in the City Hall, on Tuesday 1st July, 1856. There was an immense gathering, including almost all the noted personages in the city and others from many portions of the country. On the platform were Sir David Baird, Colonel Stirling and Lieutenant Alison, aides-de-camp to Sir Colin Campbell, Robert Monteith of Carstairs, Sir Archibald Alison, Walter Crum of Thornliebank, H. Dunlop of Craigton, Rev. Principal Macfarlan and many other well known gentlemen both lay and clerical. Lord Provost Orr presided, and in a very concise and appropriate speech referred in detail to the incidents in Sir Colin's eventful career, as well as to the esteem in which he was held both in civil and military circles at home and abroad. He then presented Sir Colin with the Burgess Ticket, enclosed in an elegant silver gilt box, beautifully chased with thistles and laurel leaves and surmounted by the Glasgow Arms.

Sir Archibald Alison in presenting the Sword made a powerful and glowing speech in which the military achievements of Sir Colin were described in a style in every respect worthy the fame of the Historian of Europe and of the hero it was intended to honour. The Sword was a beautiful and elaborate piece of workmanship, and on the scabbard, of crimson velvet, was the following inscription:—"Presented to General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B. by above six thousand of his countrymen in Glasgow, &c., 1856."

Sir Colin at the conclusion of each of the addresses made a brief reply, in which he expressed his high gratification in thus being honoured by his native city after an absence of upwards of half-a-century—that he was quite unprepared for the address of Sir Archibald Alison and the reception that awaited him—there was one party that must not be forgotten, as he owed all these honours to his having been appointed to command the Highland Brigade. "To these veteran soldiers" continued he, "I owe the happiness of seeing you this day, and to them is the honour due which has been conferred on me." The aides-de-camp of the gallant general, Sir David Baird and Lieutenant A. Alison then came forward, and amid the most tumultuous enthusiasm buckled the Sword around the waist of Sir Colin. The proceedings were closed by a short address by Mr. Monteith of Carstairs.

According to the programme, there was a banquet in the City Hall in the afternoon, by which 600 gentlemen entertained Sir Colin, and at which the Lord Provost again presided, the croupier being Henry Dunlop of Craigton. The Hall was tastefully decorated with flags and devices. Again the chief speakers were the Lord Provost and Sir A. Alison, the latter in an eloquent address proposing the health of Her Majesty's allies, the Emperor of the French, and their Majesties the Sultan and the King of Sardinia. Addresses followed by the Croupier, Bailie Wright, Mr. John Hall Maxwell, Mr. William Campbell, Rev. Dr. Gillan, R. Monteith, Esq., A. Baillie Cochrane of Lamington, Sir John Maxwell, and Principal Macfarlan. Sir Colin again made two short replies, in which he ascribed all the honour he was receiving to his appointment to the command of "the glorious Highland Brigade." He also proposed the toast of the Lord Provost, Magistrates, Town Council, and prosperity to Glasgow. He said—"In my absence in foreign lands I have until now, never seen the grandeur of Glasgow. Hearsay only

told me of its growth and magnificence, but the reality surpasses the report. For the kindness shown me by the Lord Provost, the Magistrates and Town Council, I can never be thankful enough. Even in the streets I have seen no face that did not smile a welcome, and no one can move from his heart, as I do now, the toast with greater sincerity."

Although Sir Colin was then advanced in years his fighting days were not over, as he was immediately after despatched to the command of the army in India, and the admirable manner in which he relieved Lucknow and crushed the Sepoy Mutiny, forms one of the most interesting and exciting pages in modern history. With fresh laurels on his brow he returned once more to his own country, when Her Majesty conferred on him the appropriate title of Lord Clyde. Glasgow showed its appreciation by having a statue of him executed in bronze, and it now stands as a companion to that of his old commander and fellow townsman, Sir John Moore, in George Square.

It may also be mentioned, that while this is being written, the Lieutenant A. Alison, one of the aides-de-camp who buckled the Sword on Sir Colin in the City Hall and accompanied him through the subsequent Indian Campaign, has made himself famous by the heroic manner in which he led the Highlanders against the Egyptians at Tel-el-Keber—adding another name to the list of Glasgow's military celebrities, He is the son and inheritor of the title of the late Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., Sheriff of Lanarkshire, long so well known and esteemed in Glasgow.

12*th October*, 1856.—The Magistrates and Council attended in their official capacity divine service in the Cathedral, being the first Sunday service after it had been reseated.

9*th February*, 1857.—Magistrates attended the funeral of the Rev. Dr. Muir, Minister of St. James's.

31*st March*, 1857.—Messrs Walter Buchanan and Robert Dalglish were elected Members of Parliament for Glasgow.

29*th April*, 1857.—A Drawing Room Reception to the Prince of Oude was held in the Corporation Halls. His sable majesty had been brought to this country with the view of creating a public interest in his favour, in order to effect his re-instalment on the throne, of which he had been dispossessed. Sir Andrew Orr, in court costume, did the courtly honours with his usual dignity. Many of the Glaswegians had

an honour conferred on them which they never had before and never had again, viz., the shake of a royal hand.

30th June, 1857.—Commenced the trial of a young lady of Glasgow, Madeline Hamilton Smith, for the murder, by poison, of a young man named Le Angelier, a native of Jersey. The trial, which created an immense sensation throughout the country, took place in the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, and continued for nine days. A verdict of 'not proven" was returned, and the lady was dismissed.

The Freedom of the City to Dr. Livingstone.

16th September, 1857.—The freedom of the City was conferred on Dr. David Livingstone, the famed African missionary and traveller. The Lord Provost presided. The City Hall was crowded to overflowing, and the platform occupied by a numerous assemblage of the influential gentlemen of the City and neighbourhood. Among these were the two sons of Dr. Livingstone, Sir T. Edward Colebrooke, Sir A. Alison, Bart., W. Buchanan, M.P., Sir James Anderson, M.P., Robert Dalglish, M.P., Bailies Wright, Galbraith, Young, Thomson, Hannan, and West Watson, besides many Councillors, merchants, lawyers, and clergymen of all denominations.

In presenting the box containing the burgess ticket, Lord Provost Orr made a very happy speech in reference to the Dr.'s African experiences, and the great services he had rendered to the cause of humanity, civilization, and religion, in the opening up of hitherto unknown regions. In his reply, Dr. Livingstone referred to the facts of his being born in the neighbourhood (Blantyre), and educated at Glasgow University, but spoke humbly of his achievements in Africa, which, although being attended with great dangers and difficulties, he thought were over-rated by his fellow citizens.

In the evening the subscribers to a money testimonial to Dr. Livingstone, and their friends, met in the City Hall, when the great traveller was presented with a purse of £2,080. The Lord Provost occupied the chair, and introduced Bailie Hannan, Chairman of the Testimonial Committee, who, in an excellent and highly appropriate speech, made the presentation. Dr. Livingstone replied, sincerely thanking the subscribers for their kindness. He repudiated the idea that had got abroad that he had found means of making money about the gold fields

in Africa, and otherwise. The fact was that, although he had traversed acres of gold fields, he never picked up a single nugget. So far from being burdened with funds, he had refused to take his salary from the Missionary Society for the year 1857, because some individuals who had contributed to the Society did not consider that his labours in Africa were for a proper religious object. Admirable addresses were afterwards delivered by Walter Buchanan, M.P., the Rev. John R. M'Duff, and the Rev. Alexander Raleigh.

THE HON. THE LORD PROVOST, 1854-57.

Sir Andrew Orr was born in Glasgow in 1801. After receiving his education at the University he became connected with the business of Wholesale Stationer and Publisher, established in course of last century by his father, Mr. Francis Orr; the firm being still known as that of Messrs Francis Orr & Sons. During many years Andrew conducted the business with prudence and energy, and its great extension was very much owing to his sound and judicious management. In 1842 he was returned to the Town Council as member for the Third Ward, with which he remained connected till 1846. On the extension of the municipality in the latter year, he was elected one of the representatives of the Sixth Ward, and then raised to the magistracy. He presided on the local bench during the four succeeding years, and from his first entrance to the Council until 1851, he acted as an elected member of the Clyde Trust; ex officio, he became Chairman of the Trust on his appointment as Lord Provost of the city in 1854, which honourable position he occupied till 1857. While he was Chief Magistrate, the British Association held its annual gathering in Glasgow, and as the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him about the date of his retirement from the office of Lord Provost, it was believed to be intended as a gracious recognition of the hospitality shown by him towards the members of the leading scientific association of the kingdom. In Nov. 1857, he was re-elected member for the Sixth Ward, which he represented till 1860, when he retired from the Council.

The prominent position occupied by Sir Andrew Orr in the city during all these years, and his known Liberal tendencies in politics, led to his being requested to stand for the Parliamentary representation of the city, which however, he declined to do. A similar proposal, made at the election of 1868, on behalf of the constituency of Clackmannanshire was also declined, from his unwillingness to divide the Liberal party.

It fell to be Sir Andrew's fortune, in virtue of his position as Lord Provost, to preside on two most important occasions when the freedom of the city was presented to distinguished personages, both of whom, it may be said, were by birth and education, connected with the city, viz., General Sir Colin Campbell and the Rev. David Livingstone. The pursuits in which these two distinguished men achieved their fame were very different, but both were heroes in the true and literal sense of the term, and on each occasion Lord Provost Orr acquitted himself in a way that did credit alike to himself and to the position he occupied in the government of the city. His addresses were exceedingly well adapted to the circumstances and to the nature and character of the respective personages whom the city delighted to honour; and, although there were great orations made by practised public speakers on both occasions, still the addresses of the Lord Provost creditably compared with the best of them. In March, 1849, he was elected a Director, and the same year Chairman, of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway, a concern which profited greatly by his devotion to its interests, and in February, 1871, when he retired from the presidency of the board, he was presented by the shareholders with his portrait, painted by Sir Francis Grant. This presentation was made the occasion of a public banquet, at which the integrity and high abilities of Sir Andrew were fully acknowledged. In 1859 he purchased the fine estates of Harviestoun and Castle Campbell; in 1860 Aberdona, and in 1861 Sheardale estates, all adjoining. On the Castle Campbell property stands the noble relic of feudal times. It is believed that this castle came into the possession of the Argyll family in 1493 and fell into the hands of the celebrated Marquis of Montrose in 1645. The castle was then destroyed, and the ruins, which are exceedingly interesting, are all that now remain. In this beautiful and secluded locality Sir Andrew spent the later portion of his life partly in farming and generally much improving his extensive and valuable property, also making frequent visits to his native city and taking a deep interest in its affairs. About two years before his death his health had been far from satisfactory, but living as he did in comparative retirement and freed from the anxiety of business, it was believed that many years might still be vouchsafed him. Sir Andrew had gone for a few days to stay at Hartville, Bridge of Allan. On Sabbath, the 19th April, 1872, he attended divine service; in the evening he became suddenly unwell, a

blood-vessel having burst, and before medical aid could be obtained, he expired. He was predeceased by his wife, but left no issue, his only child having died in infancy. His only brother, Mr. James Orr, still survives.

Sir Andrew Orr was one of an honourable class of Glasgow Merchants who, beginning life in the early part of this century, and having by enterprise and industry acquired a competency, recognised their obligation to the city by devoting some of the best years of their lives to the management of its affairs. The fact that he was elected to the important office of Chief Magistrate, is the best possible proof of the efficiency with which he discharged his duties in the Council and on the Bench, and in the higher position he acquitted himself with becoming courtesy and dignity. Personally he was tall, and well formed, with firm set features, which were sometimes apt to assume a degree of hauteur, not altogether compatible with the more yielding and gentle amiabilities. Whatever may have been his natural disposition, he could, on most occasions, at least, command his feelings so as to appear cool and collected under circumstances of considerable provocation. A remarkable instance of this is on record, and occurred in the Council Chamber during his civic reign. Mr. Moir, had been in the Council for some years, and was chagrined by seeing several younger members raised to the bench, while he was overlooked. "I, James Moir," as he loved to designate himself, was not the man to submit silently and calmly to even a supposed affront, and with more than warmth, he complained of being unfairly treated. In order to appease him, his Lordship made a promise that if the angry councillor could *behave properly* during the coming year, he might be made a bailie on the next occasion. Mr. Moir, however, did not fulfil the conditions as, among other matters, he headed a swarm of city urchins, and in the West-End Park shewed them how to trample on the grass-plots in defiance of the magistrates' order to the contrary. Referring to this unique escapade the late Robert Dalglish, M.P., humorously remarked that Mr. Moir could be a useful member of Council, as he might serve the authorities as a roller for the West End Park.

When the next election day came round; when the rebellious councillor again found himself left out in the cold, he started to his feet, accused his lordship of having broken his promise, and vehemently asserted that he, 'James Moir' was a better man than some of those who had just been honoured—naming them in a very offensive manner. He then

shook his clenched hand at his lordship, exclaiming in the most irate manner—"I know you, Andrew Orr, and before you are a twelvemonth older I shall take care that the people of Glasgow know you better than they now do!"

During all this tirade, Sir Andrew sat immoveable as a statue, with the most placid expression of countenance. When the man of fury sat down, he calmly rose and with the utmost complacency said, "Well, Mr. Moir, if you are done we shall just pass on to the next item on the card?" 'A more thorough down-take,' adds the narrator, 'I never witnessed either in the Council chamber, or out of it.'

It has been observed, however, that Sir Andrew could not always bear his honours so coolly, as for instance, at his election to the chief seat, when the gold chain was put about his neck, his lordship did not succeed in suppressing his emotion.

Having thus referred to Mr. Moir, we may further say that the Ishmaelite spirit in him continued to be occasionally manifested long after he entered the Council, and displayed itself in many ludicrous aspects. One other instance we give:—A well-known gentlemen named Robert Steele, toll-keeper near Rutherglen, and Justice of the Peace for Renfrewshire, having had a quarrel with Mr. Moir, went with a bludgeon in his hand to the tea shop in Gallowgate, and challenged Mr. Moir to mortal combat. At next meeting of Council Mr. Moir in indignant terms referred to the outrage, and stated that his reason for not accepting the challenge was to avoid "a scene" upon the public street—finishing up with the following:—"Gentlemen, don't think that I am in the least afraid of Rab Steel! I am ready to meet him either with fist or stick at any time and at any place you choose to appoint!" It need scarcely be added that the subject was allowed to drop. It is but justice to say, however, that although of irascible temper, Mr. Moir was possessed of a large share of sound common sense, and when he did attain to the bench, became a most energetic and useful magistrate. He had the good of the city at heart, laboured hard in its interests, and when he died in 1880, bequeathed his valuable library for the use of the citizens.

MEETINGS OF TOWN COUNCIL,

NOVEMBER, 1857.

ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS AND MAGISTRATES.

On Wednesday, 4th November 1857, the poll-books were opened in the Council Hall, in the presence of the Lord Provost, and the 16 new councillors were declared elected. The newly-elected councillors were on Thursday sworn in the Council Hall. The Lord Provost, who is entitled to discharge the duties of the chief magistrate until his successor is appointed, administered the oaths to the new members; and Bailie Young, the senior bailie, administered the oaths to his Lordship.

TOWN COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Council was held on Friday, at twelve o'clock, in the Council Chambers, Wilson Street—the retiring Lord Provost in the chair.

Prayer having been offered by the Rev. Dr. Gillan of St. John's,

The Lord Provost said, that, as the first of the business was the election of a gentleman to the Provostship, he would take the liberty of proposing that Bailie Galbraith be elected to that office. Mr. Galbraith had various qualifications for that high and honourable position. He had been from his youth connected with the mercantile interests of Glasgow. He had been elected Dean of Guild, and consented to undertake the duties of that office, which, so far from being easy, were of the most difficult as well as of the most important nature. For two years he had occupied that office, and had executed the duties of it so well as to draw forth the unqualified praise of the merchants and public of Glasgow. He hoped that they would show their good sense in electing Mr. Andrew Galbraith to the office of Lord Provost of the city.

Bailie Young, in seconding the motion, hoped that the election of Mr Galbraith would be unanimous. He had great confidence in the ability of Mr. Galbraith, and trusted that his reign would be a very happy and prosperous one.

Mr. Martin said—My Lord Provost,—I could have wished that some older and more experienced member had risen to give expression to what I am about to utter. For Bailie Galbraith personally I entertain nothing but feelings of respect, esteem, and goodwill. But I will say here what I have never hesitated to express during the recent canvass, that Bailie Galbraith is not the man on whom our choice should have fallen at this time, and in this opinion I am joined by a large minority of this Council. The selection of a gentleman from among us to fill the office of Chief Magistrate of this large and important city for a period of three years I regard as one of the most solemn and responsible duties which devolve upon the Council, and in the due discharge of this duty we ought honestly and generously to sacrifice every private feeling, personal interest, and party consideration, and to select the man who, by his past career, has stood out amongst us as possessed of great energy, talent, and mental endowments, and who, by his great experience and intimate knowledge of all departments of the public business of the city, has manifested, in the most eminent degree, those qualifications necessary to occupy this high position. But I fear this has not been done, and that we have failed to make the best use of our materials, seeing, as I conceive, that we have passed over and set aside men who, it will be generally acknowledged, are more qualified and more deserving of this honour. But, having said this much, allow me further to say that, now that Bailie Galbraith seems to be the choice of this Council, I will not offer any factious opposition, but will cordially join, as I am sure all the gentlemen who think with me will join, in supporting the chair in every measure which is calculated to promote the public wellbeing, and that we will lend our best efforts to render the reign of our new Chief as harmonious, prosperous, and honourable as any that have gone before.

No other opposition being offered, the ex-Lord Provost said it might be understood the election was unanimous.

The oath of allegiance was then administered to Mr. Galbraith, who was decorated with the gold chain and ensignia of office, and took the chair.

The Lord Provost elect then said, he begged leave to return them his sincere thanks for the high honour which they had just conferred on him, and also to the retiring Lord Provost for the handsome manner in which he had proposed him. He was afraid he would disappoint them in the estimate which they had formed of him. He would not expect to be able to give such free utterance to his sentiments as he had formerly done; but, where work was to be done, he would take care that he should not be found wanting. (Cheers.) There were many things requiring to be done to promote the interests of the city; and he would say that all measures which had the welfare of the community as their object, would have his warmest support. He undertook the duties of the office in full reliance on their cordial support, which he was sure they would not fail to give him. He would endeavour to execute those duties so that they would have no cause to regret having elected him.

Magistrates of the Burgh.—The Lord Provost then proposed for the office of Bailie—Messrs Clouston, Jas. Couper, Samuel M'Culloch, and George Grant, jun.; which gentlemen being severally seconded, were by his Lordship declared duly elected.

River Bailie.—Thomas Boyd, Esq., was nominated, seconded, and declared elected Bailie of the River and Frith of Clyde.

River Bailie Deputy.—Thomas Aikman, Esq., was in like manner appointed Deputy River Bailie.

Royal Infirmary.—Bailie Young was elected for the Royal Infirmary.

Police Committee.—The following are the names of the members of Council who now composed the Police Committee:—Messrs John Binnie, Thomas Boyd, James Brown, James Cairns, A. Gemmill, Wm. Govan, William Hutcheson, John Macdowall, James Wilson, David M'Kinlay, William M'Lean, James Muir, Robert Neill, John Ure, Robert Webster, Wm. Whyte, and John Blackie.

Stirling's Library.—Messrs William Murray, James Playfair, and George C. Dick, were declared elected.

Inspectors of Prisons.—James Moir, Esq., James Couper, Esq., and T. C. Orr, Esq.

Thereafter the Town Clerks, Chamberlain, Superintendent of Works, Procurator-Fiscal, Inspector of Weights and Measures, Assessors of Districts, were re-appointed.

The Council then adjourned.

List of the Names of the Members of the Town Council during Mr. Andrew Galbraith's Provostship, 1857-60.

1857-58.

ANDREW GALBRAITH, *Lord Provost.*
JAMES HOWIE YOUNG, *Bailie.*
JOHN THOMSON, *do.*
JOHN TAYLOR, JR., *do.*
JOHN HOULDSWORTH, *do.*
PETER CLOUSTON, *do.*
JAMES COUPER, *do.*
SAMUEL M'CULLOCH, *do.*
GEORGE GRANT, JR., *do.*
JOHN JAMIESON, *Dean of Guild.*
JOHN MORRISON, *Deacon Convener.*
JOHN MACDOWALL, *Treasurer.*
JAMES GRAHAM, *Master of Works.*
THOMAS BOYD, *Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
THOMSON AIKMAN, *Depute Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
JAMES TURNER, *Bailie of Provan.*
ANGUS TURNER, *Town Clerk.*
JOHN STRANG, LL.D., *City Chamberlain.*
DANIEL M'CALLUM, *Accountant.*
JOHN LANG, *Procurator Fiscal.*
ALEXANDER YOUNG AND JOHN M. HILL, *Assessors in the Police Courts within the Northern, Southern, Eastern, and Western Districts.*
JOHN CARRICK, *Superintendent of Works.*
JAMES BROWN, *Council Officer.*
DUGALD M'COLL, *Chamber Keeper.*

1857-58.

WARD FIRST.

JOHN THOMSON, *Bailie.*
GEORGE GRANT JR. *Bailie.*
WILLIAM RAE ARTHUR.

WARD SECOND.

JAMES CAIRNS.
JAMES MOIR.
WILLIAM RAE.

WARD THIRD.

JAMES MARTIN.
JOHN FLEMING.
JAMES WILSON.

WARD FOURTH.

CHARLES GRAY.
JAMES TAYLOR.
ROBERT WEBSTER.

WARD FIFTH.

SAMUEL M'CULLOCH, *Bailie.*
JOHN URE.
ANDREW FOWLER.

WARD SIXTH.

DAVID MACKINLAY.
JOHN BAIN.
ANDREW ORR.

WARD SEVENTH.

JAMES HOWIE YOUNG, *Bailie.*
GEORGE C. DICK.
JOHN BLACKIE JR.

WARD EIGHTH.

THOMSON AIKMAN.
JAMES BROWN.
WILLIAM ALLAN,

WARD NINTH.

JAMES GRAHAM.
WILLIAM M'LEAN.
CHARLES M'DONALD.

WARD TENTH.

JAMES COUPER, *Bailie.*
ROBERT BRYSON.
THE LORD PROVOST.

WARD ELEVENTH

JOHN MACDOWALL.
WILLIAM HUTCHISON.
JAMES PLAYFAIR.

WARD TWELFTH.

WILLIAM MURRAY.
WILLIAM WHYTE.
PETER CLOUSTON, *Bailie.*

WARD THIRTEENTH.

WILLIAM GOVAN, JR.
THOMAS C. ORR.
GEORGE W. CLARK.

WARD FOURTEENTH.

THOMAS BOYD.
JOHN HOULDSWORTH, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM MACADAM.

WARD FIFTEENTH.

ANDREW GEMMILL.
JOHN MITCHELL.
ROBERT NEILL.

WARD SIXTEENTH.

JOHN TAYLOR JR., *Bailie.*
JOHN BINNIE.
DAVID DREGHORN.

1858-59.

ANDREW GALBRAITH, *Lord Provost.*
JOHN HOULDSWORTH, *Bailie.*
PETER CLOUSTON, *do.*
GEORGE GRANT, JR., *do.*
ANDREW GEMMILL, *do.*
JAMES WILSON, *do.*
ANDREW FOWLER, *do.*
JAMES BROWN, *do.*
JAMES PLAYFAIR, *do.*
THOMAS BUCHANAN, *Dean of Guild.*
JOHN MORRISON, *Deacon Convener.*
DAVID DREGHORN, *Treasurer.*
JAMES GRAHAM, *Master of Works.*
WILLIAM MACADAM, *Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
WILLIAM RAE ARTHUR, *Depute Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
WILLIAM BANKIER, *Bailie of Provan.*
ANGUS TURNER, *Town Clerk.*
ALEXANDER MUNRO, *do.*
JOHN STRANG, LL.D., *City Chamberlain.*
DANIEL M'CALLUM, *Accountant.*
JOHN LANG, *Procurator Fiscal.*
ALEXANDER YOUNG AND JOHN M. HILL, *Assessors in the Police Courts within the Northern, Southern, Eastern, and Western Districts.*
JOHN CARRICK, *Superintendent of Works.*
JAMES BROWN, *Council Officer.*
DUGALD M'COLL, *Chamber Keeper.*

WARD FIRST.

GEORGE GRANT JR., *Bailie.*
WILLIAM RAE ARTHUR.
JOHN THOMSON.

WARD SECOND.

JAMES MOIR.
WILLIAM RAE.
JAMES CAIRNS. 12

WARD THIRD.

JOHN FLEMING.
JAMES WILSON, *Bailie.*
JAMES MARTIN.

WARD FOURTH

JAMES TAYLOR.
ROBERT WEBSTER.
ALEXANDER HARVEY.

WARD FIFTH.

JOHN URE.
ANDREW FOWLER, *Bailie.*
SAMUEL M'CULLOCH.

WARD SIXTH.

JOHN BAIN.
SIR ANDREW ORR.
DAVID MACKINLAY.

WARD SEVENTH.

GEORGE C. DICK.
JOHN BLACKIE, JR.
JAMES H. YOUNG.

WARD EIGHTH.

JAMES BROWN, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM ALLAN.
JAMES HANNAN.

WARD NINTH,

WILLIAM M'LEAN.
CHARLES MACDONALD.
JAMES GRAHAM.

WARD TENTH.

ROBERT BRYSON.
THE LORD PROVOST.
JAMES COUPER.

WARD ELEVENTH.

WILLIAM HUTCHISON.
JAMES PLAYFAIR, *Bailie.*
JOHN MACDOWALL.

WARD TWELFTH.

WILLIAM WHYTE.
PETER CLOUSTON, *Bailie.*
JOHN STEWART.

WARD THIRTEENTH.

THOMAS C. ORR.
GEORGE W. CLARK.
WILLIAM GOVAN, JR.

WARD FOURTEENTH.

JOHN HOULDSWORTH, *Bailie*
WILLIAM MACADAM.
JAMES RAEBURN.

WARD FIFTEENTH.

JOHN MITCHELL.
ROBERT NEILL.
ANDREW GEMMILL, *Bailie.*

WARD SIXTEENTH.

JOHN BINNIE.
JOHN TAYLOR, JR.
DAVID DREGHORN.

1859-60.

ANDREW GALBRAITH, *Lord Provost.*
PETER CLOUSTON, *Bailie.*
ANDREW GEMMILL, *do.*
JAMES WILSON, *do.*
ANDREW FOWLER, *do.*
JAMES BROWN, *do.*
JAMES COUPER, *do.*
WILLIAM WHYTE, *do.*
JOHN BLACKIE, JR. *do.*
THOMAS BUCHANAN, *Dean of Guild.*
ADAM M'LELLAN, *Deacon Convener.*
DAVID DREGHORN, *Treasurer.*
JAMES GRAHAM, *Master of Works.*
WILLIAM RAE ARTHUR, *Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
JOHN URE, *Depute Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
WILLIAM BANKIER, *Bailie of Provan.*
ANGUS TURNER, *Town Clerk.*
ALEXANDER MUNRO, *do.*
JOHN STRANG, LL.D., *City Chamberlain.*
DANIEL MACCALLUM, *Accountant.*
JOHN LANG, *Procurator-Fiscal.*
ALEXANDER YOUNG AND JOHN M. HILL, *Assessors in the Police Courts within the Northern, Southern, Eastern, and Western Districts.*
JOHN CARRICK, *Superintendent of Works.*
JAMES BROWN, *Council Officer.*
DUGALD M'COLL, *Chamber Keeper.*

WARD FIRST.

WILLIAM RAE ARTHUR.
JOHN THOMSON.
GEORGE GRANT, JR.

WARD SECOND.

WILLIAM RAE.
JAMES CAIRNS.
JAMES MOIR.

WARD THIRD.

JAMES WILSON, *Bailie.*
JAMES MARTIN.
JOHN MILLAR.

WARD FOURTH.

ROBERT WEBSTER.
ALEXANDER HARVEY.
JAMES TAYLOR.

WARD FIFTH.

ANDREW FOWLER, *Bailie.*
SAMUEL M'CULLOCH.
JOHN URE.

WARD SIXTH.

SIR ANDREW ORR.
DAVID MACKINLAY.
DAVID M'CUBBIN.

WARD SEVENTH.

JOHN BLAIKIE, JR., *Bailie.*
JAMES H. YOUNG.
GEORGE C. DICK.

WARD EIGHTH.

WILLIAM ALLAN.
JAMES HANNAN.
JAMES BROWN, *Bailie.*

WARD NINTH.

CHARLES M'DONALD.
JAMES GRAHAM.
WILLIAM M'LEAN.

WARD TENTH.

THE LORD PROVOST.
JAMES COUPER, *Bailie.*
JOHN MORRISON.

WARD ELEVENTH.

JAMES PLAYFAIR.
JOHN MACDOWALL.
ROBERT GILKISON.

WARD TWELFTH.

PETER CLOUSTON, *Bailie.*
JOHN STEWART.
WILLIAM WHYTE, *Bailie.*

WARD THIRTEENTH.

GEORGE W. CLARK.
WILLIAM GOVAN, JR.
THOMAS C. ORR.

WARD FOURTEENTH.

WILLIAM MACADAM.
JAMES RAEBURN.
FRANCIS WATSON.

WARD FIFTEENTH.

ROBERT NEILL.
ANDREW GEMMILL, *Bailie.*
JOHN MITCHELL.

WARD SIXTEENTH.

JOHN TAYLOR, JR.
DAVID DREGHORN.
JOHN BINNIE.

A FEW OF THE EVENTS THAT TOOK PLACE DURING ANDREW GALBRAITH'S PROVOSTSHIP, 1857-60.

November 9th, 1857.—The failure of the Western Bank of Scotland was announced, and caused great consternation throughout the city. The liability was unlimited, and many of the shareholders and business people of the city were ruined. There had been great recklessness shown in the management. It was found that four insolvent firms owed the bank no less a sum than £1,603,728, and an American firm owed £376,520. The liabilities, when the affairs were wound up, were found to be £6,360,170, and the assets £5,049,959, leaving a deficit of £1,310,211—a small sum, as compared with the failure of the City Bank in 1878.

1st December 1857.—The Lord Provost and Magistrates attended in their official capacity the funeral of the Very Reverend Principal Macfarlan.

25th January, 1858.—The marriage of Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal with the Prince of Prussia was celebrated in Glasgow with great enthusiasm. In the City Hall a soiree and musical entertainment was held. Tea and coffee were handed round. Two elegant bride's-cakes were cut up and divided amongst the large company assembled. The Lord Provost and other members of the Town Council were present at the commencement. His Lordship thereafter proceeded to the Corporation Halls, where a brilliant company, consisting to a large extent of the youth and beauty of the city, had assembled. The Lord Provost took the chair at eight o'clock. On the table beside his Lordship were placed two splendid bride's-cakes. These cakes were cut up and handed round with wine. The health of Her Majesty the Queen was proposed by the Lord Provost. Mr. Sheriff Bell proposed, in a bumper, the health of the newly-married couple. In addition to the naval and military costume worn by gentlemen present, the Rev. Dr. M'Leod appeared in the vestments of the moderator of the General Assembly, Sir James Campbell, Sir James Anderson, ex-Lord Provost

Orr, and Bailie Dreghorn appeared in Court dresses. The proceedings terminated about eleven o'clock.

28*th January*, 1858.—Messrs Tod & Macgregor's Dock was opened.

2*nd November*, 1858.—William Murray of Monkland left by train for Monkland between three and four o'clock in the afternoon. Being the municipal election day, he was a candidate for the 12th ward; but on the train arriving at its destination, he was found dead in the railway carriage. A new election took place for that ward on the 8th November.

25*th January*, 1859.—The hundredth birthday of Robert Burns was celebrated. There were 676 meetings held in Scotland, 76 in England, 10 in Ireland, 48 in the colonies, 61 in the United States, and 1 in Copenhagen—in all, 872—in honour of the memory of the ploughman bard. The grand Glasgow demonstration took place in the City Hall which was magnificently decorated. The gentlemen took their places on the platform in the following order:—Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., chairman, supported on the right by Colonel Burns, Sir David Brewster, Bart., Samuel Lover, Sheriff Trotter, and Principal Barclay; on the left, by the Lord Provost, Judge Haliburton, R. Monckton Milnes, M.P., Robert Monteith of Carstairs, and the Rev. Dr Norman M'Leod. The croupiers were Robert Dalglish, M.P., Walter Buchanan, M.P., Henry Glassford Bell, Peter Cunningham, and Alexander Baillie Cochrane of Lamington. The speakers were the chairman, Colonel Mellash, Colonel Glencairn Burns, Robert Dalglish, Principal Barclay, Walter Buchanan, Henry Glassford Bell, R. Monckton Milnes, A. Denniston, writer, Greenock, Blanchard Jerrold, Peter Cunningham, Robert Monteith, the Lord Provost, A. Baillie Cochrane, Samuel Lover, Judge Haliburton, the Rev. Dr. MacLeod, Sheriff Trotter, Robert Burns Begg, nephew of the poet, William Burns, writer, Glasgow, Bailie Houldsworth, C. R. Brown, Dr. Rogers, Mr. Lowe (editor of the *Critic*), and David M'Cubbin.

28*th June*, 1859.—The late Sir Robert Peel's statue was inaugurated. A procession was formed in the following order in front of the City Chambers, Wilson Street:—

Band of the 12th Infantry.
Party of Police.
Superintendent of Police.
Assistant-Superintendents of Police.

Town Officer.
The Lord Provost and Magistrates,
Three and Three.
Members of the Town Council,
Three and Three.
The Sheriff of the County.
Dean of Guild and Members of the Merchants' House.
Deacon Convener and Members of the Trades' House.
Chairman and Members of the Chamber of Commerce.
The Chairman and Committee of Subscribers to the Statue.
Officers of Police.

The procession proceeded up Glassford Street and along Ingram Street to Queen Street, up Queen Street to the west side of George Square. On arrival, the chairman of the subscribers addressed the Lord Provost, who replied. Dinner, on the occasion of the inauguration of the statue, was given in the Queen's Rooms—Robert Dalglish, M.P., in the chair; Sir James Campbell, croupier. The statue was executed by Mr. John Mossman.

15*th August*, 1859.—The Prince of Wales arrived in Glasgow from Edinburgh and visited Bridewell; Messrs Scott's mills, John Street, Bridgeton; and Mr Crum's works, Thornliebank. His Royal Highness returned to Edinburgh by the 4.15 train.

15*th September*, 1859.—The Lord Provost, Sir Andrew Orr, and Dr. Strang attended the meeting of the Royal British Association in Aberdeen.

OPENING OF WATER-WORKS BY THE QUEEN.

14*th October*, 1859.—The Glasgow Loch Katrine water-works were opened by Her Majesty the Queen.

PROGRAMME:—

Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, with several members of the royal family, and their suite, will leave the Palace of Holyrood on Friday, the 14th October about 10 o'clock a.m., and reach Callander by railway about half-past 11 where the royal carriage will be waiting the arrival of the train.

The royal cortège will proceed through Callander and onward by road leading to the Trossachs and Loch Katrine, which will be closed for

carriages from 10 a.m., in order to prevent obstruction to the royal progress.

Triumphal arches and other demonstrations of loyalty are in course of erection in Callander and neighbourhood.

The military arrangements will be subject to the commanding officer who may be charged with them; but it may be stated that the Queen's Own Royal Regiment of Glasgow Yeomanry Cavalry (numbering about eighty) have loyally tendered their services, and will, if approved of, be in attendance at the railway station to act as a guard and escort to the royal cortège from Callander to Loch Katrine, or to perform any other duty that may be assigned to them.

A strong body of police will also be stationed at Callander, on the road, and at Loch Katrine.

The chamberlain of the Earl of Moray, who is lord of the manor for a large portion of the land between Callander and Trossachs, will, if permitted, escort or accompany the royal cortège through his lordship's estate.

The Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, as lord of the manor, will be in attendance at Callander, and Lady Willoughby at the commencement of her estate at Trossachs, to escort the royal party to the place of embarkation at Loch Katrine.

A salute from artillery placed on the adjoining heights will announce the embarkation of Her Majesty.

The Lord Provost and magistrates, and three chairmen of committees of the Glasgow Corporation Water Commissioners (not exceeding in all fifteen or sixteen persons) will be on board the steamer to receive Her Majesty, and to accompany the royal party to the aqueduct (situated on the south bank of the lake), where the intended ceremony of opening the works is to take place.

The steamer will sail close up to a platform constructed at the mouth of the aqueduct, so as to admit of the royal party stepping on to it from the steamer.

The Duke of Montrose, as lord of the manor; the Lord-Lieutenant and Sheriff of Perthshire; the Members of Parliament for the City of Glasgow; a deputation from the Celtic Society of Glasgow (numbering above eighty) in their national Highland costume; and other distinguished guests, will be in attendance at the place of ceremony; and

several companies of the recently-formed Glasgow Volunteer Rifle Corps will, if permitted, guard the place of ceremony and road to the cottage.

CEREMONY.

When the royal party is arriving at the platform, the band will perform the "National Anthem."

The Lord Provost will present an Address, from the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Common Council of the City of Glasgow, as Water Commissioners.

Thanksgiving for the accomplishment of the work, and a prayer for a blessing upon it, will be offered up by one of the city clergymen.

The Queen, if it please Her Majesty, may then give instructions for opening the sluices, or do so herself, by opening a small tap, which will set in motion machinery for raising the sluices, thereby admitting the water of the loch to the aqueduct.

The Queen, if it please Her Majesty, will then declare the water-works open.

The band will perform "Rule Britannia."

The discharge of artillery on the adjoining heights will announce the completion of the ceremony; and this, it is expected, will be immediately followed by similar discharges of artillery from Stirling and Edinburgh Castles, and by the ringing of bells in the city of Glasgow.

After the ceremony, the royal party will be conducted to the Commissioners' cottage, situated about 150 yards distant from the aqueduct, where luncheon will be provided.

After luncheon, the royal cortège will return by the same steamer, carriages, and route to the Palace of Holyrood. The foregoing programme was submitted and approved of by Her Majesty. In consequence of the Yeomanry being unable to leave their county without obtaining a warrant from the Commander of the Forces in Scotland, and of certain difficulties which occurred in regard to this matter, they were obliged to deny themselves the honourable duty which they had undertaken to perform, but 400 of the Volunteers mustered on the occasion, and took part in the ceremony.

Intimation of these arrangements was immediately given to Henry Home Drummond, the Acting Lord-Lieutenant of Perthshire, and to the Sheriff of that county, within whose jurisdiction the ceremony was to take place; and also to the Duke of Montrose, Lord and Lady

Willoughby d'Eresby, the Earl of Moray, and Mr Hamilton of Leny—the landowners through whose estates Her Majesty was to pass on her journey from Callander to Loch Katrine. The Duke and Duchess of Athole were invited to attend the inauguration, and did so, the Duke bringing with him a large party of his Highlanders, with two pieces of artillery; the Earl of Mansfield; Sir James Colquhoun, Lord-Lieutenant of Dumbartonshire; Lord Clinton, M.P., Mr. Dalglish, M.P.; Mr. E. S. Gordon, Sheriff of Perthshire; and other distinguished guests were also present.

The Lord Provost Galbraith and a number of the Commissioners proceeded to the Trossachs on the afternoon of the day before the inauguration, in order to satisfy themselves that the arrangements ordered had been completely carried out, and that they might be in readiness to receive the Queen on her arrival from Callander on the following day.

A number of the Commissioners and their friends left the Dundas Street railway station at an early hour on the morning of the 14th October.

The party proceeded by rail to Balloch, where they embarked on board the steamer "Prince of Wales." At Balmaha they received on board the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, Lord Ernest Bruce, Mr. and Lady Charlotte Montgomery, Captain and Lady Agnes Murray, Lady Emily Foley, Lady Violet Graham, Mr Huddleston, Q.C., Mr Mitford of the Foreign Office, Mr. Thomas Price, and Lady Harriet Herbert. About half-past nine o'clock the steamer reached Inversnaid, when the whole party disembarked. They had still a distance of six or seven miles to travel, and this part of the journey was accomplished under considerable difficulties. The weather had been all morning most unpropitious, and when the party left the steamer rain was falling heavily. The Commissioners had provided all the vehicles which could be obtained for the purpose of conveying their friends to Stronaclachar, but a large number were obliged to find their way thither on foot. After reaching Stronaclachar, some of the party proceeded to the mouth of the tunnel in boats, while others found their way thither along the margin of the loch, and there awaited Her Majesty's arrival.

A landing platform having been erected, as arranged, opposite the mouth of the tunnel, the steamer, with the Queen on board, sailed close

up to it. Here a fine floral arch was erected, and a covered way, laid with scarlet cloth, led from the steamer to a raised dais laid with rich velvet, and covered over with a beautiful rustic canopy. Under the canopy was placed the handle with which the Queen was to open the sluices, and with her royal hand send on the first water from Loch Katrine to Glasgow. This handle led by underground connection-rod to a small hydraulic engine. From the dais there was another covered way which led to the Commissioners' cottage, where luncheon was provided for the royal party. The cottage had been most exquisitely furnished and decorated by Mr. Colquhoun and Mr. J. B. Bennet, of Glasgow. In the neighbourhood a large wooden erection was built and fitted up as a refreshment saloon. The luncheon for the royal party, and all the refreshments were supplied by John Forrester, Gordon Street, Glasgow.

About half-past one o'clock the royal steamer hove in sight, and the fact was announced by a joyous cheer from the assembled multitude. Her Majesty had travelled from Balmoral to Holyrood on the preceding day, and had left Edinburgh that morning at ten o'clock. Accompanied by His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the Princess Alice, and the Princess Helena. His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies, accompanied the royal party; and the ladies-in-waiting were Lady Churchhill and the Honourable Miss Cathcart. The other members of the royal suite were General Grey and Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby.

The royal train, consisting of two State carriages reached Callander at half-past eleven, and Her Majesty was there received by the Honourable Lord Willoughby d'Eresby. A guard of honour, composed of detachments of the 42d and 79th Regiments, was drawn up at the railway station, which was beautifully decorated. A magnificent triumphal arch, composed of heather, flowers, and tartan, was erected at the station, and a salute of artillery greeted Her Majesty's arrival. The royal party drove in carriages from Callander to the Trossachs, escorted by a party of the 13th Light Dragoons. At the bridge of Kilmahog, where there was another triumphal arch, Her Majesty was received by Mr. John Philipps, commissioner of the Earl of Moray, lord of the manor, surrounded by about a hundred of his lordship's Perthshire tenantry on horseback wearing the tartan of his clan.

When Her Majesty arrived at the foot of Loch Katrine, she was received by Lady Willoughby d'Eresby, and by the Lord Provost and the friends who accompanied him on board the beautiful little screw-steamer "Rob Roy," which waited Her arrival at the pier to convey the royal party up Loch Katrine to their destination at the inlet or mouth of the tunnel. Unfortunately, the state of the weather prevented Her Majesty fully witnessing the unparalleled scenery of this romantic district.

About two o'clock, the "Rob Roy" arrived at the platform with its royal passengers. As soon as the steamer was moored, the Lord Provost and Magistrates, Sir Andrew Orr, Mr. Stewart of Omoa, Mr. Dreghorn, Mr. Bateman, and Mr. Burnet, proceeded to the platform, and formed a line on each side of the way leading to the dais. On Her Majesty stepping ashore, leaning on the arm of the Prince Consort, she was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheers, which she personally acknowledged. The band played the "National Anthem."

Mr. Burnet, as secretary, read the Address presented to Her Majesty by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Common Council of the City of Glasgow, as Water Commissioners.

The following extract from the Address shows to some extent the nature and description of the water-works:—"This beautiful and extensive loch of pure water, fed by a large amount of annual rainfall, and lying at an elevation of 360 feet above the sea, was selected as the fountain-head. The rugged district, of 34 miles in extent, which intervenes between the loch and the city, has been penetrated by tunnels, crossed by aqueducts, or traversed by iron pipes, in the execution of the necessary works for ultimately conveying to the city no less than 50,000,000 gallons of water per day."

"The tunnel at the mouth of which your Majesty now stands, and into which the water of Loch Katrine is to flow, is 8 feet in diameter, 2,325 yards in length, and 600 feet below the summit of the mountain under which it passes, It is the first of a series of seventy distinct tunnels, of the same diameter, which, measured in the aggregate, are 13 miles in length, the longest being at the southern extremity of the works, and 2,650 yards in length.

"Loch Katrine, Loch Venachar, and Loch Drunkie, are all laid under contribution, either for the supply of the city, or for affording an

increased and more regular supply in dry seasons, to the river Teith below Loch Venachar, as compensation for the privilege of diverting 50,000,000 gallons per day to Glasgow. The total area of these lochs is upwards of 4,000 acres, and the available capacity within the limits to which they may be drawn off, is 1,600,000 cubic feet of water.

"The works have been about three years and six months in course of erection, under the able management of our talented engineer, Mr. John Frederick Bateman, and have given employment to about 3,000 men in the country for a large portion of that time, besides iron-founders and mechanics engaged in the manufacture of iron pipes, and in the various ironworks and machinery connected with the works. The cost of the construction of the new works will be between £600,000 and £700,000, and the total cost of the undertaking to the city, including the purchase of the works of the former companies, compensation for land, water privileges, and other expenses, will be nearly £1,500,000. The present population of the city and suburbs to be supplied with water extends to upwards of 500,000."

The Queen listened most attentively to the reading of the Address, and after it was read, it was handed to Her Majesty by the Lord Provost.

Her Majesty, in reply, and in a clear, ringing, and firm voice, and with great taste, read as follows:—

"I accept with great satisfaction your loyal and affectionate address, and thank you sincerely for the expression of your attachment to my throne and person, and for the cordial welcome with which you have received me. It is with much gratification that I avail myself of this opportunity of inaugurating a work which, both in its conception and its execution, reflects so much credit on its promoters, and is calculated to improve the health and comfort of the vast population which is rapidly increasing round the great centre of manufacturing industry of Scotland. Such a work is worthy the spirit of philanthropy and enterprise in Glasgow; and I trust it will be blessed with complete success. I desire that you will convey to the great community which you represent my earnest wishes for their continued prosperity and happiness."

The following gentlemen had then the honour of being presented to the Queen by the Lord Provost, viz.:—Bailies Clouston, Grant, Fowler, Gemmill, Wilson, Brown, Playfair, Young, and M'Adam, Deacon

Convener Morrison; James Hannan; Sir Andrew Orr; Robert Stewart; Mr. Bateman, the engineer; and Mr. Burnet, the secretary to the Commissioners.

The Rev. Dr. Craik, the minister of St. George's Church, Glasgow, offered up an impressive prayer. The divine blessing having thus been invoked, Her Majesty turned the handle placed for the purpose, and amid the booming of cannon and the applause of thousands of spectators, the Loch Katrine Water-works were declared duly inaugurated. At the request of Her Majesty, the royal party were conducted to the sluices, that they might themselves see the water flowing for the first time from Loch Katrine towards Glasgow. The band played "Rule Britannia." The salutes of cannon which announced the completion of the ceremony were repeated at the Trossachs, and again at Callender. The telegraph wires conveyed the gratifying intelligence to Glasgow, where the city bells rang merrily in celebration of the event; and also to Edinburgh and Stirling, which at once sent forth from their castles salvos of artillery.

After inspecting the mouth of the tunnel, Her Majesty was conducted to the cottage, where luncheon was served; and shortly thereafter the royal party re-embarked on board the "Rob Roy," when Her Majesty was again cheered by her loyal subjects, and the party returned to Holyrood by the same route by which they travelled from Edinburgh in the morning.

A granite tablet is built into a pediment over the entrance to the Loch Katrine aqueduct, on which there is cut the following inscription:—

Glasgow Corporation Water-Works.
Designed in 1853 and 1854. Robert Stewart, Lord Provost.
Act of Parliament, 1855. } Andrew Orr, Lord Provost.
Works Commenced 1856. }
Works Completed 1859. Andrew Galbraith, Lord Provost.
Opened by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, 14th October 1859.
John Frederick Bateman, Engineer.

21*st September*, 1860.—The freedom of the city was conferred on Sir John Lawrence, in testimony of the high estimation in which he was held no account of his services in India at the period of the Sepoy Mutiny. Among those on the platform besides the Lord Provost, Magistrates

and Town Councillors of Glasgow, were the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., M. Leplay, Conseille d' Etate, and M. Bella (gentlemen of the suite of Prince Napoleon), Walter Buchanan, Esq., M.P., Robert Dalglish, Esq., M.P., &c., &c. In presenting the Burgess Ticket, Lord Provost Galbraith recapitulated Sir John's eminent services of 27 years in India. Sir John replied in a very interesting address.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS—LORD BROUGHAM, PRESIDENT.

September 24th, 1860.—The fourth annual meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science commenced its sittings on Monday. A great gathering of the nobles and *savants* from all parts of the country were present. Among others were the Duke of Montrose, Duke of Cleveland, Lord Brougham, Count de Persigny, Lord Rokeby, Lord Raynham, Earl of Eglinton, Sir John Pakington, Lords Neaves, Ardmillan, Curriehill, and Mackenzie, the Earl of Minto, &c. In the afternoon, a sermon was preached in the Cathedral by the Rev. Dr. Robertson. Afterwards, the distinguished company proceeded to the Corporation Galleries, where they were entertained to a sumptuous banquet, given by the Lord Provost, and at which his Lordship presided. The cloth being removed, the Lord Provost, after the usual loyal toasts, gave the health of "Lord Brougham, the President of the Social Science Congress." Lord Brougham briefly replied, jocularly remarking that "it behoved him to husband his voice, as the duty was incumbent on him that night of setting a large body of ladies and gentlemen asleep in the City Hall by means of a long oration."

In the evening, Lord Brougham addressed a crowded and brilliant assemblage in ths City Hall. A great variety of subjects were discussed in a very attractive manner by his Lordship; and, although the address was long, it did not realise his Lordships anticipation of setting any of the auditory asleep.

The other speakers on this occasion were Sir John Pakington, Lord Ardmillan, Sheriff Alison, and Sir John Lawrence. The meetings were continned during the week, and concluded with a banquet on Friday evening. On that day the Freedom of Paisley had been conferred on Lord Brougham, in St. George's Church of that town.

23d October, 1860.—A complimentary dinner was given to Mr. Bateman, the engineer for the Glasgow Water-works, in the Corporation Halls.

THE HON. THE LORD PROVOST
1857-60.

Mr. Andrew Galbraith is a native of Campbeltown, and was born in the year 1799. His father, Mr Archibald Galbraith, a very extensive sheep farmer, was well known and greatly respected all over Kintyre. He was succeeded in the farm by his son John, who was long chief magistrate of Campbeltown, and one of the most genial and kind-hearted of men. He died in 1881. Andrew, the subject of this notice, was, like most other children in the district, early sent to school; but as the public school to which he was sent had only one teacher and a great many pupils, it cannot be supposed that his acquirements would be otherwise than elementary. At the age of fourteen, however, he left Campbeltown with the view of pushing his fortune in Glasgow. He was not long there till he found a situation, in which he continued about six years, when he considered he had gained sufficient experience to commence business on his own account. When he came to Glasgow he had the discernment to perceive the advantages of a good education to one desirous of pushing his way in the world, and with characteristic energy he determined to make up for past deficiency. As business hours were then longer than they now are, he could only attend classes in the morning at seven o'clock, and in the evening after leaving the warehouse. In this way he acquired such an amount of education as enabled him to take that honourable position in society which he has so long and usefully sustained. He afterwards went into business in partnership with his cousin, the late Mr. Alexander Johnston, of Shieldhall, M.P. for the Kilmarnock Burghs, and his own brother, Mr. Archibald Galbraith, in a very extensive power-loom factory. They also formed a mercantile house in Havana and Honduras under the firm of Johnston, Galbraith, & Co., both of which were very successful. At the earnest solicitation of his friends, more particularly of the late Sir James

Campbell and Mr Hugh Cogan, he agreed to become Dean of Guild, which gave him a seat in the Council Board. On the expiry of his term of office as Dean of Guild, he was returned again to the Council by one of the wards of the city. In due time he was made a magistrate, and in 1857 he was elected Lord Provost. During the time he filled these two chairs many important events of a public nature occurred, While he was Dean of Guild the Queen made her first visit to Glasgow, and while he was Lord Provost the Loch Katrine waterworks were opened by the Queen, on which occasion he had the honour of attending on Her Majesty, a duty which he performed in the most dignified manner.

Mr. Galbraith retired from the Council in 1863, and is now the oldest ex-Lord Provost living. Although retired from the more public life connected with the municipality, he has continued to take an active part in all the benevolent, useful, and charitable institutions of the city. He may be said to have been the originator of the Night Asylum, and he has been an office-bearer of the Old Man's Friend Society for about sixty years. This society was commenced by several young men, and each took a district in the city, which they visited weekly. Mr. Galbraith had allotted to him in 1823 the east end of High Street, with the wynds and Spoutmouth, the work in which he regularly performed, in addition to keeping a Sunday school in the High Street. Mr. Galbraith is now the only survivor of those who were associated with him in the early part of his benevolent work. He was elected a director of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway in 1859. Than Mr. Galbraith no one in the city has been more highly esteemed for the purity of his motives the usefulness of his services to the public, or the amiability of his character; and as a mark of this high appreciation his friends resolved to have his portrait painted, with the view of having it handed over to the Corporation to form part of a proposed gallery of Lords Provost of the city. The meeting for making the presentation was held in the Corporation Galleries, Sauchiehall Street, on 5th September 1882, when there was a large attendance of the leading gentleman of the city. The chairman, Mr. William M'Ewan, in his introductory remarks, said, and said truly, that "a more amiable, trustworthy, kind friend than Mr. Galbraith no person could have. So soon as it was known that the portrait was proposed, the desire to share in the object was so great

that the committee speedily got more money than they could spend." The presentation was made by Mr. Humphrey Ewing Crum-Ewing, Lord-Lieutenant of Dumbartonshire. In doing so, he narrated the leading events in the career of Mr. Galbraith, just as given above, and concluded his very interesting and kindly address as follows :—" I may be allowed to add that it has afforded me the highest personal satisfaction to have been asked to perform the duty of presenting the portrait of a gentleman so universally beloved, and with whom I have enjoyed unbroken friendship for more than half a century. (Applause.)"

Lord Provost Ure, in accepting the portrait, gave a highly interesting account of his experiences in the Council as colleague of Mr. Galbraith, and which is well worth recording here. In referring to what the artist and the Examining Committee had said in reference to the portrait, the Lord Provost continued :—" I have no doubt that was the view of the artist and also of our Examining Committee, whose report of the picture to the Town Council is highly flattering. Their knowledge of Mr. Galbraith, however, was not as a colleague in the Town Council, for not one of the present councillors except myself was a member of it when he was there. I am the solitary link that connects the past with the present. All his other colleagues have left; the great majority of those who were engaged with him in the management of the city affairs have gone to their rest. During the eleven years Mr. Galbraith was in the Town Council there were many changes in the membership. In those years he had 127 colleagues, some of whom I am glad to see with us to-day, and to them this re-union must be a pleasant event. It will recall to their recollection the kind, genial gentleman who wrought with them, and at last presided over them in the Town Council, and did all that he could to make their duties as little irksome as possible. I have good reason myself to have the most pleasing remembrance of Lord Provost Galbraith. He pressed upon me a bailie's chair long before I thought myself fitted for it. And when I refused to accept the high honour, and offered to take instead that office which I hold still, the convenership of the Health Committee, it was freely given me. And in the year following the magisterial office was again offered and was then accepted. Probably no Chief Magistrate in my time was more popular with his Council. Certainly no one did more than he to preserve peace and unanimity amongst us. When leaving us he said with perfect

truthfulness—'I now retire from office with the feeling that I have given offence to no member of this Town Council.' Bailie Clouston, when proposing a vote of thanks at the close of Mr. Galbraith's provostship, said—'You have all along given the most patient and zealous attention to any observations coming from any member of this Council, and have shown throughout an extreme solicitude to reconcile parties who differ; that I believe cannot be questioned by any one.' Nevertheless, it could not be said that his lines had fallen altogether in pleasant places, for Lord Provost Galbraith encountered troublous times. It was well remarked by Bailie Clouston, in the same speech to which I have just referred—'You may be said to have come in a hurricane and storm, and you now retire in calm and sunshine. Not one of us can efface from his memory the state of things in the month of November 1857, when the bank failures, commercial defalcations, and disasters of every kind occurred, together with the immense mass of the unemployed in our city during the whole of that year, and gave cause of very great uneasiness to the Magistrates, and more especially to your Lordship. I think there can be but one opinion as to the judicious way in which you not only took measures for repressing anxiety on the part of those who were interested in the banks, but for the great labour and pains you took to ameliorate the condition of the working classes.' I pass over minor events, which, however interesting at the time, and requiring tact and delicacy in conducting, yet possessed no permanent interest. But surely the event to which the Lord-Lieutenant of Dumbartonshire has referred—the introduction of the pure waters of Loch Katrine to our city—is of itself sufficient to signalise the reign of any Provost. We do not claim for Mr. Galbraith the merit of originating the water scheme, or of fighting the battle for its adoption, although it is the case that he had become a member of the Town Council before the Act was obtained, and after ex-Lord Provost Stewart left the Council he filled his place on the Water Committee, and latterly became the chairman of it; but no doubt in our friend's own mind there will ever linger the imposing closing scene, when he received and welcomed Her Most Gracious Majesty, who, accompanied by the Prince Consort and two of the Royal Princesses, had come from Holyrood to Loch Katrine to inaugurate the undertaking by turning on the water to the city. (Applause.) There is only one other act of Lord Provost Galbraith's

that I desire to say a word upon, and that is the important part he took in the Volunteer movement. I recall to your minds the unsettled state of Europe in 1859. When the war betwixt France and Austria broke out, the belief was prevalent that the embroilment on the Continent would spread, and this country in all likelihood be drawn into it. Our unpreparedness for a great contest was universally known, and our aversion to an enlargement of the standing army was general. It was at this crisis that Mr. Galbraith favoured the Volunteer movement. A large public meeting was held in the City Hall; resolutions in furtherance of the movement were carried with acclamation, and an impetus given to it in Glasgow that has continued even until now. The numbers aimed at were 2000 to 3000 men. Now, I suppose there are upwards of 8000 in the city. It would have been easy for both the Lord-Lieutenant and myself to have multiplied reasons for him presenting and me accepting this beautiful portrait; but we are both aware that that is entirely unnecessary. From the brief but interesting details which Mr. Crum Ewing has given, and the incidents that I have related even a stranger would be satisfied that he whom this portrait represents well deserves to be remembered; but to you who have known him for so many years it must be, as it is to us, a source of great pleasure and satisfaction to take part in perpetuating the memory of one who in his day and generation faithfully did his duty, and succeeded beyond measure in maintaining a walk and conversation that made him universally esteemed and beloved amongst his fellow-citizens. (Applause.)

"Bailie Dunlop then read the following address:—

"To Andrew Galbraith, Esq.

"Dear Sir,—Twenty-two years have passed away since you occupied in succession the honourable positions of Lord Dean of Guild and Lord Provost of the city of Glasgow. Your surviving municipal colleagues, along with other citizens and friends, being desirous of perpetuating the memory of your past services to the community, commissioned Norman Macbeth, R.S.A., to paint your portrait for presentation to the Corporation of Glasgow. Now on its completion and transference to the hands of the Honourable Lord Provost Ure, the subscribers beg to congratulate you on the auspicious occasion. The interval which has transpired since you were actively engaged in the duties of official life has not

lessened our appreciation of the fidelity and zeal with which you promoted the varied interests of this great city ; and your being privileged to witness the event of to-day is a source of gratification to us all. Words are not needed to enhance the value of our estimate of your public worth and personal virtues. A gracious Providence has favoured you with length of days and vigorous health, and now when descending into the vale of years, we fondly wish that the occasion of our meeting be recognised as a tribute due to you as a public man who, in serving the community, has earned the esteem of friends and the gratitude of fellow-citizens.

(Signed on behalf of the subscribers.)

" ARCHD. DUNLOP, Chairman.

" WILLIAM WATSON, Secretary.

" Bailie Dunlop added—But there remains another pleasant duty to be discharged. On behalf of the Portrait Committee, I am privileged to present to you this casket, silver jug, and two cups. The intrinsic value of these objects may not be of much account. They are simply intended to keep alive the remembrance of this day, and when the incidents of your public life are alluded to among the wide circle of your grand and great-grandchildren, if they serve to awaken the memories of honour and respect paid you during your lifetime, these gifts will have fulfilled the purpose of the donors."

Mr. Galbraith's reply was characterised by his usual modesty. To what has been said it may be added that Mr. Galbraith has never been an adept at speech-making, but his mind is of that practical class that can speedily judge as to what should be done and how to do it. In person he is tall and portly, and a more noteworthy and venerable gentleman is not to be seen upon our streets. His place of residence is in the neighbourhood of Johnstone, known as Johnstone Castle. Although in his eighty-third year, he makes frequent visits to the city, where he has many friends and associates, who are always ready to give him a cordial welcome.

MEETING OF TOWN COUNCIL.

NOVEMBER, 1860.

ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS.

On Thursday 7th November, 1860, in the Council Chambers, in terms of the statue, the newly-elected Town Councillors attended to signify their acceptance of office—The Lord Provost presiding—when the usual oath of allegiance to her Majesty and that of 'de fideli' were administered. The Lord Provost addressed a few words to the other fifteen Councillors on the importance and responsibilities of office in this great city.

ELECTION OF LORD PROVOST.

The Town Council met on Friday for the purpose of electing a Lord Provost, four magistrates, and the various other functionaries connected with the business of the city—Lord Provost Galbraith in the Chair.

Prayer having been offered by Rev. Dr. Robertson, of the High Church,

The Lord Provost said the first thing to do was to read the standing orders.—They were then held as read and approved of.

The Lord Provost said the last duty he had to perform as Chief Magistrate was to nominate a successor. He trusted he would have the unanimous approbation of the Council when he should name a gentleman who had been long connected with the Council, namely Bailie Clouston. He then referred to the services of Bailie Clouston, and stated that the magistrates had unbounded confidence in his judgment and experience. He had all along taken a deep interest in police matters, and the Council was much indebted to him for the able manner in which he had discharged his duties as chairman of the Police Committee. He had also taken a deep interest in the new Police Bill, and whatever may be its defects, he had done everything in his power to make it a perfect bill. He (Lord Provost) had great confidence in Bailie Clouston's judgment, and had no doubt that he will well support the dignity of the Council of the city. He was sure there would be nothing to regret in the appointment of Bailie Clouston. He concluded by proposing Bailie Clouston as Lord Provost of the city.

Bailie M'Dowall seconded the motion.

Mr. Dick said, that appointment to higher offices ought to be the reward of past services. He and others in the Council, who were opposed to the political views of Bailie Clouston, had agreed to support Bailie M'Dowall, who had been very useful to the city, but as that gentleman's health was such as to prevent him from taking office, he and those who had agreed to act with him, had resolved to give their support to Bailie Clouston. It should not be forgotten that the subordinate offices should be made the tests of merit, and none should be elected to the chief offices who had not been very useful in the Council and to the community.

Bailie Clouston was then elected unanimously by acclamation. The newly-elected Provost then went forward to the table, when Mr. Munro read the form of the oath, which was duly administered. The retiring Provost having decorated his successor with the insignia of office, left the chair.

Lord Provost Clouston having taken possession of the chair, rose and in the course of an appropriate address, returned his unfeigned thanks for the great honour that had been conferred on him—an honour till very recently, as unexpected as it was unsolicited and undeserved. He felt the great responsibility of being the municipal head of nearly half a million of people, and he claimed for himself the influence and support of the Council, to enable him to conduct the business of the public. He then referred to the business of which the Council may be regarded as the trustees, and in taking a retrospective glance he felt that his duties would not be of a harassing kind, as the gentleman who had preceded him had done his duty so well as to leave the less for him to do. With reference to the New Police Bill, he said there were two reasons which might be given for pressing it forward—that they might be able to control the wide spread immorality which prevailed, and to improve the sanitary condition of the city.

The election of Magistrates was then proceeded with, the following gentlemen being nominated by the Provost, and elected without opposition:—Messrs James Wilson; J. Blackie, Jun.; William Rae Arthur; and William Govan, Jun. Mr. Ure was appointed River Bailie, and Mr. Raeburn depute-River Bailie. The committees were then appointed.

List of the Names of the Members of the Town Council during Mr. Clouston's Provostship, 1860-63.

1860-61.

PETER CLOUSTON, *Lord Provost.*
ANDREW GEMMILL, *Bailie.*
JAMES BROWN. *do.*
JAMES COUPER, *do.*
WILLIAM WHYTE. *do.*
JAMES WILSON, *do.*
JOHN BLACKIE. jr., *do.*
WILLIAM RAE ARTHUR. *do.*
WILLIAM GOVAN, jr., *do.*
JAMES LUMSDEN, *Dean of Guild.*
ADAM MACLELLAN, *Deacon Convener.*
DAVID DREGHORN, *Treasurer.*
JAMES GRAHAM, *Master of Works.*
JOHN URE, *Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
JAMES RAEBURN, *Deputy Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
WILLIAM BANKIER, *Bailie of Provan.*
ANGUS TURNER and ALEXANDER MUNRO, S.S.C., *Town Clerks.*
JOHN STRANG, L.L.D., *City Chamberlain.*
DANIEL M'CALLUM, *Accountant.*
JOHN CARRICK, *Superintendent of Works.*
JOHN LANG, *Procurator Fiscal.*
ALEXANDER YOUNG AND JOHN M. HILL, *Assessors in the Police Courts within the Northern, Southern, Eastern, and Western Districts.*
JAMES DONALDSON AND ANDREW M'D. HOUSTON, *Assessors under the Lands Valuation Act.*
JAMES DONALDSON, *Assessor under the Registration of Voters' Act.*
JAMES PATERSON, *Inspector of Weights and Measures for Central district.*
WILLIAM LYALL, *Inspector of Weights and Measures for Western and Northern district.*
WILLIAM PATRICK, *Warden of Burying Grounds.*
JAMES BROWN, *Council Officer.*
JOHN M'DIARMID, *Chamber Keeper.*

1860-61.

WARD FIRST.

JOHN THOMSON,
GEORGE GRANT, JR.
WILLIAM R. ARTHUR, *Bailie.*

WARD SECOND.

JAMES CAIRNS,
JAMES MOIR,
JAMES THOMSON,

WARD THIRD.

JAMES MARTIN,
JOHN MILLAR,
JAMES WILSON, *Bailie.*

WARD FOURTH.

ALEXANDER HARVEY,
JAMES TAYLOR,
ROBERT WEBSTER,

WARD FIFTH.

SAMUEL M'CULLOCH
JOHN URE,
ANDREW FOWLER,

WARD SIXTH.

DAVID M'KINLAY,
DAVID M'CUBBIN,
JOHN BLACKIE, JR., *Bailie.*

WARD SEVENTH.

JAMES H. YOUNG,
GEORGE C. DICK,
JAMES W. ANDERSON,

WARD EIGHTH.

JAMES HANNAN,
JAMES BROWN, *Bailie.*
THOMAS BUCHANAN,

WARD NINTH.

JAMES GRAHAM,
WILLIAM M'LEAN,
CHARLES M'DONALD,

WARD TENTH.

JAMES COUPER, *Bailie.*
JOHN MORRISON,
ANDREW GALBRAITH,

WARD ELEVENTH,

JOHN M'DOWALL,
ROBERT GILKISON,
JAMES SALMON,

WARD TWELFTH.

JOHN STEWART,
WILLIAM WHYTE, *Bailie*
PETER CLOUSTON,

WARD THIRTEENTH.

WILLIAM GOVAN, JR., *Bailie.*
THOMAS C. ORR,
GEORGE C. CLARK,

WARD FOURTEENTH.

JAMES RAEBURN,
FRANCIS WATSON,
WALTER GRAY,

WARD FIFTEENTH.

ANDREW GEMMILL, *Bailie.*
JOHN MITCHELL,
ROBERT NEILL,

WARD SIXTEENTH.

DAVID DREGHORN,
JOHN BINNIE,
JOHN TAYLOR, JR.

1861-62.

PETER CLOUSTON, *Lord Provost.*
JAMES BROWN, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM WHYTE, *do.*
JOHN BLACKIE, JR., *do.*
WILLIAM RAE ARTHUR, *do.*
WILLIAM GOVAN, JR., *do.*
JOHN URE, *do.*
WALTER GRAY, *do.*
JOHN MILLAR, *do.*
JAMES LUMSDEN, *Dean of Guild.*
ANTHONY INGLIS, *Deacon Convener,*
DAVID DREGHORN, *Treasurer.*
JOHN MORRISON, *Master of Works.*
JAMES RAEBURN, *Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
ROBERT GILKISON, *Depute Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
WILLIAM BANKIER, *Bailie of Provan.*
ANGUS TURNER AND ALEXANDER MUNRO, S.S.C., *Town Clerks.*
JOHN STRANG, LL.D., *City Chamberlain.*
DANIEL M'CALLUM, *Accountant.*
JOHN CARRICK, *Superintendent of Works.*
JOHN LANG, *Procurator Fiscal.*
ALEXANDER YOUNG AND JOHN M. HILL, *Assessors in the Police Courts within the Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western Districts.*
JAMES DONALDSON AND ANDREW M'D. HOUSTON, *Assessors under the Lands Valuation Act.*
JAMES DONALDSON, *Assessor under the Registration of Voters Act.*
WILLIAM LYALL, *Inspector of Weights and Measures for First District.*
JOHN M'CORMICK, *Inspector of Weights and Measures for Second District.*
JAMES PATERSON, *Inspector of Weights and Measures for Third District.*
WILLIAM PATRICK, *Warden of Burying Grounds.*
JAMES BROWN, *Council Officer.*
JOHN M'DIARMID, *Chamber Keeper.*

WARD FIRST.

GEORGE GRANT, JR.
WILLIAM R. ARTHUR, *Bailie.*
JOHN THOMSON.

WARD SECOND.

JAMES MOIR.
JAMES THOMSON.
JOHN BURT.

WARD THIRD.

JOHN MILLAR, *Bailie.*
JAMES WILSON.
WILLIAM MILLAR.

WARD FOURTH.

JAMES TAYLOR.
ROBERT WEBSTER.
ALEXANDER HARVEY.

WARD FIFTH.

JOHN URE. *Bailie.*
ANDREW FOWLER.
WILLIAM BROWN.

WARD SIXTH.

DAVID M'CUBBIN.
JOHN BLACKIE, JR.. *Bailie.*
DAVID M'KINLAY.

WARD SEVENTH.

GEORGE C. DICK.
JAMES W. ANDERSON.
ALEXANDER COLLIE.

WARD EIGHTH.

JAMES BROWN, *Bailie.*
THOMAS BUCHANAN.
WILLIAM ALLAN.

WARD NINTH.

WILLIAM M'LEAN.
CHARLES M'DONALD.
JAMES GRAHAM.

WARD TENTH.

JOHN MORRISON.
ANDREW GALBRAITH.
JAMES COUPER.

WARD ELEVENTH.

ROBERT GILKISON.
JAMES SALMON.
JOSHUA PATERSON.

WARD TWELFTH.

WILLIAM WHYTE, *Bailie.*
PETER CLOUSTON.
WILLIAM SOMERVILLE.

WARD THIRTEENTH.

GEORGE W. CLARK.
WILLIAM GOVAN, JR., *Bailie.*
WILLIAM TAYLOR.

WARD FOURTEENTH.

FRANCIS WATSON.
WALTER GRAY, *Bailie.*
JAMES RAEBURN.

WARD FIFTEENTH.

JOHN MITCHELL.
ROBERT NEILL.
ANDREW GEMMILL.

WARD SIXTEENTH.

JOHN BINNIE.
JOHN TAYLOR.
DAVID DREGHORN.

1862-63.

PETER CLOUSTON, *Lord Provost.*
JOHN BLACKIE, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM RAE ARTHUR, *do.*
WILLIAM GOVAN, JR. *do.*
WALTER GRAY, *do.*
GEORGE GRANT, JR. *do.*
JOHN MILLAR, *do.*
JAMES RAEBURN, *do,*
ALEXANDER COLLIE, *do.*
ALEXANDER RONALDSON, *Dean of Guild.*
ANTHONY INGLIS, *Deacon Convener.*
DAVID DREGHORN, *Treasurer.*
JOHN MORRISON, *Master of Works.*
ROBERT GILKISON, *Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
WILLIAM TAYLOR, *Depute Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
WILLIAM BANKIER, *Bailie of Provan.*
ANGUS TURNER AND ALEXANDER MUNRO, S.S.C., *Town Clerks.*
JOHN STRANG, LL.D., *City Chamberlain.*
DANIEL M'CALLUM, *Accountant.*
JOHN CARRICK, *City Architect and Superintendent of Works.*
JOHN LANG, *Procurator Fiscal.*
JOHN M. HILL, *Assessor and Clerk of Police Courts, Central District.*
ALEXANDER YOUNG AND J. B. KIDSTON, *Assessors and Clerks of Police Courts within the Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western Districts.*
JAMES DONALDSON AND ANDREW M'D. HOUSTOUN, *Assessors under the Lands Valuation Act.*
JAMES DONALDSON, *Assessor under the Registration of Voters Act.*
WILLIAM PATRICK, *Warden of Burying Grounds.*
JAMES BROWN, *Council Officer*
JAMES KILLIN, *Chamber Keeper.*

1862-63.

WARD FIRST.

WILLIAM R. ARTHUR, *Bailie.*
JOHN THOMSON.
GEORGE GRANT, JR., *Bailie.*

WARD SECOND.

JAMES THOMSON.
JOHN BURT.
JAMES MOIR.

WARD THIRD.

JAMES WILSON.
WILLIAM MILLAR.
JOHN MILLAR, *Bailie.*

WARD FOURTH.

ALEXANDER HARVEY.
PETER MACLELLAN.
PETER STEWART.

WARD FIFTH.

ANDREW FOWLER.
WILLIAM BROWN.
JOHN URE.

WARD SIXTH.

JOHN BLACKIE, JR., *Bailie.*
DAVID M'KINLAY.
ALEXANDER OSBORNE.

WARD SEVENTH.

JAMES W. ANDERSON.
ALEXANDER COLLIE, *Bailie*
JAMES LUMSDEN.

WARD EIGHTH.

THOMAS BUCHANAN.
WILLIAM ALLAN.
JAMES BROWN.

WARD NINTH.

CHARLES M'DONALD.
JAMES GRAHAM.
WILLIAM M'LEAN.

WARD TENTH.

ANDREW GALBRAITH.
JAMES COUPER.
JOHN MORRISON.

WARD ELEVENTH.

JAMES SALMON.
JOSHUA PATERSON.
ROBERT GILKISON.

WARD TWELFTH.

PETER CLOUSTON.
WILLIAM SOMERVILLE.
WILLIAM WHYTE.

WARD THIRTEENTH.

WILLIAM GOVAN, JR., *Bailie.*
WILLIAM TAYLOR.
EDWARD ALEXANDER, JR.

WARD FOURTEENTH.

WALTER GRAY, *Bailie.*
JAMES RAEBURN, *Bailie.*
FRANCIS WATSON.

WARD FIFTEENTH.

ROBERT NEILL.
ANDREW GEMMILL.
JOHN MITCHELL.

WARD SIXTEENTH.

JOHN TAYLOR, JR.
DAVID DREGHORN.
JAMES B. MERRLEES.

A FEW OF THE EVENTS THAT TOOK PLACE DURING MR. CLOUSTON'S PROVOSTSHIP.

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH IN GLASGOW.

The Empress Eugenie arrived in Glasgow on the evening of Monday, November 26th, 1860, at the Dundas Street station of the North British Railway, on her way from the north, where she had been sojourning for the benefit of her health. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Duke of Athole, the Countess de Montebello and Madame de Saulcy, her ladies-in-waiting; Colonel Fave and the Marquis de la Grange, equerries, and ten servants. Her Majesty was conducted to a carriage by the Duke of Athole, and drove off to the Queen's Hotel, where arrangements had previously been made for her accommodation. A long and loud welcome was given her by the crowd assembled at the entrance to the hotel. At eleven o'clock, on Tuesday, the Lord Provost, Dr. Strang, city chamberlain, and Mr. Turner, town clerk, waited, by appointment, on the Duke of Hamilton, in the Queen's Hotel. The Duke presented them to the Empress, when the Lord Provost congratulated Her Majesty on her arrival in the city. He also acquainted her that the Magistrates and Council had unanimously voted an Address to Her Majesty, which, with her permission, Mr. Turner would read. He then read as follows :—

a collection to be made for the necessitous poor in all the churches and chapels, on the 6th of January 1861, owing to the great distress prevailing among the working classes. This distress continued long. On the 22d of October, 1862, there were 2385 on the relief fund.

24*th March*, 1861.—The magistrates attended divine service in St. George's Church, in mourning for the Duchess of Kent, who died on the 16th instant.

24*th June*, 1861.—The foundation-stone of the Wallace monument was laid at Abbey Craig, between Stirling and Bridge of Allan.

22d *August*, 1861.—A meeting of citizens was held regarding the International Exhibition to be held in London in 1862. A general committee was appointed; and, having met on 16th November, 1861, complained of the space allotted for the exhibitors from Glasgow by her Majesty's commissioners. A deputation was appointed to go to London regarding the matter.

30*th August*, 1861.—The Clyde Navigation Trustees entertained Rear-Admiral Smart and the officers of the Channel Fleet to a banquet in the Corporation Halls.

29*th September*, 1861.—The magistrates and the judges on Circuit in Glasgow, along with the advocates, clerks of Court, and the macers, and the Sheriff of the county, attended divine service during the forenoon in the Cathedral.

14*th December*, 1861.—The Prince Consort died, and on

19*th December*, 1861, the Town Council met and moved an address of condolence to Her Majesty.

23*d December*, 1861.—The funeral of H.R.H. Prince Albert. Business was generally suspended in the city between the hours of eleven and one o'clock—the time during which the remains of the late Prince Consort were being conveyed from Windsor Castle for interment in the royal vault in St. George's Chapel. The citizens generally appeared in mourning, and the bells of the city and other churches were tolled. The government officials in the post-office wore bands of crape on their left arm. The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council, and the civic officials, in mourning, assembled at the Council Chambers at eleven o'clock, and walked in procession to the Cathedral, where a funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Robertson.

Order of Procession :—

A posse of Police.
Superintendent of Police and Assistant-Superintendents.
Town Officers.
Council Officer.
The Lord Provost and Magistrates,
Three and Three.
Councillors,
Three and Three.
Town Clerks and Chamberlain.
Members of Parliament and Sheriff Bell.
A posse of Police.

Prince Consort Memorial.—A large and influential meeting of noblemen and gentlemen connected with Glasgow and the west of Scotland, was held in the Council Hall, on Monday, 3d February 1862—the Hon. Peter Clouston, Lord Provost, in the chair—when a resolution was unanimously adopted, and a large committee appointed, to raise subscriptions for a memorial, to be erected in the city of Glasgow, in memory of the Prince Consort.

11*th September*, 1862.—The Queen's Park, South Side, was officially opened by Andrew Gemmill, chairman of the Parks Committee. The superficial area of the park is 143 acres. At the opening ceremony, refreshments were set out, under a fine clump of trees near the mound, of which the gentlemen partook, and afterwards proposed a number of toasts.

15*th December*, 1862.—The statue of the late James Lumsden, erected in front of the Royal Infirmary, was inaugurated, and handed over from the body of subscribers to the Lord Provost, as representing the community of Glasgow, by Sheriff Bell.

31*st January*, 1863.—The Theatre Royal, Dunlop Street was burned.

10*th March*, 1863.—In honour of the Prince of Wales' marriage, the Corporation of Glasgow gave a dinner, in the Corporation Halls, to a number of gentlemen specially invited. There was a fine ball in the Royal Exchange, another ball in the Trades' Hall, all the public buildings and statues in George Square were illuminated. The Corporation gave a fine reception in the City Hall at three o'clock.

Lord Palmerston in Glasgow.

28th March, 1863.—In the evening of that day Lord Palmerston arrived at the Caledonian Railway Station of this city. The noble Lord was accompanied by his stepson the Right Hon. William Cowper, M.P., the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, and by his private secretary, the Hon. Evelyn Ashley. The Duke of Argyll and Mr. Robert Dalglish, M.P., also travelled by the same train. Drawn up on the platform as a guard of honour were the three companies of Engineers, and the 97th Lanarkshire Rifles, the whole under command of Lieut.-Colonel Ronald Johnston. The regimental band was also in attendance, and played several popular airs. Lord Palmerston was received by Lord Provost Clouston, who after a hearty salutation gave the Premier his arm and they walked to the carriages in waiting. Lord Palmerston having taken his seat in the Lord Provost's carriage, along with Mr. Cowper and Mr. Ashley, was driven off amid the enthusiastic cheering of the crowd, to the Lord Provost's residence in Park Terrace, while Mr. Kinnaird was the guest of George Burns, Esq., and the Duke of Argyll drove out to Jordan Hill, the seat of James Smith Esq. On Sabbath forenoon the noble Premier attended Divine service in the Cathedral when the service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Robertson, the incumbent. In the afternoon, accompanied by the Lord Provost, he drove round the West-End Park, then proceeded to Kilmardinny where he had luncheon with Mr. Dalglish, and in the evening returned to dinner at the residence of the Lord Provost.

Monday was the day on which the inaugural address was to be delivered by his Lordship, as Lord Rector of the University, and the place chosen was St. John's Church, the college accommodation being too limited for the numbers that wished to be present. The church was densely crowded, no fewer than 2000 persons contriving to find sitting or standing room.

The Lord Rector was accompanied to the platform by the Duke of Argyll, Lord Dunfermline, Lord Belhaven, the Lord Advocate, the Lord Provost of Glasgow, the Very Rev. Principal Barclay, &c., &c.

After prayer by Principal Barclay, Lord Palmerston addressed the students at considerable length on the subject of education, on which he discoursed in an eloquent and instructive manner, and was listened to with intense interest.

A great banquet in honour of Lord Palmerston took place in the City Hall in the evening. At a quarter past six o'clock the loud blasts of two of the Queen's trumpeters announced that the guest of the evening was about to enter the hall, and at once the whole assembly, who had by this time taken their seats, rose to their feet, and gave the noble lord a right hearty welcome, an overwhelming cheer bursting from the company. The Hon. the Lord Provost at once took the chair, with Viscount Palmerston on his right. Supporting them were J. Pender, Esq., M. P., Rev. Dr. Craik, the Hon. E. Ashley, Sir Jas. Campbell, Sir J. Ferguson, M.P., Admiral Sir J. Hope, G.C.B., the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., the Lord Advocate, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Blantyre, Lord Dunfermline, the Right Hon. Wm. Cowper, M.P., Sir W. Gibson Craig, the very Rev. Principal Barclay, Sir Edward Colebrooke, M.P., Andrew Bannatyne, Esq., the Dean of the Faculty of Procurators, Alexander Hastie, Esq., Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce; the Rev. Robert Buchanan. Our worthy members, Mr. Walter Buchanan and Mr. Robert Dalglish, officiated as croupiers, and were supported right and left by Sir Jamas Anderson, Sheriff Bell, Rev. Dr. Norman Macleod, the Lord Dean of Guild, Sir Andrew Orr, Bailie Blackie, Andrew Gilbraith, Esq., J. Merry, Esq., M.P., the Deacon Convener, Sheriff Gordon, of Edinburgh; Robert Stewart Esq., of Murdostoun; Sheriff Smith, the Rev. Dr. Robertson, Mr. William Dalglish, P. B. Smollett Esq., M.P., A. S. Findlay, Esq., M.P., H. E Crum Ewing Esq., M.P., Rev. Dr. Robson, Walter Crum, Esq., President of the Andersonian University. The body of the hall and all the galleries were quite filled by our chief citizens, numbering over 900, and it is needless to say, that the number present was so comparatively small only by reason of the limited accommodation.

The Albany Herald then announced that Dr. Craik of St. George's would say grace, which having been done, a sumptuous bill of fare was served up in the first style of purveyor's art, by Messrs. Ferguson & Forrester. The Rev. Dr. Buchanan, of Free College, then returned thanks. The Albany Herald then called upon the company to charge their glasses for a toast from the Lord Provost.

The Lord Provost accordingly rose and proposed in succession the Queen and the Prince of Wales, which were duly honoured.

The Lord Provost in rising to propose the toast of the evening made a very effective speech, in the course of which he said:—
My Lords and Gentlemen—It is a noble sight to look upon the stalwart oak, which, from a little acorn, raises its tall and sturdy form, and notwithstanding the storms of winter which for centuries assail it, yet comes forth again in all its early freshness and vigour—so also to witness the gallant barque, which, after avoiding in dangerous seas every reef and shoal, comes into port in all the majesty of a thing of life—so do we delight to hail a noble statesman, who, after nearly threescore years in the arena of public life, and in almost every department of Government service, comes to our northern climate and shows himself still in all freshness and ardour, and ready as ever to do good service to his Queen and country. (Loud applause.) To this I venture to say no country can show a parallel; and I pray God the noble Lord may be long spared to us. (Cheers.) And, my Lords and Gentlemen, what has been the noble Premier's experience during the long period of his public life? and what can he tell of great events which have taken place during it—of fallen dynasties, and of kingdoms of new creation; of the strifes in which our country have been involved and come out victorious; of our wars, French and Peninsular, American, Russian, Indian, and Chinese, and more dreadful still, our Indian mutiny? But, passing from events to men, what can the experience of our noble guest tell of the great ones who for the last sixty years have ruled the destinies of Europe—has he not been in close contact with those eminent statesmen of the last and the beginning of the present century, who roused the energies of our country against the ferocious promoters and the spirit of the French Revolution, and brought us safely and victoriously through all the troubles which followed thereon—can he not tell of the great statesmen and warriors who, in his early times passed away—how their successors, at least many, have in his time attained to the pinnacle of fame and have also passed away, until now the noble lord is left almost without a compeer of his early days? (Cheers.) And, my lords and gentlemen, what is the grand result of all? We see the noble Premier at the head of a Government at peace with all the nations of Europe, and that honourable; for if there be one feature of the noble lord's character more prominent than another, it is his firm determination to vindicate the honour of Great Britian in the face of foreign governments. (Loud cheering.) Hence,

while England is respected by all the world, the noble lord is "a terror to evil doers" whenever such a one appears on the verge of the political horizon. Then, as to internal affairs, with the exception of one branch of industry which is suffering, but not from any fault of ours, we are in a prosperous and flourishing condition. Let us, therefore, congratulate our noble guest on all this; and, while giving him a true Scottish welcome, wish him yet many years of prosperity and happiness, with the hearty thanks of a grateful nation. (Loud cheering.) I therefore ask you to drink, with all enthusiasm, to the health and long life of our distinguished and esteemed guest, Viscount Palmerston.

(The toast was pledged with unusual enthusiasm. Cheer followed cheer, each succeeding one being louder and longer than its predecessor, while a handkerchief waved in every hand).

Lord Palmerston, in the course of his reply, said—Gentlemen, the city of Glasgow is indeed a most remarkable centre of intellect and of industry and commerce. It may be considered a sample of the British empire, for here we have had instruction which enlightens the mind, and which prepares men for the pursuits in life to which they may be destined. We have everything that trains young men to be useful and ornamental to their country; and we have, on the other hand, examples of the most successful application of genius to the purposes of industry and commerce. We have examples of that wealth, that prosperity and happiness, which are created by the intelligence of man devoted to the welfare and industry of his country. (Cheers.) It was, gentlemen, within this great city that that great man, Adam Smith, first inculcated those doctrines of political economy which at that time were coldly received by many, much combated by more, denounced as unsound and unfounded by the great majority of mankind, conflicting as they did with those vested interests and long established commercial prejudices by which the great transactions of nations and the industry of individuals at that time were guided. (Cheers.) But you have the satisfaction of knowing that those principles, sound and enlightened as they were, have gradually worked their way not only to guide and direct the course of events in our own country, but that they have, by the force of example, founded upon the prosperity which they created, worked their way almost all over Europe, and that those benefits and blessings

which those principles have conferred upon us, are gradually extending themselves to other nations which, for a long time, shut their ears against them. (Cheers.) There is, perhaps, no city in which there is a more striking example than Glasgow of the advantages of that commercial system. Long was it indeed before the people of this United Kingdom could be persuaded that a nation must prosper by the prosperity of all who belong to it, and that perfect freedom of action was essential to commercial prosperity, and that laws and restrictions which were devised and established for the benefit of the few must be prejudicial to the many, and that, therefore, they ought to be rescinded and abolished. (Cheers.) If there could be wanting any proof of the soundness of those principles upon which all political parties have, for a great number of years, agreed to act, that proof would be afforded in the result of the year which is now about to close. We have been suffering under grievous distress and privations, caused by that dreadful and terrible conflict which has risen up among our cousins on the other side of the Atlantic—a conflict which has entailed upon the people of that continent miseries which it would be difficult to describe—miseries of which we generally can know little about, but known to any men who are at all acquainted with the horrors incident upon war, and especially of civil war—horrors which are not confined to the field of battle, or to those who are wounded or killed in the conflict of opposing hosts; but the horrors and sufferings which are incident upon the action of armies in countries which are occupied. I say these people have been the unfortunate victims of the greatest of all calamities; but those calamities have also had their influence upon us. It is painful, no doubt, to every man who has a feeling heart to reflect upon the sufferings which a great portion of our manufacturing population have sustained during the year and a half which are now elapsing. But not only has our industry been paralysed, but our commerce with the Northern portion of America has been greatly restricted; and yet, in spite of this cause, which might have led us to expect a great diminution in the general prosperity of the country—in spite of that, such has been the power of expansion which the commercial transactions of the country have acquired, that, notwithstanding these drawbacks, the general commerce of the country has not been materially affected. I

believe it will be found that our revenue has been altogether in a satisfactory condition. (Cheers.) That never could have happened at a time when the doctrines of Adam Smith were scouted.

Speeches followed by Sir James Campbell, the Hon. William Cowper, Admiral Sir John Hope, the Lord Provost, the Duke of Argyle, Walter Buchanan, M.P., Lord Blantyre, the Rev. Dr. Robertson, the Lord Advocate, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., and Sir James Fergusson. The last mentioned gentleman, in the absence of Sir Archibald Alison, proposed the health of Lady Palmerston, to which His Lordship happily replied. Sir Edward Colebrooke proposed the health of the chairman and croupiers, in which he said—I do think that the citizens of this great community have great reason to be proud of this day, of their chief magistrate, and of their members of Parliament. This was replied to by the Lord Provost, and Messrs Buchanan and Dalglish.

On Tuesday evening, a working man's soiree, in honour of the noble Viscount, was held in the City Hall. Robert Dalglish, M.P., occupied the chair; and the platform was occupied by a large number of influential gentlemen, lay and clerical, including most of those who were present on the preceding evening. The chairman, after a few general remarks, introduced Mr. Matthew Cullen, an aged workman from the east end, well known as a speaker at public meetings of a political and philanthropic nature in Glasgow, who read and presented to the illustrious statesman an address from the industrial classes in Glasgow, expressing feelings of admiration and respect, and wishing him health and long life. Lord Palmerston, in reply, expressed his gratification at having seen in Glasgow so many indications "of the creative powers of the industry of this great country." Addresses were given by Sheriff Bell, Sir James Campbell, Sir John Hope, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, the Lord Provost, &c., &c.

27th August, 1863.—A meeting was held in the Council Chambers for the purpose of organising a committee and appointing trustees to receive and administer when required, the share of the surplus funds belonging to the "Hartley Colliery Accident Relief Fund," proposed to be apportioned to the western mining districts of Scotland.

20th October, 1863.—Prince Alfred arrived in Glasgow from Edinburgh at 9.30 a.m., and visited the Cathedral, Grant's mills, Dixon's ironworks, Thornliebank works, and Nelson's works.

THE HON. THE LORD PROVOST, 1860-63.

Although Glasgow cannot, in the most literal sense, lay claim to Mr. Clouston as "a born citizen," yet, so far as an all but life-long career is concerned, he may justly be regarded as a veritable son of the City of St. Mungo. Mr. Peter Clouston was born at Greenock, in 1807, his father having been a ship-master, and, it would appear from what is recorded of him, a brave one, too. His lot had been cast in one of those periods when France and Britain were belligerent powers, and when any vessel dared to put to sea, did so under circumstances that involved serious risk and exciting adventure. And so it happened to be the fate of the Greenock mariner, whose vessel was captured by a French privateer and while being carried to a French port by a prize crew, Captain Clouston succeeded in recapturing her and bringing her safely home to this country. By this daring and successful exploit he not only gained applause, but also a sum of money, which was awarded him by the underwriters. Captain Clouston, however, died in 1808, when his son was not quite a year old. Mrs. Clouston then thought proper to remove with her family, consisting of one daughter and her only son, the future Lord Provost, to Glasgow; but before he had attained his twelfth year, death deprived him of his mother also. What school advantages he may have had in the regular way could not have been very great, for, in 1821, when barely fourteen years of age, he was apprenticed in the counting-house of Wm. Bennett & Co., Marine insurance brokers, whose office was in the piazza of the Tontine. At that period there were only a few insurance firms in Glasgow, and they were all located in the same buildings. The firm was afterwards changed to that of Bennett & Browne, now Bennett, Browne, & Co., and is still existing. Mr. William Bennett, who was a relative of Mr. Clouston's, died at a ripe age in 1832, and the business was continued by the other partner, Mr. James Browne, and Mr. Clouston. By his faithfulness and assiduity in the discharge of his duty, the young clerk, Mr. Peter Clouston, who had gained the appreciation and confidence of

the firm had, as previously arranged, been assumed as a partner, and was at once called on to take an active part in the management of the business. Mr. Browne was one of the original partners of the Cunard Company, of whom the only two now alive are Mr. George Burns of Wemyss Bay and Mr. Charles M'Iver of Liverpool. Of that Company Mr. Clouston all along conducted the Marine Insurance to their entire satisfaction, and he and Mr. George Burns continue the warmest friends. Mr. Browne, who had served as a magistrate of the city and Dean of Guild, died in 1845, and Mr. Clouston was then left at the head of the establishment. He remained alone till 1848, when Mr. John Burns MacBrayne became connected with the firm, from which Mr. Clouston retired towards the end of 1873.

In 1854, Mr. Clouston was elected by the Twelfth Ward as one of its representatives in the Town Council, of which he continued a member till 1863, having for five of the intervening years—from 1855 till 1860—been on the magisterial bench. At the latter date he was elected Lord Provost of the city, as successor to Lord Provost Galbraith.

Few Town Councils are so fortunately constituted as to comprise only the elements of fair, honest, and deferential discussion. As chairman of the Council Mr. Clouston had enough of the conflicting to test his tact, his prudence, and his temper; and it is nothing more than just to say that he generally succeeded in restoring the contending forces to a becoming equilibrium. Outside the Council, also, he had a full share of those duties to overtake which bespeak hospitality and entail responsibility. Prominent among these is the memorable visit in 1863, of Lord Palmerston, the most generally popular and widely trusted statesman of his day. While he remained in Glasgow, the noble Premier was the guest of the Lord Provost, who, in his own house, and throughout the long series of meetings in which he had the honour of accompanying the illustrious visitant, performed his part in a manner not only creditable to himself, but which also redounded to the credit and honour of the city. Besides these more important duties, his Lordship had many calls upon his time and presence, such as to preside at all kinds of public meetings, and when their aim was good he on all occasions willingly complied. Although he can always give clear and adequate expression to his sentiments, he is less a man of words than a safe and sagacious counsellor, and during the entire term of his official career was universally

esteemed and trusted as a most useful and efficient representative and chief magistrate. As an instance of Mr. Clouston's sagacity, it may be stated that he opposed, during the civic reign of Lord Provost Orr, the proposed purchase of the Gas-Works at a high price for the Corporation, remarking that science might yet supersede that light; and curious to say the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Co., of which he is Chairman, was one of the first in Scotland to use the electric light at their stations. During Mr. Clouston's Municipal reign he had a heavy task in carrying through the Police Act of 1862. It was originated in 1859 when the Police Board appointed a Committee, with Mr. Clouston as Convener, to take measures for its preparation, and submission to the Town Council before going to Parliament. This proved to be a very onerous duty as the Act extended to 426 Clauses. Mr. Clouston throughout gave it his most assiduous attention, and was ably assisted by the Committee, the City Architect, Mr. Carrick, and more particularly by the late Mr. Dugald John Bannatyne, one of the most talented lawyers then in the City, who was appointed the Solicitor to frame and carry through the measure; to which duty he with great ability gave untiring application. It was not until November 1860 that the Committee were enabled to have the Bill in print, and immediately after Lord Provost Clouston's election to the Chair of the Town Council it was introduced for consideration of that body, who discussed it most thoroughly and critically. During that period there were no less than 45 meetings of Council and with the exception of the ordinary monthly meetings the others were specially for the Bill. At length the consideration was brought to a close on the day when the Council met for the last time previous to the Municipal Elections in November, 1861, when (with such alterations as had been made upon it) it was approved of and authority was given for having it submitted to Parliament. As might be expected of a measure interfering with various interests and some of its provisions new and novel, there was considerable opposition, with which the Corporation had to contend in the two Committees of the Commons and Lords, but ultimately the Bill was passed to their satisfaction in the Session of 1862. Since that time the City has been governed under its provisions, the working of which shows that it was a measure necessary and appropriate for such a large and yearly increasing community as that of Glasgow.

In 1864, Mr. Clouston was elected a director of the Glasgow and

South-Western Railway, and in March 1879 was unanimously elected chairman of the Company, which important office he still continues to hold. He was also elected a Director of the City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company on 27th March, 1849, and was appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors, 25th April, 1866. Mr. Clouston married Miss Grant, (daughter of Mr. Adam Grant, formerly writer in Glasgow), one of the kindest-hearted and most unassuming of ladies, who died in 1867. They had a family of six daughters, two of whom were married to two brothers, Mr. James Bulloch of the world famed house of Bulloch Brothers & Co., of Rangoon and London, owners of the "Bay" Line of Ships trading to the East, and Mr. Matthew Bulloch, of the well-known firm of Bulloch, Lade, & Co.

It is pleasing to add that, although considerably advanced in years, he still continues to move in and out among his fellow-citizens, apparently hale and hearty, and, although not connected with the Council, taking a warm interest in public institutions and schemes of a benevolent nature.

In politics Mr. Clouston has throughout indentified himself with the Tory or Conservative party, but eschewing extreme partizanship, and never in any way availing himself of his position to further that interest in opposition to the other political parties of that day. He thus adhered rigidly to the statement made by him on his election as Lord Provost, viz., that, during the coming three years' service he would entirely dissever politics, from his municipal duties.

As to the Church—he was trained in, and all along has been connected by membership with the Established Church of Scotland, to which he steadily adheres and warmly supports.

At the close of his official term as chief magistrate in 1863, on the motion of Councillor Thomas Buchanan, a vote of thanks was accorded him in these words:—"That the thanks of the Council be tendered to the Hon. the Lord Provost for the talent and assiduity uniformly exercised by him in his management of the affairs of the Corporation during the time he has occupied the civic chair, and for the liberal and hospitable manner in which he has upheld the dignity of the chief magistracy." (Applause.)

As Mr. Clouston's address in response contains allusion to the leading events that occurred during his civic career, we give its more salient

points:—The Lord Provost, in responding, said—the very complimentary remarks which had been made in allusion to his public career during the last three years were of that strong character that he could only say he wished he deserved them; for he was perfectly conscious that during those years, whilst he might claim for himself all anxiety to perform, with due efficiency and with dignity, the duties devolving on the chief magistrate of such a city as Glasgow, yet he felt satisfied that but for the support as well as for the forbearance of the Council, this would in a measure have been impracticable. With that support, however, he had been enabled with, he would say, comfort to himself to arrive near the close of his municipal reign; and in looking back at that short period of three years, he would, as Mr. Buchanan had done, allude to the changes that had taken place. A period of three years always did make changes on public as well as social bodies, and, as a Town Council, they had had to record on their minutes during that period the loss of many who were dear to them as private friends and valuable as public servants and citizens of this community. They had also the melancholy duty to perform of recording on their minutes during that period the loss of the great and good Prince Consort, the effects of which the country had not yet recovered. But in looking back to those days whilst there were dark spots on the horizon, there was much, he thought, that they might have to congratulate themselves upon with regard to the continued and increasing prosperity of the city. For, amongst the circumstances that had occurred during the last three years, was the census taken two years ago. The result of that census showed that the population of Glasgow had increased during the preceding ten years to the extent of 70,000 souls. It was, he thought, a sufficient indication of the prosperity of the city, that it should have increased at the rate of 7000 per annum during that period of ten years. With regard to the business of the Corporation, the affairs under their own management, such as the Police and Statute Labour, the Water Trust, the Parks and Galleries, the Markets Trust, and Hutcheson's Hospital, showed revenues which were going on progressively increasing, as compared with what they were three years ago. And so did the other trusts in which the Council acted in conjunction with other parties, such as the River Trust, which had increased to a very great extent, and the Bridge Trust which, while increasing in revenue to the extent of £70,000 per annum, had had

its debt reduced in a few years from £70,000 to £16,000, which would be completely absorbed in two or three years. He had had to congratulate himself, during his term of office, on the blessing of good health, for which he trusted he should ever be thankful. In consequence of that he had the good fortune to be able to say he had been at every Council meeting during the past three years—(hear, hear)—although during that period there had been 74 meetings, including the present, of which there were 42 in the first year of his occupying the civic chair, caused by lengthened discussions and revision of the Police Act, passed in 1862. Then he had the pleasing reflection of having done something in acting as chairman in connection with the subscription for perpetuating the memory of the Prince Consort, and latterly of discharging a similar duty with reference to that of Lord Clyde. He might also mention, as a pleasing circumstance, that his office had brought him into contact with some very excellent people and institutions which, but for the confidence of the Council, he would never have met with. It had enabled him to take part in the Exhibition of 1862, and to receive an invitation to a royal ball at Guildhall. He had been honoured with a visit of the veteran Prime Minister of England, and however long he might live, he should ever cherish the conviction that it was a great privilege to have had it in his power to have that nobleman under his roof. He had also had the honour of two visits of the Channel Fleet, with the officers of which they had all been delighted. He might also advert to the festivities connected with the marriage of the Prince of Wales; and, lastly, he might remind the Council that as, within a few days of his appointment to the civic chair, he had the honour of receiving the Empress of the French, so within the last few days, as they knew, he had had the honour of receiving that gallant sailor, Prince Alfred. Such recollections as these were pleasing to look back upon. He returned his best thanks to the magistrates for their support, as well as for the cordiality that had existed between them.

the minutes, and an extract thereof sent to the bereaved family:—"That the Council record their deep regret at the death of their late colleague, Bailie Millar, and their appreciation of his faithful and diligent discharge of his duties as a magistrate and citizen, and also their sympathy with his widow and family in their sudden and unexpected bereavement."

The resolution was cordially adopted.

Bailie Grant, in moving the election of the Lord Provost, said—Gentlemen, I am sure there is not one here present who does not find a sincere and sympathising echo in his heart to the very appropriate and feeling remarks of Bailie Blackie on the mournful event which has taken place amongst us since we last met. I may not, however, dwell on the subject, but at once direct your attention to the important duties which are before us this day, especially to the one which is the most important—namely, the election of a gentleman to be chairman of this Council and Lord Provost of our city. Before naming one whom I think in every respect worthy to receive so honourable a distinction, I would acknowledge that it is with feelings of profound regret that I look in vain for the familiar faces of those friends, with whom I have been privileged to enjoy so much delightful intercourse during the last seven years. Although I rejoice that these gentlemen have retired from this Council full of honours, I, at the same time, think it a public loss to our city that this Council has been deprived of the experience and matured judgment of our Galbraiths, our Harveys, our Buchanans, and our Cloustons. Especially do I regret the retirement of our late Lord Provost, whose great experience and sterling excellence, together with his genial heart and social disposition, fitted him so admirably for the discharge of the varied and important duties pertaining to his high position. For our future chief magistrate, it is with feelings of the greatest satisfaction and pleasure that I propose that the high honour and distinction of Lord Provost of our city be conferred on my much-esteemed friend and colleague Bailie Blackie, than whom, I am certain, there could not be found one better qualified and more worthy to fulfil the duties and maintain the dignity of the office, feeling assured that the honour and dignity of this chair will not suffer in his hands, but, on the contrary, receive additional grace and lustre from his occupancy.

Mr. James Lumsden then said—Bailie Grant, I rise with very great pleasure to second the nomination you have just made. I feel satisfied that this Council, in electing Bailie Blackie to the high and honourable position of Lord Provost of the city of Glasgow, will elect a gentleman who is not only fitted, but able and willing, to discharge the duties of that office in a way becoming the chief magistracy of so important a city as this. The Council has had already a sufficient earnest of his capability for managing public affairs, and his anxiety for the interests of all. I can only say that, associated with Bailie Blackie as I have been in some other matters, I have found him invariably most courteous and gentlemanly in his behaviour, kind and affectionate to all who came in contact with him, and most anxious and earnest in the discharge of his duties. I think it would ill become me to say anything more on this occasion, and I beg simply to second the nomination of Bailie Blackie.

Mr. John Taylor said—On this occasion I would have sat silently and acquiesced in the nomination which has just been made, but that I cannot consent to you (Bailie Blackie) taking that chair till I am satisfied about a matter which I consider of very great importance. It will be necessary to relate that Mr. Blackie has intimated that, provided he is elected this day to the office of chief magistrate, it is under a certain condition, and that condition is, that he shall have the choosing of the magistrates. Now, I look upon that stipulation as unconstitutional. It strikes at the root and branch of our rights and privileges, and is humiliating, and, I would even say, debasing to us as independent men, and altogether offensive, in my opinion, to common sense. Therefore, I especially protest against Bailie Blackie's election under any condition whereby our rights and privileges are interfered with. I make these remarks entirely on public grounds. I have, iudividually, every desire to aid in promoting the welfare of this our city, and will give willing help to whoever may fill that chair, and to none more readily than to Bailie Blackie; but this I can only do in full possession of my rights and privileges as a member of this Council.

Bailie Grant—I think it is unnecessary to say much on this subject. I am not aware that there is any such engagement. I will be frank enough to state that when gentlemen of the Council waited on Bailie Blackie, he no doubt took leave to say that he would expect, in the

exercise of the functions which would devolve on the chief magistrate, that he should nominate the magistrates who were to be elected. Bailie Blackie did not mean that the gentlemen he then addressed would, even for themselves, come under any engagement to assist him to coerce the Council, who might be opposed to him on any occasion, but simply, I think, to secure from those gentlemen an acknowledgment of their ready support on all occasions, when that support could be conscientiously given in the choice of magistrates of this city. I think it was a most proper remark for Bailie Blackie to make to those gentlemen who waited on him.

Dr. Paterson—The distinguished office which it has been proposed to give to Bailie Blackie, we all know, was not sought by him. He responded to the urgent and unanimous call of this Council, having in the most philanthropic manner made personal interests subservient to public duty. In these circumstances, it would be a most discourteous proceeding to rise now and make objections to the conditions on which he agreed to become Lord Provost of Glasgow.

Mr. James Lumsden—I merely rise to state, that, in seconding Bailie Blackie's nomination to the chief magistracy of the city, I did it under no such understanding as Mr. Taylor has intimated, and if Mr. Taylor or any other gentleman proposes members to compose the magistracy, in opposition to the Lord Provost, I feel myself not in any way bound to support Bailie Blackie, but to vote for the best man.

Mr. William Miller—We are quite satisfied that the expressions used by Bailie Blackie to the deputation should be understood in the sense indicated by Bailie Grant.

Mr. Allan—I have no doubt that Mr. Taylor will be perfectly satisfied with the explanations given by Bailie Grant and Mr. Lumsden, to the effect that no such stipulation as he indicated was understood.

Mr. Alexander—As one of the deputation, who were present when the Lord Provost elect was waited on, I wish to give my own understanding on the matter. There was no stipulation of the kind referred to.

Mr. Moir—As being one of the deputation, I think it necessary just to mention what really did take place on the subject. It is certainly true that Bailie Blackie said that, in the event of being appointed to the honourable distinction of Lord Provost of Glasgow, he would expect

to be allowed the choice of the men as magistrates, whom he thought he would be most likely to get on comfortably with. Upon that statement being made to the deputation, I think one and all of us had something to say. I know that I myself said something upon it, and the observation I made was this, that I had one opinion in reference to the appointment of magistrates—that I thought the best qualified men that the Council presented should be chosen for the distinction, irrespective of party. It is quite obvious that Bailie Blackie would recognise, in addressing us in that way, that we could pledge the Council to no such thing. We had no power to do it, and I am satisfied that Bailie Blackie's own common sense would satisfy him that, as far as we were concerned, we could only speak for ourselves, and had no authority to speak to him on such a subject, on behalf of the Council. Therefore, I think, after what has been said, we may just as well allow the nomination of Bailie Blackie to go to the Council for their vote.

Mr. James Watson—I cannot help thinking that all parties are agreed in this matter, and that it simply now stands that you (Bailie Blackie) should nominate the magistrates, and that the Council should not lose any feeling of independence, seeing they have entirely the power to approve or disapprove of those magistrates. At the same time, that any nomination from the person who undertakes the onerous duties of Lord Provost will have great weight with the Council, for the very reason Mr. Moir has mentioned—namely, that if there was any jarring of opinion among the magistrates, or if they were not altogether acceptable to one another, it would be exceedingly unpleasant to the Lord Provost himself.

Mr. John Taylor—In fairness to myself, I think it right to state that at a meeting held on Monday, at which I was present, Bailie Blackie mentioned the names of the gentlemen whom he intended to propose to-day as magistrates; and, on my making some remark about it, he said it was upon condition of having that in his power that he had promised to undertake the duties of Lord Provost. Had it not been from Bailie Blackie himself, I would not this day have taken any notice of it.

Bailie Grant—Having what in his power?

Mr. Taylor—The power to choose magistrates without contradiction.

Several councillors here interposed, "No, no."

Mr. Taylor—That was one of the conditions.

Bailie Blackie—Any one who was present at the meeting will be able to say whether that construction could be put on what I said or not.

Bailie Grant here put the motion for the election of Bailie Blackie as Lord Provost, when it was carried by acclamation.

Bailie Blackie was then sworn into office. and took his seat as Lord Provost amid the hearty cheers of the Council.

The Lord Provost, having taken the chair, said—Bailie Grant and gentlemen, I have to thank you most sincerely for the expression of your confidence, by electing me to preside over your deliberations, and to the honourable position of chief magistrate of this great city. The extent, population, and wealth of this municipality, and the magnitude of its varied commercial and manufacturing interests, render the position of Lord Provost of the city of Glasgow, one of the most honourable among the civic dignities of those kingdoms, and I value it accordingly. But while highly valuing the honour, I accept the position under a deep sense of the responsible and onerous character of the duties to be discharged. The importance of these duties enhances the responsibility, while their number and variety render them in any circumstances highly onerous. I had much hesitation, therefore, in acceding to the request to accept this most honourable office, and I now enter on the duties with much diffidence and many misgivings. I may not be able to give that untiring attention to every department that distinguished my predecessor; but, stimulated by his example, devoting such abilities as I have to the office, trusting to your forbearance with deficiencies, and relying on your counsel and support under difficulties, I hope so to act as to justify the confidence you now have reposed in me. (Applause.)

The Lord Provost then said—The next business was to elect magistrates, five of whom had to be appointed. He might say that, while requesting from the deputation that waited upon him the privilege of selecting those gentlemen best qualified for the office, it had never for an instant entered his mind that he should control the action of the Council by so doing. Those who had been in the magistracy, or who had taken part in the election of previous bodies of magistrates, could appreciate the difficulties attending such a proceeding, and the desirability—nay, the necessity—of electing as far as possible, without regard, as Mr. Moir had rightly said, to any party, such men as would fulfil the duties of the office to the advantage of the city, aud act in harmony with each

other. There were several gentlemen whom he would gladly have taken as magistrates, and he had applied to them for the purpose, but difficulties interposed to prevent the carrying out of his wishes. He had felt it needful, seeing that he was entering on the first year of office, that he should be sustained during that year by some of those gentlemen who had experience in the magistracy; and the gentlemen whom he should name for the acceptance of the Council had only been constrained, with much reluctance, to accept office, after the importance of their consent being obtained had been represented to them. Those gentlemen were—Mr. John Thomson and Mr. James Cowper, for one year; Mr James Brown, for two years; and Mr. Gilkison (River Bailie) and Mr. Mirrlees, for the full period. The Lord Provost then successively proposed as magistrates—Mr. Thomson, who had previously acted as magistrate at one time for two years, and again for three years; Mr. Cowper, who had been three years a magistrate before; Mr. James Brown, who had conducted with so much efficiency the department of business allotted to him; Mr. Gilkison, who had discharged the duties of Bailie in the River Court efficiently and well; and Mr. Mirrlees, who was well qualified to fill the office of magistrate.

The motions were duly seconded, and carried unanimously.

The Lord Provost then said—That before proceeding to the statutory elections, devolving upon the Council, he would like to make a remark with regard to the changes which had taken place in the Council. They had lost nine old and valued friends, whose departure was to be regretted, but who were entitled to the retirement and ease which they sought, after having done their share of work. He wished to call attention to the difficulties which he had experienced in making arrangements for the different elections, and to say that if some members of Council were appointed but little work to do, they should regard it not so much a matter of choice as of necessity. His Lordship then called attention to the statutory arrangements, in virtue of which one member of each ward was sent to the Police Board, and another to the Water Committee, and to the necessity which sometimes arose from peculiar circumstances of sending one member to both of these Trusts, in consequence of which his colleague was deprived of the power of acting for the time being. On this occasion there would be one or two cases of this kind; and he wished that those who might thus be left with little

work should believe it to be a matter, as he had said, not of choice, but very much of necessity. In going over the various preliminaries, he had anxiously considered how it would be possible to give some position to every member of the Council; and if he had failed, it had been from inability to arrange matters otherwise. This statutory obligation occasionally interfered also with arrangements being come to which would be generally acceptable, and it chanced sometimes that a councillor was sent to act on some particular Trust, while his own wishes, or perhaps his previous training, would have led him to prefer another sphere of duty in which an appointment had for the time being been made. But, yielding to these things, he trusted the members of Council would accept the arrangements made as the best which he could devise.

Mr. William Taylor was appointed Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde, and Mr. William Brown Depute River Bailie.

The magistrates of the Burgh and River then took the oaths of office.

List of the Names of the Members of the Town Council during Mr. John Blackie, Jr.'s, Provostship, 1863-66.

1863-64.

JOHN BLACKIE, JR., *Lord Provost.*
GEORGE GRANT, JR., *Bailie.*
JAMES RAEBURN, *do.*
ALEXANDER COLLIE, *do.*
JOHN THOMSON, *do.*
JAMES COUPER, *do.*
JAMES BROWN, *do.*
ROBERT GILKISON, *do.*
JAMES BUCHANAN MIRRLEES, *do.*
ALEXANDER RONALDSON, *Dean of Guild.*
JAMES GRAHAM, *Deacon Convener.*
DAVID DREGHORN, *Treasurer.*
JOHN MORRISON, *Master of Works.*
WILLIAM TAYLOR, *Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
WILLIAM BROWN, *Depute Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
WILLIAM BANKIER, *Bailie of Provan.*
ANGUS TURNER AND ALEXANDER MUNRO, S.S.C., *Town Clerks.*
JOHN STRANG, LL.D., *City Chamberlain.*
WILLIAM THOMSON, *Accountant.*
JOHN CARRICK, *City Architect and Superintendent of Works.*
JOHN LANG, *Procurator Fiscal Police Courts.*
WILLIAM M. WILSON, *Joint Fiscal in River Bailie Court.*
JOHN M. HILL, *Assessor and Clerk of Police Court, Central District.*
ALEXANDER YOUNG AND GEORGE BLACK, *Assessors and Clerks of Police Courts within the Northern, Southern, Eastern, and Western Districts.*
JAMES DONALDSON AND DANIEL M'CALLUM, *Assessors under the Lands Valuation Act.*
JAMES DONALDSON, *Assessor under the Registration of Voters Act.*
WILLIAM PATRICK, *Warden of Burying Grounds.*
JAMES BROWN, *Council Officer.*
JAMES KILLIN, *Chamber Keeper.*

1863-64.

WARD FIRST.

JOHN THOMSON, *Bailie.*
GEORGE GRANT, JR., *Bailie.*
WILLIAM RAE ARTHUR, *Bailie.*

WARD SECOND.

JOHN BURT.
JAMES MOIR.
JAMES THOMSON.

WARD THIRD.

WILLIAM MILLAR.
WALTER MACFARLANE.
JAMES WILSON.

WARD FOURTH.

PETER M'LELLAN.
PETER STEWART.
WILLIAM WILSON.

WARD FIFTH.

WILLIAM BROWN.
JOHN URE.
ANDREW FOWLER.

WARD SIXTH.

DAVID M'KINLAY.
ALEXANDER OSBORNE.
JOHN BLACKIE, JR.

WARD SEVENTH.

ALEXANDER COLLIE, *Bailie.*
JAMES LUMSDEN.
JAMES W. ANDERSON.

WARD EIGHTH.

WILLIAM ALLAN.
JAMES BROWN, *Bailie.*
JAMES WATSON.

WARD NINTH.

WILLIAM M'LEAN.
PETER DALLAS.
CHARLES M'DONALD.

WARD TENTH.

JAMES COUPER, *Bailie.*
JOHN MORRISON.
THOMAS MURRAY.

WARD ELEVENTH

JOSHUA PATERSON.
ROBERT GILKISON, *Bailie.*
JAMES SALMON.

WARD TWELFTH.

WILLIAM SOMERVILLE.
WILLIAM WHYTE.
JAMES BAIN.

WARD THIRTEENTH.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.
EDWARD ALEXANDER, JR.
WILLIAM GOVAN, JR.

WARD FOURTEENTH.

JAMES RAEBURN, *Bailie.*
FRANCIS WATSON.
THOMAS CORBET.

WARD FIFTEENTH.

JOHN MITCHELL.
WILLIAM NEILSON.
ROBERT NEILL.

WARD SIXTEENTH.

DAVID DREGHORN.
JAMES B. MIRRLEES, *Bailie.*
JOHN TAYLOR.

1864-65.

JOHN BLACKIE, JR., *Lord Provost.*
GEORGE GRANT, JR., *Bailie.*
JAMES BROWN, *do.*
ROBERT GILKSON, *do.*
JAMES BUCHANAN MIRRLEES, *do.*
JAMES RAEBURN, *do.*
ALEXANDER COLLIE, *do.*
WILLIAM TAYLOR, *do.*
JAMES SALMON, *do.*
ARCHIBALD ORR EWING, *Dean of Guild.*
JAMES GRAHAM, *Deacon Convener.*
JAMES LUMSDEN, *Treasurer.*
JOHN MORRISON, *Master of Works.*
JOHN TAYLOR, JR., *Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
JAMES WALLACE ANDERSON, *Depute Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
ALEXANDER HARVEY, *Bailie of Provan.*
ANGUS TURNER AND ALEXANDER MUNRO, S.S.C., *Town Clerks.*
WILLIAM WEST WATSON, *City Chamberlain.*
JAMES NICOL, *Accountant.*
JOHN CARRICK, *City Architect and Superintendent of Works.*
JOHN LANG, *Procurator Fiscal in Police Courts.*
WILLIAM M. WILSON, *Joint Fiscal River Bailie Court.*
JOHN M. HILL, *Assessor and Clerk of Courts, Central District.*
ALEXANDER YOUNG AND GEORGE BLACK, *Assessors and Clerks within the Northern, Southern, Eastern, and Western Districts.*
JAMES DONALDSON AND DANIEL M'CALLUM *Assessors under the Lands Valuation Act.*
JAMES DONALDSON, *Assessor under the Registration of Voters Act.*
WILLIAM PATRICK, *Warden of Burying Grounds.*
JAMES BROWN, *Council Officer.*
JAMES KILLIN, *Chamber Keeper.*

1864-65.

WARD FIRST.

GEORGE GRANT, JR.
WILLIAM RAE ARTHUR.
JOHN THOMSON.

WARD SECOND.

JAMES MOIR.
JAMES THOMSON.
JOHN BURT.

WARD THIRD.

JAMES WILSON.
WALTER MACFARLANE.
WILLIAM MILLAR.

WARD FOURTH.

PETER STEWART.
WILLIAM WILSON.
JOHN HUTCHESON.

WARD FIFTH.

JOHN URE.
ANDREW FOWLER.
JAMES M'KENZIE.

WARD SIXTH.

ALEXANDER OSBORNE.
JOHN BLACKIE, JR.
JAMES MARTIN.

WARD SEVENTH.

JAMES W. ANDERSON.
ALEXANDER COLLIE.
JAMES LUMSDEN.

WARD EIGHTH.

JAMES BROWN.
JAMES WATSON.
WILLIAM ALLAN.

WARD NINTH,

PETER DALLAS.
CHARLES M'DONALD.
JAMES SHARP.

WARD TENTH.

JOHN MORRISON.
THOMAS MURRAY.
JAMES COUPER.

WARD ELEVENTH.

ROBERT GILKISON.
JAMES SALMON.
JOSHUA PATERSON.

WARD TWELFTH.

WILLIAM WHYTE.
JAMES BAIN.
ARCHIBALD G. MACDONALD.

WARD THIRTEENTH.

EDWARD ALEXANDER, JR.
WILLIAM GOVAN, JR.
WILLIAM TAYLOR.

WARD FOURTEENTH.

FRANCIS WATSON.
THOMAS CORBET.
JAMES RAEBURN.

WARD FIFTEENTH.

WILLIAM NEILSON.
ROBERT NEILL.
JOHN MITCHELL.

WARD SIXTEENTH.

JAMES B. MIRRLEES.
JOHN TAYLOR, JR.
DAVID DREGHORN.

1865-66.

JOHN BLACKIE, JR., *Lord Provost.*
JAMES RAEBURN, *Bailie.*
ALEXANDER COLLIE, *do.*
WILLIAM TAYLOR, *do.*
JAMES SALMON, *do.*
ROBERT GILKISON, *do.*
JOHN TAYLOR, JR., *do.*
JAMES WATSON, *do.*
THOMAS MURRAY, *do.*
ARCHIBALD ORR EWING, *Dean of Guild.*
THOMAS BLYTH, *Deacon Convener.*
JAMES LUMSDEN, *Treasurer.*
ROBERT NEILL, *Master of Works.*
JAMES WALLACE ANDERSON, *Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
ALEXANDER OSBORNE, *Depute Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
ALEXANDER HARVEY, *Bailie of Provan.*
ANGUS TURNER AND ALEXANDER MUNRO, S.S.C., *Town Clerks.*
WILLIAM WEST WATSON, *City Chamberlain.*
JAMES NICOL, *Accountant.*
JOHN CARRICK, *City Architect and Superintendent of Works.*
JOHN LANG, *Procurator Fiscal Police Courts.*
WILLIAM M. WILSON, *Joint Procurator Fiscal River Bailie Court.*
JOHN M. HILL, ALEXANDER YOUNG, GEORGE BLACK AND GORDON SMITH, *Assessors and Clerks of Police Courts.*
JAMES DONALDSON AND DANIEL M'CALLUM *Assessors under the Lands Valuation Act.*
JAMES DONALDSON, *Assessor under the Registration of Voters Act.*
WILLIAM PATRICK, *Warden of Burying Grounds.*
JAMES BROWN, *Council Officer.*
JAMES KILLIN, *Chamber Keeper.*

1865-66.

WARD FIRST.

WILLIAM RAE ARTHUR.
JOHN THOMSON.
JAMES ROBERTSON.

WARD SECOND.

JAMES THOMSON.
JOHN BURT.
ROSS GREENSHIELDS.

WARD THIRD.

WALTER MACFARLANE.
WILLIAM MILLAR.
JAMES WILSON.

WARD FOURTH.

WILLIAM WILSON.
JOHN HUTCHISON.
PETER STEWART.

WARD FIFTH.

JAMES M'KENZIE.
WILLIAM BROWN.
MATTHEW DICK.

WARD SIXTH.

JOHN BLAIKIE, JR.
JAMES MARTIN.
ALEXANDER OSBORNE.

WARD SEVENTH.

ALEXANDER COLLIE, *Bailie.*
JAMES LUMSDEN.
JAMES W. ANDERSON.

WARD EIGHTH.

JAMES WATSON, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM ALLAN.
JAMES BROWN.

WARD NINTH.

CHARLES M'DONALD.
JAMES SHARP.
PETER DALLAS.

WARD TENTH.

THOMAS MURRAY, *Bailie.*
JAMES COUPER.
DAVID CARSON.

WARD ELEVENTH.

JAMES SALMON, *Bailie.*
JOSHUA PATERSON.
ROBERT GILKISON, *Bailie.*

WARD TWELFTH.

JAMES BAIN.
ARCHIBALD G. M'DONALD.
WILLIAM WHYTE.

WARD THIRTEENTH.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, *Bailie.*
JOHN CHALMERS.
WILLIAM MILLER.

WARD FOURTEENTH.

THOMAS CORBET.
JAMES RAEBURN, *Bailie.*
JOHN URE.

WARD FIFTEENTH.

ROBERT NEILL.
JOHN MITCHELL.
WILLIAM NEILSON.

WARD SIXTEENTH.

JOHN TAYLOR, JR., *Bailie.*
DAVID DREGHORN.
JAMES B. MERRILEES.

A FEW OF THE EVENTS WHICH TOOK PLACE DURING MR. JOHN BLACKIE'S PROVOSTSHIP.

8th December, 1863.—John Strang, Esq., LL.D., died at 22 Woodside Place. He was city chamberlain for many years. He was also author of "Glasgow and its Clubs," (published by John Tweed,) "A Tour on the Continent," &c., &c. Dr. Strang was an excellent scholar, a man of superior judgment and literary taste, and was greatly esteemed by those who knew him. On the 14th instant the magistrates officially attended his funeral.

4th February, 1864.—William West Watson was appointed City Chamberlain.

18th October, 1864.—The fine stained glass windows by German artists put up in the Cathedral by private munificence were handed over to the Government.

28th July, 1865.—Dr. Edward William Pritchard, a medical practitioner in the city, was convicted at the High Court of Justiciary in Edinburgh, of having poisoned his wife and mother-in-law, was executed in front of the south prison, foot of Saltmarket, in presence of a vast multitude. Than this no criminal that ever suffered in the same place was so universally execrated. This was the last public execution in Glasgow.

29*th July*, 1865.—A portion of the Trades of Edinburgh, accompanied by the Lord Provost of that city arrived in Glasgow and inspected a number of places, such as the Cathedral, Corporation Galleries, Hunterian and Andersonian Museums, Clark & Co.'s mills, Mile End, Lancefield Spring Factory, Templeton's Carpet Factory, and a great number of other places which were open for their inspection.

1*st November*, 1865.—The freedom of the city was presented to William Ewart Gladstone in the City Hall, and the Corporation entertained him to dinner in the Corporation Halls, at six o'clock. Besides the freedom of the city he was also presented with an address from the Glasgow Reform Union, and in the evening he addressed a large assemblage of working men in the Scotia Music Hall, Stockwell Street. Mr. Gladstone was at that time Chancellor of the Exchequer, in Lord John Russell's Government. On this occasion he met with an enthusiastic reception.

20*th November*, 1865.—The parliamentary notices for the City Improvements appeared in the Glasgow Newspapers.

26*th May*, 1866.—The water supply from the Gorbals Water Works to Barrhead was opened.

THE GLASGOW IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1866.

This Act is dated 11*th July*, 1866. It is an Act for the Improvement of the City of Glasgow, and construction of new, and widening, altering, and diverting of existing streets within said City, and for other purposes. This Act came into operation on the expiry of twenty-one days after the date of passing. The Trustees are the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council.

The site of the old College was sold to the Railway Company.

16*th October*, 1866.—A Great Reform Demonstration was held in Glasgow. What urged the people to this was, Lord Russell's Reform Bill had just been thrown out by a combination of tories and discontented liberals, the latter having been led by Mr. Lowe, now known as Lord Sherbrooke. In the course of the day, which was partially kept as a holiday, the trades marched in procession with flags and banners; meetings were held on the Green and stirring addresses given by local politicians. In the evening there was a great meeting in the City Hall at which the Hon. John Bright was present, and gave a glowing address, which was vociferously applauded.

18*th October*, 1866.—His Royal Highness the late Prince Consort's Memorial Statue was inaugurated by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. The freedom of the city was presented to the Duke of Edinburgh in the City Hall, and thereafter a procession was formed in Stirling Square, consisting of the 'Queen's Own' as an advance and rear guard, the Superintendent of Police, Town Officers, the Magistrates and Councillors,—three and three—the members for the City and County, Dean of Guild and members of the Merchants' House, the Deacon Convener and members of the Trades' House, Chairman and Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, the Principal of the University and Professors, Chairman and Professors of the Andersonian, Postmaster, Collector of customs and inland revenue, Foreign Consuls, city Clergymen of various denominations, Dean of Faculty and Procurators, President and members of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Military Officers, President of the Fine Art Institute, the acting committee and subscribers to the Statue Fund. The foregoing portion, with the exception of the "Queen's Own," walked three and three.

Queen's Own."
In Carriages—
the Chairman of the Committee of Subscribers
and Suite of H.R.H.
H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh
and the Lord Provost and Lord Lieutenant of the County.
Escort of "Queen's Own."

The procession proceeded by Ingram Street, Queen Street, to George Square, on the west side of which an arch was erected. The gentlemen forming the procession on their arrival there opened up and formed a line on each side, and allowed the Prince and Suite to pass on between. They then fell in and followed in the order of the procession. The Corporation entertained H.R.H. to dinner in the Corporation Halls. On the Prince's arrival from Edinburgh in the forenoon, he drove out to the Lord Provost's house at Ladybank, escorted by the "Queen's Own." H.R.H. had luncheon at Ladybank. Returned to Edinburgh that evening.

1st November, 1866.—A banquet was given by the Lord Provost and Magistrates at the close of the financial year, in the Corporation

Galleries. Opportunity was taken to present Sir William Thomson with the freedom of the City. The ceremony took place previous to the dinner. Afterwards the Lord Provost made a long and interesting speech, in which he referred to the remarkable career of Sir William as a physicist, and the important service he had rendered the world by his discoveries. Sir William replied at considerable length, and expressed his high gratification with the honour that had been done him. It may here be proper to say that Sir William, who has added another name to the Watts, the Smiths, the Cullens, the Blacks, and the Bells, that have conferred lustre upon Glasgow, and raised its name so highly above being considered only a mere commercial centre, was born in Belfast, in 1824. His father was a professor of mathematics at the Royal Academical Institute of that town, but was transferred to the University of Glasgow, where his son, the future Sir William, commenced his university life at the age of eleven years. Here, and afterwards at Cambridge, he greatly distinguished himself. When only twenty-two years of age, he was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow; and has made valuable discoveries in almost every department of scientific research, especially in that of electricity. His eminent services in the development of the telegraphic system are known the world over. Sir William received the honour of knighthood in 1866.

A ferry-boat plying between Clyde Street and the south side of the river (30th November, 1864,) was upset, and nineteen of the twenty-seven persons on board were drowned. The accident occurred shortly after 6 o'clock in the evening, when workman were returning home after the various public works had been closed. One of the workmen, as was not unusual, took the oars, for the purpose of relieving the ferryman, and when reaching mid-channel the surge, caused partly by the wind and partly by a passing steamer, upset the boat, and all were percipitated into the water. Their cries were heard by persons on shore, but little could be done to save the greater number from a watery grave. The body of one gentleman, Mr. Allen Glen, a grain merchant, was not found till the 9th February of the following year.

Up till this period all ferrying was by row-boats, but the steam ferry-boats were immediately afterwards introduced, and have immensely increased the convenience and safety of the passage across the river.

THE HON. THE LORD PROVOST, 1863-66.

John Blackie, jun., was a native of Glasgow, being born there in 1806. His father, Mr. John Blackie, was the founder of the extensive publishing house of Blackie & Son, Glasgow and London, now so well-known throughout the kingdom. Mr. Blackie, sen., lived to a great age, but for many years previous to his decease he had retired, leaving the business entirely in the hands of his three sons, John, Robert, and Walter, under whose care it has developed to a first position among publishing concerns. John, the eldest of the sons, after receiving an excellent education, entered the business with his father. Previous to becoming a partner he considered it proper to make himself practically acquainted with the duties of the several departments, and for some years submitted to the usual business routine as an ordinary employé, first as warehouseman, next as canvasser, and then as deliverer. To the general superintendence then, he zealously devoted his time for many years, and it was only when successful industry brought its reward that he found leisure to take an active interest in public affairs. We first hear of him in 1843 in connection with the city model lodging-houses. Three of these houses were established at a cost of £17,000; and as Treasurer Mr. Blackie continued to the close of his life discharging the duties with that accuracy and method which characterised all his proceedings. In 1858, he was elected one of the representatives of the seventh ward in the Town Council, in room of Mr. Joseph Alexander Wright, and two years later he was elevated to the magistracy. In 1860, he became the representative of the sixth ward, as successor to Sir Andrew Orr, who then left the Council, and in 1862 he was senior Bailie. In the following year, he was chosen Lord Provost, and continued in office for the usual three years. During his reign as chief magistrate, Mr. Blackie promoted the City Improvement Scheme, which may be regarded as his crowning service on behalf of the city, although in the end it cost him his seat in

the Council. The bill was discussed in the Council and carried through Parliament without any opposition on the part of the community, and it became law in June 1866, apparently with the full approbation of the citizens.

The scheme was, indeed, a noble one. Every person whose memory can carry him back to the High Street and the Saltmarket on the north side of the river, and Main Street on the south side, may remember the wretched closes which then led to the most disgusting dens into which human beings ever huddled. It was impossible that the common decencies of even uncivilised life could there be attended to, while every species of human ill, moral and physical, found a most suitable field for nurture and propagation. The scheme by which Provost Blackie and his coadjutors proposed to deal with this disgraceful state of matters embraced a portion of the city covering between 50 and 60 acres and containing a population of well-nigh 60,000, The Trustees were authorised to acquire the property within five years, to levy an assessment on the inhabitants not exceeding sixpence per pound on the rental, with further powers to assess for ten years at threepence per pound, to meet the expenses for the new streets, and to provide for payment of interest for outlay. Power was also obtained for the purchase of ground for a public park in the north east quarter of the city, at an expense of £40,000.

When the first assessment of 6d. per pound came to be paid in 1867, the measure all at once became unpopular, and its promoter was regarded as having involved the city in very expensive operations, the benefits of which were problematical. In that year, it was necessary for Mr. Blackie to seek re-election for the sixth ward. He was opposed by Mr. J. L. Lang; and the feeling against Mr. Blackie, solely on account of his connection with the City Improvement Scheme, was so strong that he lost his seat. The contest was as close as it was exciting, Mr. Lang entering the Council by a majority of only two votes. While a member of Council, Mr. Blackie devoted himself earnestly to the discharge of his duties and as a magistrate he acted at all times with dignity and discretion. He frequently addressed the Council, his remarks being always pointed and judicious. He seemed always anxious to speak with care and accuracy, and this led to a certain hesitancy in delivery which somewhat marred the effect of his address upon the

listener, although it never obscured his meaning. It could not be said that he spoke on any subject with which he was not thoroughly conversant, or that he sought to obtain the ear of the house merely that his constituents might not deem him a silent member. As Lord Provost, he gained the goodwill of all his colleagues in the magistracy, and of the Council generally. He worked assiduously and well, attending almost all the meetings of committees with which he was connected, and accepting the full responsibility which his position as chief magistrate involved. After leaving the Council in 1867, Mr. Blackie did not again seek election, although he was frequently consulted with regard to the affairs of the city, which profited by his lengthened experience and sound judgment. He still, however, interested himself in schemes of public usefulness, and only two weeks before his decease he attended the opening meeting in connection with a mission hall erected in Gallowgate by the elders of the Free and United Presbyterian churches. In the course of his address that evening he adverted to the circumstance that the hall was erected on a site formerly occupied by undesirable dwelling-houses, which had been removed by the City Improvement Act, and with kindly earnestness called upon the elders to do what they could to induce the people of the district to attend the evangelistic services about to be instituted. He attended public worship in the same hall on the following Sabbath. On the 5th inst., he was present at the official inspection of the City Police Force, and at the luncheon which followed, responded to the toast of "The Old Magistrates." Mr. Blackie had been complaining, but being able to go about and mingle with his friends no immediate danger was apprehended. While attending the party alluded to, he was taken unwell. His illness, however, was not believed to be such as to alarm his relatives, until it became known that he was suffering from a severe attack of pleurisy. At times he seemed to be decidedly better, and, although a fatal issue was dreaded, his friends were hopeful that he might yet be spared. On Tuesday evening, however, he became much worse, and about two o'clock on Wednesday, 12th February, 1873, he expired at his residence, Lilybank, Hillhead, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

Mr. Blackie was a member of the Free Church, and largely contributed to its schemes. He left behind him a wife (a daughter of Bailie Gourlie), and three sons, none of whom are now in the firm.

It was freely stated in public circles, with what measure of truth we cannot say, that he never completely recovered from the shock he sustained at the loss of his seat in the Council, and for no other reason than that of being the promoter of a beneficent scheme, which, we may add, has since been carried out with great advantage to the sanitary condition of the city. The mistake was in the levying of so heavy an assessment immediately after the passing of the Bill. Had it been a half less, there could have been no doubt of Mr. Blackie's return to the Council.

To show how highly Lord Provost Blackie was respected by his colleagues in the Council, it is only right to say that when he retired a resolution of thanks was cordially assented to, and a copy engrossed on vellum was presented to him in a silver casket.

Among the great public occasions on which Lord Provost Blackie took a leading part was that of presenting the freedom of the city to his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, when in Glasgow unveiling the statue of his father, the good Prince Albert. His Lordship in the course of his address, said,—It has been a source of gratification to the citizens that her Majesty the Queen has lived to see her family growing up in the practice of those social and domestic virtues which conduce so materially to national happiness and prosperity; and it is their earnest desire that her Majesty may long be spared to rule over them, and to live in the enjoyment of the love of her family and the loyal affection of her subjects. . . . We recognise in your Royal Highness's presence here your desire to cultivate the most cordial and friendly feelings between your Royal Highness and the people of this country. We recognise in your Royal Highness's presence at meetings for the advancement of social improvement among the people, your desire to aid in all that maytend to increase their knowledge and to promote their well-being.

MEETINGS OF TOWN COUNCIL,

NOVEMBER, 1866.

ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS AND MAGISTRATES.

The first meeting of the Town Council, as then constituted, was held 9th November, 1866. The whole fifty members constituting the Council were present, the chair being occupied by Bailie Raeburn, as senior magistrate. The Rev. Mr. Brown, of St. Enoch's, opened the meeting with prayer.

The Chairman said—It has been the custom hitherto for the occupant of this chair to propose the succeeding Lord Provost. I regret exceedingly that I am now placed in that position, and that from an untoward circumstance which took place three days ago our late worthy Provost is not here to preside on this occasion. (Provost Blackie had not been returned to the Council.) A great deal might be said upon that subject, but I forbear—(hear, hear)—and proceed at once to the question before us. Mr. Lumsden, the gentleman whom I intend to nominate for election as Lord Provost, is well known to you all, and I think it would be exceedingly out of place on my part to say almost a word in his favour. Mr. Lumsden is a gentleman of large practical experience. He is a gentleman at the head of a large mercantile firm in Glasgow, the business of which has been well conducted throughout. Since his youngest days he has been largely connected with landed and household property, and he has of late been a director in a large railway concern. Taking all these things together with his present position in the city, he is well known to be in a position to maintain the honour and dignity of the City of Glasgow. I am sure that, if it is your pleasure to-day to elect him as chief magistrate, he will not be behind any Lord Provost that has preceded him in performing the duties of the office and upholding the dignity of the city. I have

therefore much pleasure in proposing that Mr. James Lumsden be elected Lord Provost for the City of Glasgow for the ensuing three years.

Mr. John Mitchell—I have much pleasure in seconding the nomination which has just been made. I have known Mr. Lumsden intimately for many years, and I do not know a better business man in the city of Glasgow. I have been acting with him in large monetary transactions, and on all occasions I found him to be perfectly upright and diligent. I do not see that we could have a better man, and I think we are exceedingly fortunate in getting Mr. Lumsden. I would only further express the hope that if he is elected, we shall have no more factious opposition to the chair—(hear, hear)—but that, on the contrary, every possible encouragement and support will be given to the Lord Provost, who, I doubt not, will desire to act in a similar spirit towards us.

Mr. Salmon—I, in one sense, regret that it is necessary to propose another gentleman to be Lord Provost of the city for the next three years; still, as circumstances having arisen which I consider quite warrant me in proposing another gentleman, I feel that it is one of the most pleasant and honourable duties which ever fell to my lot. (Hear, hear.) I rise to propose Mr. William Rae Arthur to be Lord Provost of the city for the next three years. (Applause.) Fortunately, in proposing and saying anything in favour of Mr. Arthur, it is not necessary in the slightest degree to make any reflection against Mr. Lumsden. Mr. Arthur's claims and his, must rest entirely upon themselves and not upon anything which could be said, for I do not think that anything could be said in the way of disparaging the claims of Mr. Lumsden. But I would have the gentlemen of the Council to reflect upon this, that knowing the difficulty which always exists of obtaining men suitable for the offices of Council, we should take care that no act of ours will increase the difficulty, but that in the way we fill up the offices of the Council we give due attention to the claims of the various parties in it; we should show our desire, our determination, to go about such an act as that with the utmost prudence, and with the most honourable recognition of all these claims. If length of service is to give Mr. Arthur a claim, then his certainly has been long. If diligence, and assiduity, and faithfulness in discharging the onerous offices which he has filled, are to give him any claim upon our suffrages, then unquestionably he has this

claim. He has been nine years a servant of the public, having onerous and important duties in the Council, and having discharged all of them with the utmost prudence, and the utmost ability, and the utmost integrity. He has just been preparing himself by the most thorough education for occupying the higher position which the Council has now the power of bestowing upon him. (Hear, hear.) The abilities which he possesses, whether in working or in speaking, are such as would eminently qualify him for being our representative in the various situations which he might require to fill during his three years' incumbency. But, no doubt, gentlemen, though I have mentioned those claims—the claim of long service, the claim of faithfulness and integrity in the discharge of his duties, and the claim of the ability which he has shown as a public man—there is no doubt that claims of a superior or peculiar character might arise; but if any such claims exist, they have hitherto been unknown to this Council. I think the chairman very prudently and very justly referred to the eminent position which Mr. Lumsden occupied as a merchant, and to the honourable manner in which that eminent firm has conducted all its business. We all bear testimony to that. But I have to refer also to Mr. Arthur as representing an equally old and honourable house, which has equally stood before the public as a house of integrity. The chairman has also referred to Mr. Lumsden as being a great proprietor, and influential in reference to railways. Now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am not so sure that the banking interests and railway interests are so very important, or come so very well into harmony with the position of Provost, that we should allow that to come before us as a recommendation. Now, it would almost have occurred to me, that being a great railway proprietor, or a railway director or chairman, and being greatly engaged in the banking interests, was rather a disqualification for the Provostship than a qualification. However, that is for the gentlemen of this Council to consider. I do not insist very much on that, but in my view of the case it would rather be an argument in favour of Mr. Arthur than an argument against him, for he has no prominent connection either with the banking interests or the railway interests of the country. I would just say in conclusion, that if we are to give encouragement to our fellow citizens to enter our body and take seats at this Board, we must be careful this day how we determine this question. I have therefore great pleasure, gentlemen, in

proposing Mr. Wm. Rae Arthur as Lord Provost of the Burgh, and I trust you have as much pleasure in seconding my proposal as I have in making it.

Mr. John Taylor—I beg to second the motion which has just been proposed. Bailie Salmon has stated so well the claims and qualifications for the office of chief magistrate of my friend Mr. Arthur, that there is little left me to say. I know him to be one who is likely to be acceptable and accessible to all who know him. I wish just simply to say, that at the very outset of these proceedings I for one very decidedly stated my opinion that it would be the most desirable of all things, and certainly the most graceful way of proceeding, to have our future Lord Provost, whoever he might be, put into that position by a unanimous vote of Council. I endeavoured, no later than yesterday, along with one or two others, to bring the matter prominently before the gentlemen who have been taking an interest in the nomination of Mr. Wm. Rae Arthur, and I believe that these views would have met with ready acceptance but for one circumstance. Numerically, it was perfectly understood how the two parties stood, at least so far as our belief as to how gentlemen may act is concerned, but I was met with the argument :—"How does it come that you assume that the numerical standing is as you have represented?" I explained my views, and I was immediately told,—"We have no right whatever to count upon members, because there are no fewer than three gentlemen who profess to come to the Council this morning perfectly unfettered and free and independent as to how they may act." I just wish to say, speaking for myself alone, that whoever may occupy for the next three years the position of Lord Provost, I shall be prepared, for myself—and I think I may say the same for the great number of the friends with whom I have acted—to give a hearty but, at the same time, an intelligent support to that gentleman—and because it will be hearty and intelligent, an independent support. (Hear, hear, and cries of "Vote.")

The Council then divided, when twenty-five voted for Mr. Lumsden, and twenty-two for Mr. Arthur, three declining to vote. Mr. Lumsden then took the oaths, and having been invested with the insignia of office took the chair.

The Lord Provost afterwards said—Gentlemen, I can assure you it is with no ordinary feelings that I return you my warm and sincere thanks

for the high honour you have this day conferred upon me. In assuming the office to which I have been called, I am well aware of the onerous and the arduous duties devolving upon me; and while I accept them, I may say with fear and trembling, at the same time I have the support of a clear conscience, that I enter upon the duties of office with a determination to know neither sect nor party—(hear, and applause)—with the determination not to be the nominee of any party, but to act an independent and conscientious part in whatever business may come before this Council. And I trust, should I fail in doing so and in meeting the approval of the gentlemen of this Council, it will be ascribed not to any want of courtesy upon my part—not to any want of feeling or respect towards the Council, but from inadvertency, which I shall be exceedingly sorry should be the case. I come here pledged to no one, and I make no promise whatever, except a promise to endeavour conscientiously to do my duty. I regret exceedingly that for some time past there has been rather a feeling of separation of parties in the Council. I trust that, if it has arisen from anything that has previously occurred, it will be forgotten and forgiven, and that there will be no East or West End party feeling—that gentlemen will recollect that they are not sent here to represent any particular wards, but that each and all of them are the representatives of the community at large. Allusion has been made to the position which I hold in connection with one of the railways connected with the city. That is a subject which has been brought prominently forward as a disqualification for me to fill this office. I can assure you, and I pledge myself that, so long as I sit here in this chair, the interests, so far as that railway or any other railway is concerned, will not sway me one whit if they are opposed to the general good of the community. I think, gentlemen, it is unnecessary to detain you. I beg to thank you most sincerely for the high honour you have conferred upon me, and I trust the dignity of the office of Lord Provost of Glasgow may be handed down unimpaired.

Mr. Salmon—Perhaps I may be allowed to say a few words. Now that the conflict is past, I am perfectly sure there is no member of this Council who will, more than myself, welcome your Lordship, and I think I can speak also for the gentlemen who act with me, and who have this day voted for Mr. Arthur. If there has been a splitting-up into parties in the Council, it lies very much with your Lordship to heal that

division, and we hope and believe your Lordship will endeavour to accomplish it.

Mr. W. Rae Arthur—Will you allow me, my Lord Provost, to offer you my most sincere and hearty congratulations upon your accession to the chair. I feel that in the position in which I have been placed it may be said I am bound to say this much; but I think you will understand, as you have understood already from me, that you have personally my highest regard and esteem. I have ever entertained that feeling towards Mr. Lumsden as an individual. I have noticed his hearty devotion to the business of the Council, and I have not the slightest doubt, in assuming the duties of Lord Provost, as he has done this day, he will give the most thorough attention to all matters brought before this Council. In regard to what has been said about a party being formed in this Council, I beg to disclaim for myself, most entirely, being of any party whatever. I have sat in the Council for the past nine years perfectly unconnected with anything that could be called a party, and have spoken on all measures when I had a deliberate judgment to give, with the most perfect desire that the best thing should be done in the circumstances. My friends have conceived that I had claims. They have put them forward with fairness (at least in their judgment they must think so), and so far as they have spoken from the facts, you are yourselves the best judges. While I would not in any sense stand up here to compare myself with any man in the Council, or put forward claims personally, I still hold that, as the matter was put before me by the spontaneous act of so many of my fellow Councillors, I had no choice but one—to put myself in the position I have done. (Applause.) I promise you, my Lord, as my friend Bailie Salmon has done, that in all the acts emanating from the chair, or from those who support the chair, I shall be in all respects disposed to give them the most friendly consideration and the utmost support that in my judgment they may deserve. (Applause.)

The Lord Provost—The next business on the card is the election of magistrates. There are, you are aware, three magistrates who remain in office, namely, Bailies Raeburn, Collie, and Gilkison, leaving five gentlemen to be elected. The gentlemen I propose to nominate, and whom I shall afterwards bring forward *seriatim*, are—Mr. Wm. Taylor, who has been for two years a magistrate, and who has signified his will-

ingness, if elected, to undertake the duties again ; Mr. Thomas Murray, who has been only one year a magistrate ; Mr. James Wallace Anderson, who has acted as River Bailie ; Mr. Neill, an old and valued servant who has been for a long time connected with public business, and who, I think, from the discrimination and judgment which he has shown, will make an excellent magistrate ; and, lastly, Mr. Sharp. I would therefore now propose that Mr. William Taylor be re-elected to the magistracy.

Bailie Raeburn seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The Lord Provost next nominated Mr. Thos. Murray and Mr. James Wallace Anderson to the magistracy, which motions having been seconded were unanimously carried.

The Lord Provost then proposed that Mr. Neill should be elected a magistrate.

Mr. James Couper seconded the motion.

Mr. John Thomson—I agree in all that you have said about Mr. Neill, who is an old friend of my own. Three years ago, I did my best to get Mr. Neill into the magistracy, but failed. Circumstances have altered considerably since. I consider it my duty to propose Mr. Wm. Miller, a good gentleman, who has shown a great aptitude for business, and who, I believe, is in every other way qualified to fill the office of magistrate.

Mr. William Brown—I have much pleasure in seconding Mr. Miller's nomination to the magistracy.

Twenty-five voted for Mr. Neill, and twenty-one for Mr. Miller, four declining to vote.

The Lord Provost—I would next propose Mr. Sharp, a gentleman who has held the office of magistrate, I believe, in a neighbouring burgh, and who is therefore not new to municipal affairs.

Mr. Dreghorn seconded the motion.

Mr. Burt—I beg to dissent from this motion. I think we are now entering upon a course altogether adverse to what was so well and so ably stated by Mr. Salmon, namely, that if we are to deal fairly in dispensing such honours as this Council has to dispense in the way of appointments of this nature, we should look really to the services and the claims of individuals. Now, I have no objection at all personally to Mr. Sharp. He is an amiable gentleman, and has, so far as my observa-

tion goes, conducted himself with every propriety in this Council, but I submit that his length of service or the quality of that service, so far as I know, is not such as to lift him over the heads of members who have been longer in the Council, and who have done much duty to the public. On these grounds, and on these alone, I object to the appointment of Mr. Sharp at the present moment. He has not the claim even of Mr. Neill of long service, and I am not aware that he has distinguished himself in any way so as to lift him over this objection of want of long service. I would therefore submit that we now appoint Mr. William Miller, who has been put to the test already, and who has such large sympathy in the Council; and I think this would serve all purposes, and tend to remove the feeling which, I regret, has been in existence for some time past.

Mr. John Taylor—I have much pleasure in seconding that nomination.

Mr. William Miller—Allow me to say that I was not aware until I came into this room that I was to be proposed by Mr. Burt. When I knew my name was to be brought forward, I objected to it in the circumstances, but my objection was over-ruled. Having already been appointed a justice of peace for the county, and therefore a magistrate at the present moment, I am quite satisfied with that honour; but whichever way this vote may go, I think it right to test it under the circumstances—(a voice, "Vote.") I do not know why I should not be allowed to continue. (Hear, hear.) I was merely going to say, that whichever way this vote may go, I will not alter my determination to adhere to the policy of your Lordship, so far as I can approve of it.

Twenty-four voted for Mr. Miller, and twenty-one for Mr. Sharp, five declining to vote.

Mr. Osborne was appointed Bailie of the river, Mr. William Wilson, Deputy-Bailie.

List of the Names of the Members of the Town Council during Mr. James Lumsden's Provostship, 1866-69.

1866-67.

JAMES LUMSDEN, *Lord Provost.*
JAMES RAEBURN, *Bailie.*
ALEXANDER COLLIE, *do.*
ROBERT GILKISON, *do.*
WILLIAM TAYLOR, *do.*
THOMAS MURRAY, *do.*
JAMES WALLACE ANDERSON, *do.*
ROBERT NEILL, *do.*
WILLIAM MILLAR, *do.*
JOHN RAMSAY, *Dean of Guild.*
THOMAS BLYTH, *Deacon Convener,*
WILLIAM RAE ARTHUR, *Treasurer.*
WILLIAM ALLAN, *Master of Works.*
ALEXANDER OSBORNE, *Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
WILLIAM WILSON, *Depute Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
ALEXANDER HARVEY, *Bailie of Provan.*
ANGUS TURNER AND ALEXANDER MUNRO, S.S.C., *Town Clerks.*
WILLIAM WEST WATSON, *City Chamberlain.*
JAMES NICOL, *Accountant.*
JOHN CARRICK, *City Architect and Superintendent of Works.*
JOHN LANG, *Procurator Fiscal in Police Courts.*
ROBERT MACFARLANE, *Joint Fiscal in River Bailie Court.*
JOHN M.HILL, ALEXANDER YOUNG, GEORGE BLACK AND GORDON SMITH, *Assessors and Clerks of Police Courts.*
JAMES DONALDSON AND DANIEL M'CALLUM, *Assessors under the Lands Valuation Act.*
JAMES DONALDSON, *Assessor under the Registration of Voters Act.*
WILLIAM PATRICK, *Warden of Burying Grounds.*
JAMES BROWN, *Council Officer.*
JAMES KILLIN, *Chamber Keeper.*

1866-67.

WARD FIRST.

JOHN THOMSON.
JAMES ROBERTSON.
WILLIAM RAE ARTHUR.

WARD SECOND.

JOHN BURT.
RICHARD G. ROSS.
JAMES THOMSON.

WARD THIRD.

WILLIAM MILLAR, *Bailie.*
JAMES WILSON.
THOMAS A. MATHIESON.

WARD FOURTH.

JOHN HUTCHISON.
PETER STEWART.
WILLIAM WILSON.

WARD FIFTH.

WILLIAM BROWN.
MATTHEW DICK.
JAMES MACKENZIE.

WARD SIXTH.

JAMES MARTIN.
ALEXANDER OSBORNE.
JAMES LEITCH LANG.

WARD SEVENTH.

ALEXANDER COLLIE, *Bailie.*
JAMES W. ANDERSON.
THE LORD PROVOST.

WARD EIGHTH.

WILLIAM ALLAN.
JAMES BROWN.
JAMES WATSON.

WARD NINTH.

JAMES SHARP.
PETER DALLAS.
ALEXANDER BIRRELL.

WARD TENTH.

JAMES COUPER.
DAVID CARSON.
THOMAS MURRAY.

WARD ELEVENTH,

JOSHUA PATERSON.
ROBERT GILKISON, *Bailie.*
JAMES SALMON.

WARD TWELFTH.

ARCHIBALD G. MACDONALD.
WILLIAM WHYTE.
JAMES BAIN.

WARD FIFTEENTH.

WILLIAM MILLER, *Bailie.*
JOHN CHALMERS.
WILLIAM TAYLOR.

WARD FOURTEENTH.

JAMES RAEBURN, *Bailie.*
JOHN URE.
JOHN LAUGHLAND.

WARD FIFTEENTH.

JOHN MITCHELL.
WILLIAM NEILSON.
ROBERT NEILL, *Bailie.*

WARD SIXTEENTH.

DAVID DREGHORN.
JAMES B. MIRRLEES.
JOHN TAYLOR, JR.

1867-68.

JAMES LUMSDEN, *Lord Provost.*
ROBERT GILKISON, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM TAYLOR. *do.*
THOMAS MURRAY, *do.*
JAMES WALLACE ANDERSON, *do.*
ROBERT NEILL, *do.*
WILLIAM MILLAR, *do.*
ALEXANDER OSBORNE, *do.*
WILLIAM MILLER, *do.*
JOHN RAMSAY, *Dean of Guild.*
WALTER BANNERMAN, *Deacon Convener.*
WILLIAM RAE ARTHUR, *Treasurer.*
JAMES WILSON, *Master of Works.*
WILLIAM WILSON, *Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
RICHARD GREENSHIELDS ROSS, *Depute Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
ALEXANDER HARVEY, *Bailie of Provan.*
ANGUS TURNER AND ALEXANDER MUNRO, S.S.C., *Town Clerks.*
WILLIAM WEST WATSON, *City Chamberlain*
JAMES NICOL, *Accountant.*
JOHN CARRICK, *City Architect and Superintendent of Works.*
JOHN LANG, *Procurator Fiscal Police Courts.*
ROBERT MACFARLANE, *Joint Fiscal in River Bailie Court.*
ALEXANDER YOUNG, GEORGE BLACK, GORDON SMITH AND P. T. YOUNG, *Assessors and Clerks of Police Courts.*
JAMES MUIRHEAD, *Assessor and Clerk River Bailie Court.*
JAMES DONALDSON AND DANIEL M'CALLUM *Assessors under the Lands Valuation Act.*
JAMES DONALDSON, *Assessor under the Registration of Voters Act.*
PETER FERGUSON, *Warden of Burying Grounds.*
JAMES BROWN, *Council Officer*
JAMES KILLIN, *Chamber Keeper.*

1867-68.

WARD FIRST.

JAMES ROBERTSON.
WILLIAM RAE ARTHUR,
JOHN M'INTYRE.

WARD SECOND.

RICHARD G. ROSS,
JAMES THOMSON.
JOHN BURT.

WARD THIRD.

JAMES WILSON.
THOMAS A. MATHIESON.
WILLIAM MILLAR, *Bailie.*

WARD FOURTH.

PETER STEWART.
WILLIAM WILSON.
JOHN HUTCHESON.

WARD FIFTH.

MATTHEW DICK.
JAMES MACKENZIE.
WILLIAM BROWN.

WARD SIXTH.

ALEXANDER OSBORNE, *Bailie.*
JAMES L. LANG.
JAMES MARTIN.

WARD SEVENTH.

JAMES W. ANDERSON, *Bailie.*
THE LORD PROVOST.
ALEXANDER COLLIE.

WARD EIGHTH.

JAMES BROWN.
JAMES WATSON.
ROBERT DONALD ROBERTON.

WARD NINTH.

PETER DALLAS.
ALEXANDER BIRRELL.
JAMES MORRISON.

WARD TENTH.

DAVID CARSON.
THOMAS MURRAY.
JAMES COUPER.

WARD ELEVENTH.

ROBERT GILKISON, *Bailie.*
JAMES SALMON.
ALLAN H. M'LELLAN.

WARD TWELFTH.

WILLIAM WHYTE.
JAMES BAIN.
ARCHIBALD G. MACDONALD.

WARD THIRTEENTH.

JOHN CHALMERS.
WILLIAM TAYLOR, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM MILLER, *Bailie.*

WARD FOURTEENTH.

JOHN URE.
JOHN LAUGHLAND.
JAMES HAMILTON.

WARD FIFTEENTH.

WILLIAM NEILSON.
ROBERT NEILL, *Bailie.*
JOHN MITCHELL.

WARD SIXTEENTH.

JAMES B. MIRRLEES.
JOHN TAYLOR, JR.
WILLIAM M'ONIE.

1868-69.

SIR JAMES LUMSDEN, *Lord Provost.*
WILLIAM TAYLOR, *Bailie.*
THOMAS MURRAY, *do.*
ROBERT NEILL, *do.*
WILLIAM MILLAR, *do.*
WILLIAM MILLER, *do.*
JAMES WALLACE ANDERSON, *do.*
ALEXANDER OSBORNE, *do.*
ARCHIBALD GRAY MACDONALD, *do.*
WILLIAM M'EWEN, *Dean of Guild.*
WALTER BANNERMAN, *Deacon Convener.*
WILLIAM RAE ARTHUR, *Treasurer.*
JOHN MITCHELL, *Master of Works.*
WILLIAM BROWN, *Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
THOMAS ADAM MATHIESON, *Deputy Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
ALEXANDER HARVEY, *Bailie of Provan.*
ANGUS TURNER and ALEXANDER MUNRO, S.S.C., *Town Clerks.*
WILLIAM WEST WATSON, *City Chamberlain.*
JAMES NICOL, *Accountant.*
WILLIAM GIBB, *Cashier.*
JOHN CARRICK, *City Architect and Superintendent of Works.*
JOHN LANG, *Procurator Fiscal Police Courts.*
ROBERT MACFARLANE, *Joint Fiscal River Bailie Court.*
ALEXANDER YOUNG, GEORGE BLACK, GORDON SMITH AND P. T. YOUNG, *Assessors and Clerks Police Courts.*
JAMES MUIRHEAD. *Assessor and Clerk to the River Bailie Court.*
JAMES DONALDSON AND DANIEL M'CALLUM, *Assessors under the Lands Valuation Act.*
JAMES DONALDSON, *Assessor under the Registration of Voters' Act.*
PETER FERGUSON, *Warden of Burying Grounds.*
JAMES BROWN, *Council Officer.*
JAMES KILLIN, *Chamber Keeper.*

1868-69.

WARD FIRST.

WILLIAM RAE ARTHUR.
JOHN M'INTYRE.
MALCOLM M'EWEN.

WARD SECOND.

JAMES THOMSON.
JOHN BURT.
JAMES MOIR.

WARD THIRD.

THOMAS A. MATHIESON.
WILLIAM MILLAR, *Bailie.*
THOMAS DUNCAN.

WARD FOURTH.

WILLIAM WILSON.
JOHN HUTCHISON.
HUGH LAMBERTON.

WARD FIFTH.

JAMES MACKENZIE.
WILLIAM BROWN.
MATTHEW DICK.

WARD SIXTH.

JAMES L. LANG.
JAMES MARTIN.
ALEXANDER OSBORNE, *Bailie.*

WARD SEVENTH.

THE LORD PROVOST.
ALEXANDER COLLIE.
JAMES W. ANDERSON.

WARD EIGHTH.

JAMES WATSON.
ROBERT D. ROBERTON.
JAMES BROWN.

WARD NINTH.

ALEXANDER BIRRELL.
JAMES MORRISON.
PETER DALLAS.

WARD TENTH.

THOMAS MURRAY, *Bailie.*
JAMES COUPER.
WILLIAM COLLINS.

WARD ELEVENTH.

JAMES SALMON.
ALLAN H. M'LELLAN.
WILLIAM WALLS.

WARD TWELFTH.

JAMES BAIN.
ARCHIBALD G. MACDONALD.
WILLIAM WHYTE.

WARD THIRTEENTH.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.
WILLIAM MILLER, *Bailie.*
JOHN CHALMERS.

WARD FOURTEENTH.

JAMES HAMILTON.
JOHN URE.
JOHN YOUNG.

WARD FIFTEENTH.

ROBERT NEILL.
JOHN MITCHELL.
WILLIAM SCOTT.

WARD SIXTEENTH.

JOHN TAYLOR.
WILLIAM M'ONIE.
ROBERT SIMPSON.

A FEW OF THE EVENTS WHICH TOOK PLACE DURING SIR JAMES LUMSDEN'S PROVOSTSHIP.

11th December, 1866.—An address, in a silver, gold-gilt casket, was presented to ex-Provost Blackie in the Corporation Hall. Cake and wine handed round.

23rd May, 1867.—Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., Sheriff of Lanarkshire, died. The magistrates attended Sir Archibald's public funeral from Possil House to Edinburgh railway station, on the 30th inst. Sir Archibald was born at the parsonage house of Kenley in Shropshire, in December, 1792. His father was the Rev. Archibald Alison, LL.B., an Episcopal clergyman of note in his day, and the author of "An Essay on Taste," which was considered a work of great merit. Sir Archibald's mother was the daughter of Dr. John Gregory, of Edinburgh; a woman of lofty character and highly cultured intellect, to whose care and tuition the future historian was greatly indebted for his early scholastic training. The family removed to Edinburgh when Sir Archibald was in his eighth

year, and afterwards at the University of that city he distinguished himself in classical studies, and that too, at a time when he had great "fellows" to compete with. As a profession, he chose that of the law, and was called to the bar in 1814. In 1832, he was appointed an Advocate-Depute, and in December, 1834, the sheriffdom of Lanarkshire was conferred on him, and in that position he remained till the close of his life. In 1845, he was elected Lord Rector of Marshal College, Aberdeen; in 1852, the Queen conferred on him a baronetcy; and for twenty years he was Provincial Grand Master of the Masons of Glasgow. Sir Archibald was also a voluminous author in various departments of study, such as law, biography, finance, and history, his great work being the well known "History of Europe." He left behind him a widow, two sons, and a daughter. The sons chose the army as a profession, the elder, who inherited the name and title of his father, was present in the Crimea as aide-de-camp to Sir Colin Campbell; afterwards distinguished himself in India in quelling the sepoy Mutiny, and recently, as General Sir Archibald Alison, showed his high soldierly qualities in the admirable manner in which he conducted the preliminary stages of the war in Egypt, and led the Highlanders at Tel-el-Kebir. The first Sir Archibald was, apart from his professional services, truly a boon to Glasgow, as, being a ripe scholar, highly accomplished, and well informed, and an eloquent speaker, his services were in demand on all public occasions when a great speech was called for.

27th September, 1867.—The statue of the Tigress and Cubs presented for the Kelvingrove Park was unveiled. Design by Rosa Bonheur.

31st October, 1867.—The Kingston Dock was opened.

29th November, 1867.—At a meeting of the committee of the Town Council on the Galleries, it was moved by Mr. Couper, and seconded by the Lord Provost, that an Exhibition of Portraits should be opened in the Galleries lately formed, towards the end of January and the beginning of February next; the exhibition to consist of portraits of deceased persons, especially of those who have been connected with Glasgow—with its University and other public institutions—with its municipality, manufactures, and trades. This proposal was approved of by the Town Council on the 5th December. The Exhibition of Portraits was opened on the 18th February, 1868, and consisted of three hundred and ninety-seven pictures in oil, twenty-seven in water colours, fifteen in crayons,

and twenty-six were busts or medallions. By far, the greater number of the portraits were paintings of the Scottish school.

15th December, 1867.—A Fenian scare took place. The local authorities had been warned that a rising of the Fenians was to take place on that day (Sunday). The Fenians were to meet in the Glasgow Green. The magistrates and special constables, along with the police, turned out, and were ready for any emergency. The military were confined to the Barracks, in readiness to be called out. The police, after parading to the Green and waiting, found that the Fenians had thought better of it, or this was a false report that had been got up, for no Fenian appeared, to disturb the peace of the city.

1st May, 1868.—The Town Council voted a congratulatory address to her gracious Majesty the Queen on the escape of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh from being assassinated by a Fenian at Sydney.

3rd July, 1868.—Admiral Famagert, of United States Navy, arrived in Glasgow.

5th August, 1868.—Lord Clyde's memorial statue was unveiled. The Lord Provost, magistrates, and councillors, the Sheriff and the subscribers met in the Council Chamber, Wilson Street, and proceeded to George Square, where it was unveiled and handed over to the Corporation. After the ceremony, the company returned to the Council Hall, where cake and wine were served. Mr. Foley executed the statue.

13th August, 1868.—A copy of the following rules by the Secretary of State, for the guidance of the Local Authorities for the Execution of Criminals, in pursuance of the powers contained in the Capital Punishment Amendment Act, 1868:—"For the sake of uniformity, it is recommended that executions should take place at the hour of eight A.M. on the first Monday after the intervention of three Sundays from the day on which the sentence is passed. The mode of execution, and the ceremonial attending it, to be the same as herebefore in use. A black flag to be hoisted at the moment of execution, upon a staff placed on an elevated and conspicuous part of the prison, and remain displayed for one hour. The bell of the prison, or, if arrangements can be made for that purpose, the bell of the parish or other neighbouring church, to be tolled for fifteen minutes after the execution."

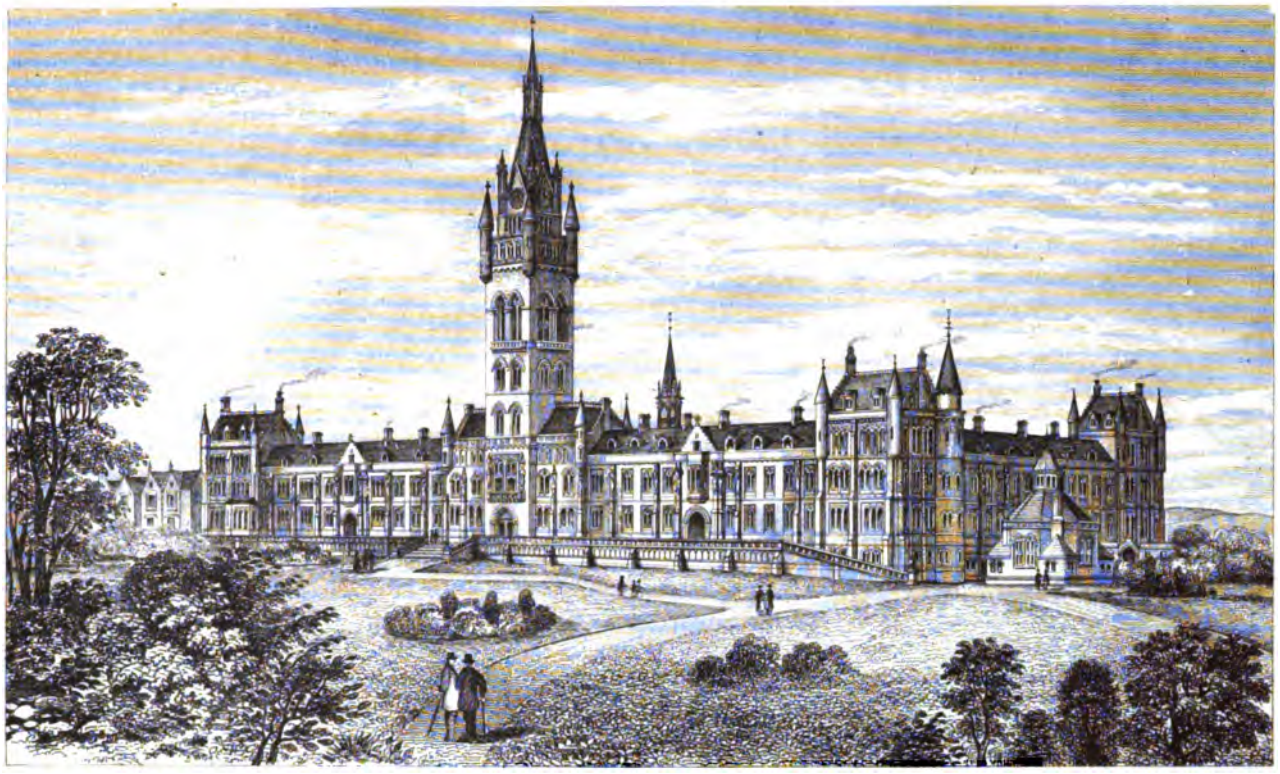
26th August, 1868.—The foundation-stone of the Mossbank Reforma-

tory School was laid by the Right Honorable the Earl of Dalhousie, as the Grand Master Mason of Scotland.

17th September, 1868.—Admiral Warden, C.B., Admiral Ryder, and the officers of the Channel Squadron, on the invitation of the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of Glasgow, went on board of the steamship Marquis of Abercorn, at the Custom House Quay, Greenock, and steamed up to Glasgow. During the voyage, they had lunch on board; they visited many places of interest in the city. The officers were entertained at a subscription ball in the evening. On the 19th instant, the Lord Provost entertained the officers of the Channel Squadron to luncheon, in a marquee at Auchinheglish, Loch Lomond side, near Arden, his property.

8th October, 1868.—The Prince of Wales arrived in Glasgow by the North British Railway, accompanied by the Princess of Wales—the Prince to lay the foundation-stone of the College, Gilmorehill, and to receive the freedom of the city; the Princess to receive an address. They were met at the railway station by the Lord Provost, the magistrates, and the representatives of the University. Immediately after being presented to their Royal Highnesses, the gentlemen proceeded to their carriages, and moved on to the City Hall as directed, and proceeded to the platform. The Lord Provost, magistrates, the Sheriff, the Lord Rector, and the Principal, accompanied the Royal party to the platform. On the conclusion of the ceremony of presenting the freedom of the city and the address in the City Hall, the parties forming the procession at once proceeded to their carriages. The procession was re-formed, and proceeded by Stirling Street, High Street, Trongate, Argyll Street, Main Street, Anderston, Dumbarton Road, and Kelvingrove Street, to Kelvingrove Gate of the Kelvingrove Park, through the Park, and across the Kelvin by the new bridge, to the University Building. After the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the University, the procession re-formed in the same order, and returned by the same route—across the Kelvin, turning to the left through the Park and by Park Gardens Gate, thence by Park Gardens, Claremont Crescent, Woodside Terrace and Crescent, Sauchiehall Street, Douglas Street, and Bath Street, to the Lord Provost's house, where the procession ceased.

After luncheon at the Lord Provost's house, their Royal Highnesses proceeded down Bath Street, on to the North British Railway Station,



THE COLLEGE OF GLASGOW, GILMOREHILL, OPENED 1870.

and returned to Edinburgh. A banquet was held in the Corporation Hall, at 6-30. About one hundred and twenty gentlemen sat.

3rd November, 1868.—James Lumsden, Lord Provost of Glasgow, had the honour of Knighthood conferred on him by letters patent.

The November election of councillors for 1868 was postponed till the first Tuesday of December, on account of the extension of the Franchise Act coming in force, and to allow the roll of electors to be made up, in terms of that Act.

17th November, 1868.—The first election of three members of Parliament for Glasgow took place.

9th February, 1869.—An address was presented, in the City Hall, by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, to the Honorable Reverdy Johnson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America to the Court of St. James. Mr. Johnson was entertained to a public dinner in the Corporation Halls, in the evening.

2nd April, 1869.—Lord Stanley was entertained to a banquet, as Lord Rector, in the City Hall. His Lordship visited the Cathedral and Randolph and Elder's Works. On the 3rd, he visited Napier's Works, the Lancefield Forge, and the Cooking Depót, Jamaica Street.

16th June, 1869.—His Royal Highness Prince Arthur arrived in the Royal yacht at the Broomielaw, at five P.M., and left by the London train at 9-10. None of the authorities were aware of his Highness coming, and in consequence none of them met him.

THE HON. THE LORD PROVOST, 1866-69.

Sir James Lumsden was born in 1808, and was son of Mr. James Lumsden, the well-known citizen who filled the office of Lord Provost during the years 1843—6. He received his early education at the Grammar School of Glasgow, now the High School, with which his name is still associated in connection with the Lumsden Bursary. Thereafter he passed through the curriculum of the Glasgow University, at the close of which he became connected with the firm of James Lumsden & Son, stationers, of which his father was then the head, and which was founded by his grandfather about the close of last century. For many years he was actively engaged in the management of the establishment, earning for himself the reputation of a shrewd, energetic, and successful man of business, while his frank, genial, kindly manner made for him hosts of friends. Following in the footsteps of his father, Mr, James Lumsden took, from his early days, a lively interest in public business. For many years he occupied a prominent position in the Merchants' House, and in 1861 and 1862 he represented that body in the Town Council as Lord Dean of Guild. On his retirement from that office in the end of 1862, he was returned to the Town Council by the electors of the Seventh Ward. When he had served only a year, his colleagues marked their sense of his capacity by electing him to the important position of City Treasurer. The duties of that office he discharged with fidelity for two years, when he was elected Lord Provost; and for the usual term of three years he presided over the deliberations of the Council with much acceptance. The most important event of his civic reign was the laying of the foundation stone of the new University Buildings at Gilmorehill, on the 8th October, 1868, and the visit to the City on that occasion of the Prince and Princess of Wales. Sir James took a prominent part in the ceremony, and he had the honour of entertaining their Royal High-

nesses at his residence during their stay in Glasgow. It was in connection with the auspicious event then celebrated that he received at the hands of her Majesty, the honour of knighthood on the 22nd of November of the same year. In virtue of his office of Lord Provost, Sir James also presided over the Clyde Trust, and at that time important works for the improvement of the navigation of the river and the accommodation of shipping were in progress, the chief amongst these being the construction of Kingston Dock, which was completed while he was chairman. In all of these Sir James took an active interest.

As chairman of the various Trusts under the management of the Town Council, he discharged the multifarious duties of the office with marked ability, and on his retirement he carried with him the esteem of his colleagues and the gratitude of the general body of the community. His public services were not limited to those done as a member of the Town Council. For more than thirty years he took an active part in the promotion of railway enterprise, more especially in connection with the Glasgow and South Western Railway Company, of which in 1849, he was elected a Director, and Chairman in 1871. He was also one of the directors of the Clydesdale Bank for a number of years and more than once filled the office of chairman. In the different benevolent institutions of the city Sir James took a hearty interest. The Royal Infirmary, especially, received a large share of his attention, and he was one of the founders of the Glasgow Benevolent Society. From the year 1850 Sir James lived during the summer months at Arden, on the banks of Loch Lomond—first as tenant and latterly as proprietor of the estate. He was one of the Commissioners of Supply for Dumbartonshire, and latterly took an active interest in the affairs of the county. He was a deputy-lieutenant of Lanarkshire and of Dumbartonshire. In politics, Sir James was known throughout his life as a staunch Liberal, but he seldom took a prominent part in political affairs. He was an attached Churchman, and a member of Park Church, under the ministry of the Rev. Donald M'Leod.

For about a twelvemonth it was known to the more intimate friends of Sir James that he was in somewhat impaired health. After the death of his wife, which took place in August of 1878, the illness from which he was suffering assumed a more aggravated character. With the object of recruiting his health, he made a short visit to Buxton, in the

end of the year, and on his return he thought himself that he had derived considerable benefit from it. The improvement, however, was of short duration. Symptoms of jaundice soon afterwards manifested themselves, and for some months he was almost wholly confined to the house. Though only faint hopes were entertained of his recovery, his death came somewhat suddenly. On Thursday night a serious change took place, and he sank rapidly, expiring about nine o'clock on the evening of Saturday, March 22nd, 1879, at his residence, 194 Bath Street. Sir James married Miss Pinkerton, daughter of James Pinkerton, Esq., Grain Merchant, by whom he had three daughters and one son, now Mr. James Lumsden of Arden.

During the civic reign of Sir James Lumsden the Scottish Reform Bill passed into law. Previous to 1868 Glasgow had only two representatives in parliament, but by this Bill an additional member was given. All male householders in burghs, who were entered in the valuation roll, and who were not exempted from payment of poor rates, were entitled to vote in the election of members of parliament. This new arrangement had the effect of, at once, increasing the number of electors in Glasgow from 18,361 to the large number of 47,854. A general election took place at the end of the year, when four candidates entered the field, viz. Messrs. Robert Dalglish, William Graham, George Anderson, and Sir George Campbell of Garscube, this last mentioned gentleman being the only Conservative. The result was that, although an elector could vote for only two candidates, the three Liberals were returned by large majorities. As a matter of course the influence of Mr. Lumsden was exercised on the side of the Liberals, but it was said that towards the close of his career he was inclined to depart from the hereditary faith.

MEETING OF TOWN COUNCIL.

NOVEMBER, 1869.

ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS.

The first meeting of the Town Council as newly constituted was held November 5th, 1869. At the commencement of the proceedings Bailie William Taylor presided. The Rev. Mr. Niven of the Tron Church opened the meeting with prayer.

The Chairman said—The first business we have before us to-day is the election of a successor to our respected Lord Provost, Sir James Lumsden, and I have very great pleasure in proposing a gentleman who, I am sure, will meet with the hearty and unanimous assent of the Council. I refer to Mr. William Rae Arthur. (Applause.) Mr. Arthur has been looked forward to for some time as the gentleman who was likely to occupy the chair of this Council, and I am sure those who have been associated with him in conducting the public affairs of the city for some time must be well satisfied that he is thoroughly qualified to discharge the very onerous and important duties of the office. Mr. Arthur has been for twelve years a member of the Council, and during that time he has taken a very prominent part in its deliberations and in all matters connected with the public affairs of the city, and he has discharged all the duties which have been incumbent upon him in these several positions in a manner calculated to reflect great honour upon himself, and to confer great advantage upon the general community. Mr. Arthur occupied the position of Deputy and River Bailie, and he afterwards discharged the duties of Burgh Magistrate for three years. He has been connected with the most important committees of the Council and the police, and in all these various capacities he has discharged his duties with an ability and a zeal which has gained for him the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens. (Applause.) There is no

public duty which I have been called upon to discharge as a magistrate in this city that has given me greater pleasure than this my last in that capacity, in moving, as I have now great pleasure in doing, that Mr. William Rae Arthur be promoted to the high and honourable position of Lord Provost of this city. (Applause.)

Mr. James Watson—Concurring as I do in everything that has been said in regard to Mr. Rae Arthur, I have great pleasure, indeed, in seconding the nomination. Mr. Arthur, as the chairman has mentioned, has filled very many important offices already in the Town Council, and he has done so satisfactorily and well; so that I think we may have the most ample confidence that he will equally well discharge the duties of Lord Provost of the city. (Applause.) We have been peculiarly fortunate in having a succession of excellent Lord Provosts, and I have no hesitation in expressing my firm belief that Mr. Arthur will be found to be not the least valuable of any of the gentlemen who have preceded him. (Applause.)

Mr. James Moir—Before the vote is taken, I am sure you will agree with me when I say that it is desirable this election should be unanimous, if possible. I think it is a misfortune at any time and all times when a Chief Magistrate is appointed with a difference of opinion existing in regard to his election. I am sorry, sir, that Mr. Arthur has given occasion to complain of some observations made by him at the close of his election, which has given rise to a great deal of bitterness and ill-feeling, and I am sorry to say that the explanation made by him is not accepted as sufficient. I am sure Mr. Arthur, on reflection, must see that it is advisable not to give any offence even to the very poorest of his fellow-citizens, whether they have a shirt or not; and I am quite satisfied that it would answer the purpose a great deal better, if he would just kindly retract the expressions used, and express his regret for ever having used them at all. That would be full and complete. No man can doubt the fact that, supposing every one of those persons referred to had been dressed in superfine black cloth, with a white linen shirt on his back—as white as that worn by Sir John Dean Paul, before he was tried—if his reputation had been no better than Sir John Dean Paul's, I guess the white shirt and the superfine black coat would not have made him more respected, and therefore we cannot at all recognise the principle of judging a man's integrity by the appearance of his coat.

A very poor and a very honest man may have a very old, worn coat. I make these observations, sir, with the view of affording an opportunity to Mr. Arthur to retract the language complained of, and at the same time of affording us the opportunity of agreeing to his election unanimously.

The Chairman—I suppose, gentlemen, this nomination is unanimously agreed to. (Applause.)

Mr. Moir—I beg leave to have my dissent recorded.

Mr. Arthur then took the oath, and having been invested with the chain of office took possession of the chair.

The Lord Provost said—I beg to return very sincere and cordial thanks for the great honour that the Council has this day conferred upon me. As a native of Glasgow, and one whose interests have been bound up for a long period of years with all its prosperity, I cannot but feel that while it is a great honour to fill the chair in this assembly, it imposes very great and onerous responsibilities. The honour, no doubt, is one that might well be coveted by any man, and is a reasonable and just object of ambition, more especially to any citizen of our thriving community, but the responsibilities require time, talent, and great assiduity, to perform the duties that attach to the office in a manner either satisfactory to one's own conscience, or to the public in whose interests they are undertaken. (Applause.) No doubt, I have had a certain term of years, a pretty long one, in which I may have been expected to acquire so much knowledge of the duties of a Town Councillor or a magistrate as gradually to prepare me for taking any other office; but the office of Lord Provost, as I have seen it exercised heretofore, has claims upon the person holding it, of a character, indeed, very much heavier and different from those which fall to the lot of any other man in the Town Council. I would ask you therefore to bear with me very much throughout the period of the reign that I have now entered upon. Three years ago, when so many of you did me the honour to call me forward to this office, I felt that it was then in deference to a pretty generally expressed wish of the Council, and I at once acceded to the call as a matter of duty. I certainly accept the chair now with more satisfaction than I could have accepted it then, as it has been on this occasion so nearly unanimous, and I hope that before I have said all I would desire to say to-day I shall have given you reason to believe that it ought to be entirely unanimous,

so far as that matter is concerned. (Applause.) While I would at this time bespeak your help in all matters, I would in one matter especially desire that you should bear with me, and that is, not to draw too largely upon the time that I must necessarily give to public work. I do not think it judicious that the president of this Town Council should put his hand to everything, and seek to manage everything. (Hear, hear.) I hold, indeed, quite the reverse opinion—(hear, hear)—that while there are large matters coming before departments of the Council of which he must necessarily make himself well aware, and perhaps take a leading part in them, it is the foundation of the education of the best men in this Council for public life, that they should be left in their committees of which they may have charge, or of which they may be members, to take upon themselves the responsibility of the position belonging to their committees. (Hear, hear.) While open at all times to give such assistance as may be wished of me, I shall desire to be relieved, in great measure, of any actual work on these committees; and I am satisfied that, although bringing upon the conveners more responsibility, such a course will give them more satisfaction with the work they have on hand. And now, gentlemen, I might in ordinary course have concluded my observations at this time, but for what has been said by Mr. Moir. I perfectly understand that Mr. Moir has no unfriendly feeling to myself or to any gentleman in this Council—(hear, hear)—and I take it kind of him, indeed, that he has brought this matter up, for the reason that it does seem to me, from to-day's newspapers, as if, notwithstanding my endeavours to stand right with the public as to what I meant to say, I had not accomplished all I desired. If I dare venture on another quotation, it seems as if I had "shot my arrow o'er the house and hurt my brother." I had no intention; and I hope no man who knows anything of me will impute to me any intention of wounding the feelings of any person whatever. (Hear, hear.) Poverty is no reproach to any man —(hear, hear)—and no more unmanly thing—if I may not indeed say, no more sinful thing—could scarcely be done by any person than to impute their poverty as a reproach to any class of society. In the heat of the moment it (a well-known quotation from Shakespeare, descriptive of Falstaff's soldiers) may have been injudiciously selected as an illustration, and may have been, even as a joke, a barren and pointless one. With all that I may be chargeable, but I absolutely deny in the most emphatic way,

that I ever meant to characterise the followers of my opponent as in any respect less worthy of esteem than those who voted for myself. (Hear, hear.) It has been a thing I have all my life contended for, that the charter which every man possessed, and which gave him a right to utter sentiments of his own, was alike possessed by those who were in direct opposition to him—(hear, hear)—and on that broad and liberal ground I desire to be acquitted of imputing that any opposition in this last election was not as well founded in principle as was the action of my own friends, or that the poverty (which seems to have been the interpretation put upon my words) belonged to any one class, or was in any sense a reproach to it. Having said this much, which I believe to be the fullest retractation of my intention to wound the feelings of any class, I hope it will be accepted by all here, and I desire you to accept it in this sense. (Applause.)

Mr. James Morrison—Perhaps Mr. Moir will now withdraw his dissent.

Mr. Moir—As your Lordship has been pleased to retract the sentiments complained of, and to express your regret for having used them, I beg leave to withdraw my dissent. (Hear, hear.)

The Lord Provost—We have now to proceed to the appointment of four magistrates. As you are aware, we lose the services, by retirement in the order of things, of Bailie William Taylor and Bailie Neill, and of Bailie Murray and Bailie Anderson, who have withdrawn from the Council. I am sure you will allow me to express for you, as I do for myself, the respect we have for these gentleman, and the regret with which we part from them in their high office. In place of Bailie Taylor, the retiring bailie, I beg to nominate Mr. William Brown, at present the head of the River Bailie court.

Bailie Millar—It affords me much pleasure to second the nomination of Mr. Brown, who is a consistent and upright man, and a man of very sound judgment.

The nomination was unanimously agreed to.

The Lord Provost—I have next to nominate Mr. James Watson Several years ago, Mr. Watson filled the position of a magistrate for twelve months, but was unfortunately obliged to give it up. I believe you all recognise in him great ability for the post, and I hope his appointment will be also unanimous.

Bailie Millar—I have pleasure in seconding the nomination.

Mr. Morrison—It is my desire to support your Lordship in everything which I conceive to be right and fair, but I must submit an amendment to what you have suggested. Mr. Watson is one of our old magistrates; and he certainly filled the position with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the general community. He has, however, already discharged the duties, and I do think he ought to be relieved from any further labour in connection with the magistracy, more especially as we have amongst us young men who are quite prepared to undertake the task. I desire to propose, not out of any feeling of disrespect to Mr. Watson, but I think I might almost venture to say with his concurrence, that Mr. James Hamilton be appointed.

The Lord Provost—It is desirable to keep in mind that Mr. Watson was only a magistrate for one year.

Mr. Morrison—I did not know that before. The same objection will apply to Mr. Salmon—(a voice, "Two years")—who is to be proposed, I believe.

The Lord Provost—It is generally understood that three years constitute the term of office, but, as I mentioned, Mr. Watson only acted for one year.

Mr. Watson—It was only as a matter of public duty that I responded to the very urgent call made upon me, to allow myself to be nominated; and unless the thing is heartily and unanimously gone into by the Council, I will have nothing whatever to do with it.

Mr. Simpson—I would like to hear the names of the other gentlemen whom your Lordship intends nominating.

The Lord Provost—The other two gentlemen I propose to nominate are Mr. Salmon and Mr. Burt.

Mr. Watson—I see there is dissatisfaction, and I request you to withdraw my name. ("No, no.")

The Dean of Guild—There can be no doubt that it will be a credit to the Council to get a gentleman of Mr. Watson's position to fill the office. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Morrison—When I proposed Mr. Hamilton, it was under the impression that Mr. Watson had served the full time.

Mr. Watson—I request that your Lordship would withdraw my name. (No, no.) I have no wish for the post.

The Deacon Convener—I hope Mr. Watson will allow his name to be proposed. (Applause.)

Mr. Malcolm M'Ewen—I do not wish that the Council or the public should misunderstand my feeling in regard to this matter. My feeling is with my friend Mr. Hamilton, and I think it wrong for Mr. Watson to insist that the proposed election should be unanimous.

Mr. Couper—Of course it is open to any member of Council to propose any gentleman he may think proper. You, my Lord, have been placed in the chair unanimously; and while it is, of course, the fact that the appointments rest with the Council, I think it would be a pity if anything should take place to disturb the arrangements you propose. (Hear, hear.) It would be courteous, I think, to strengthen your hands in the selections you have made after due consideration. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Simpson—I was not aware, either, that Mr. Watson had only served for one year. That fact would considerably remove any objection I might have, inasmuch as I think that men who have talent and experience ought to be distributed, if I may so speak, instead of being kept on one side of the house.

Mr. Watson was then appointed to the magistracy, as proposed by the Lord Provost.

The Lord Provost—I have next to nominate Mr. James Salmon to the magistracy. I think there are few gentlemen in the Council who have done more earnest and satisfactory work than was performed by Mr. Salmon during the two years he was previously a bailie. For reasons personal to himself, he then retired; but I think we should call upon him to assume the position for the second time. (Hear, hear.)

Bailie Osborne—It affords me pleasure to second the nomination. Mr. Salmon will make a most efficient magistrate.

Mr. M'Intyre—I think it looks strange, and rather foolish, that we should be obliged to go back so much on old men. There are young men here who have not yet acted at all, but who are willing to act; and it is only fair we should have a little infusion of new blood. I beg most strongly to propose Mr. Hamilton.

Bailie Osborne—This year we have only four magistrates to elect, but next year we will have six; and I think it is most important therefore that we should have two gentlemen like Bailie Watson and Mr. Salmon, who have done some little service on the bench before. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Salmon was then elected.

The Lord Provost—I have to nominate in the fourth place our friend Mr. Burt — (applause) — and I am sure it will be a very popular nomination.

Bailie M'Donald seconded the nomination, which was at once agreed to.

Mr. Mathieson was elected Senior Bailie of the River, and Mr. M'Onie Deputy-Bailie of the River.

The newly-elected magistrates then took the oath of fealty to the Throne, and were invested with the insignia of office.

List of the Names of the Members of the Town Council during Mr. William Rae Arthur's Provostship, 1869-71.

1869-70.

WILLIAM RAE ARTHUR, *Lord Provost.*
WILLIAM MILLAR, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM MILLER, *do.*
ALEXANDER OSBORNE, *do.*
ARCHIBALD GRAY MACDONALD, *do.*
WILLIAM BROWN, *do.*
JAMES WATSON, *do.*
JAMES SALMON, *do.*
JOHN BURT, *do.*
WILLIAM M'EWEN, *Dean of Guild.*
THOMAS WARREN, *Deacon Convener.*
JAMES BROWN, *Treasurer.*
JOHN MITCHELL, *Master of Works.*
THOMAS ADAM MATHIESON, *Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
WILLIAM M'ONIE, *Depute Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
ALEXANDER HARVEY, *Bailie of Provan.*
ANGUS TURNER AND ALEXANDER MUNRO, S.S.C., *Town Clerks.*
WILLIAM WEST WATSON, *City Chamberlain.*
JAMES NICOL, *Accountant.*
WILLIAM GIBB, *Cashier.*
JOHN CARRICK, *City Architect and Superintendent of Works.*
JOHN LANG, *Procurator Fiscal in Police Courts.*
ROBERT MACFARLANE, *Joint Fiscal River Bailie Court.*
ALEXANDER YOUNG, GEORGE BLACK, GORDON SMITH AND PETER TAYLOR YOUNG *Assessors and Clerks in Police Courts.*
JAMES MUIRHEAD, *Assessor and Clerk to River Bailie Court.*
JAMES DONALDSON, *Assessor under the Lands Valuation Act, and Assessor under the Registration of Voters Act.*
PETER FERGUSON, *Warden of Burying Grounds.*
JAMES BROWN, *Council Officer.*
JAMES KILLIN, *Chamber Keeper.*

1869-70.

WARD FIRST.

JOHN M'INTYRE.
MALCOLM M'EWEN.
THE LORD PROVOST.

WARD SECOND.

JOHN BURT, *Bailie.*
JAMES MOIR.
JOHN MONCUR.

WARD THIRD.

WILLIAM MILLAR, *Bailie.*
THOMAS DUNCAN.
THOMAS A. MATHIESON.

WARD FOURTH.

WILLIAM BROWN, *Bailie.*
MATTHEW DICK.
ARCHIBALD NEILSON.

WARD FIFTH.

JAMES COUPER.
WILLIAM COLLINS.
WALTER BANNERMAN.

WARD SIXTH.

ALEXANDER OSBORNE, *Bailie.*
ALEXANDER M'LAREN.
SAMUEL M'CULLOCH.

WARD SEVENTH.

ALEXANDER COLLIE.
RICHARD G. ROSS.
ROBERT LOCHORE, TERTIUS.

WARD EIGHTH.

ROBERT D. ROBERTON.
JAMES WATSON, *Bailie.*
JAMES BROWN.

WARD NINTH.

WILLIAM MILLAR, *Bailie.*
JOHN CHALMERS.
WILLIAM TAYLOR.

WARD TENTH.

JAMES MORRISON.
PETER DALLAS.
JAMES TORRENS.

WARD ELEVENTH

ALLAN H. M'LELLAN.
WILLIAM WALLS.
JAMES SALMON, *Bailie.*

WARD TWELFTH.

ARCHIBALD G. MACDONALD, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM WHYTE.
JAMES BAIN.

WARD THIRTEENTH

JOHN URE.
JOHN YOUNG.
JAMES HAMILTON.

WARD FOURTEENTH.

JOHN HUTCHISON.
HUGH LAMBERTON.
JOHN CRAIG.

WARD FIFTEENTH.

JOHN MITCHELL.
WILLIAM SCOTT.
ROBERT NEILL.

WARD SIXTEENTH.

WILLIAM M'ONIE.
ROBERT SIMPSON.
JOHN TAYLOR, JR.

1870-71.

WILLIAM RAE ARTHUR, *Lord Provost.*
JAMES WATSON, *Bailie.*
JAMES SALMON, *do.*
ARCHIBALD GRAYMACDONALD, *do.*
THOMAS ADAM MATHIESON, *do.*
JAMES BAIN, *do.*
JAMES HAMILTON, *do.*
JAMES MORRISON, *do.*
ALLAN HOUSTON M'LELLAN, *do.*
ALEXANDER EWING, *Dean of Guild.*
THOMAS WARREN, *Deacon Convener.*
JAMES BROWN, *Treasurer.*
JOHN MITCHELL, *Master of Works.*
WILLIAM M'ONIE, *Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
WILLIAM WALLS, *Depute Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
ALEXANDER HARVEY, *Bailie of Provan.*
ANGUS TURNER AND ALEXANDER MUNRO, S.S.C., *Town Clerks.*
WILLIAM WEST WATSON, *City Chamberlain.*
JAMES NICOL, *Accountant.*
WILLIAM GIBB, *Cashier.*
JOHN CARRICK, *City Architect and Superintendent of Works.*
JOHN LANG, *Procurator Fiscal Police Courts.*
ROBERT MACFARLANE, *Joint Fiscal River Bailie Court.*
ALEXANDER YOUNG, GEORGE BLACK, GORDON SMITH AND PETER TAYLOR YOUNG, *Assessors and Clerks of Police Courts.*
JAMES MUIRHEAD, *Assessor and Clerk to River Bailie Court.*
JAMES DONALDSON, *Assessors under the Lands Valuation Act, and Assessor under the Registration of Voters Act.*
PETER FERGUSON, *Warden of Burying Grounds.*
JAMES BROWN, *Council Officer.*
JAMES KILLIN, *Chamber Keeper.*

1870-71.

WARD FIRST.

MALCOLM M'EWEN.
THE LORD PROVOST.
JOHN M'INTYRE.

WARD SECOND.

JAMES MOIR.
JOHN MONCUR.
JAMES STEEL.

WARD THIRD.

THOMAS DUNCAN.
THOMAS A. MATHIESON, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM MILLAR, JR.

WARD FOURTH.

MATTHEW DICK.
ARCHIBALD NEILSON.
JAMES MARTIN.

WARD FIFTH.

WILLIAM COLLINS.
WALTER BANNERMAN.
JAMES L. LANG.

WARD SIXTH.

ALEXANDER M'LAREN.
SAMUEL M'CULLOCH.
ALEXANDER OSBORNE.

WARD SEVENTH.

ROBERT LOCHORE, TERTIUS.
ANDREW FERGUS.
JAMES SHARP.

WARD EIGHTH.

JAMES WATSON, *Bailie.*
JAMES BROWN.
DAVID DREGHORN.

WARD NINTH.

JOHN CHALMERS.
WILLIAM TAYLOR.
WILLIAM MILLER.

WARD TENTH.

PETER DALLAS.
JAMES TORRENS.
JAMES MORRISON, *Bailie.*

WARD ELEVENTH.

WILLIAM WALLS.
JAMES SALMON, *Bailie.*
ALLAN H. M'LELLAN, *Bailie.*

WARD TWELFTH.

WILLIAM WHYTE.
JAMES BAIN, *Bailie.*
ARCHIBALD G. MACDONALD, *Bailie.*

WARD THIRTEENTH.

JOHN YOUNG.
JAMES HAMILTON, *Bailie.*
JOHN URE.

WARD FOURTEENTH.

HUGH LAMBERTON.
JOHN CRAIG.
JOHN HUTCHISON.

WARD FIFTEENTH.

WILLIAM SCOTT.
ROBERT NEILL.
JOHN MITCHELL.

WARD SIXTEENTH.

ROBERT SIMPSON.
JOHN TAYLOR, JR.
WILLIAM M'ONIE.

A FEW OF THE EVENTS WHICH TOOK PLACE DURING WILLIAM RAE ARTHUR'S PROVOSTSHIP.

3rd June, 1870.—A banquet in the Corporation Hall, on the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of the Albert Bridge, and presentation of the freedom of the city to the Right Honourable the Earl of Dalhousie. The Lord Provost occupied the chair.

Plan of the ceremonial on the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of the Albert Bridge across the Clyde, at Glasgow :—

Brother Murdoch Mackenzie, Chief Grand Marshal for Masons' portion; Brother Alexander M'Call, Grand Marshal for civic portion; the Magistrates and Council, the Bridge Trustees, and the other gentlemen who were invited, met in the Lady Chapel of the Cathedral, at 11-30 o'clock A.M., previous to taking their places in the choir of the Cathedral. The Grand Lodge clothed and opened in the Chapter House of the Cathedral, the other lodges clothed and opened in their respective halls, and afterwards assembled in the nave at 11-30 A.M. The Church service was performed by the Rev. Dr. Burns, Provincial Grand Chaplain.

Programme :—

Military band.
Detachment of Fifth Fusiliers.
Chief Constable.
Police officers, and officer carrying civic banner.
Town Officers, with halberts.
The Lord Provost and Magistrates.
The Town Council (not members of the Bridge Committee)
Judicial and Civil officers of Corporation.
Police officers.
The Sheriff of the County.
Members of Parliament.
Military officers.

The President and members of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.
Dean and members of the Faculty of Procurators.
President and members of the Institute of Engineers.
Lord-Lieutenant, Deputy-Lieutenant, and J. P.s for the County.
Police-constables.
The chairman and members of the Bridge Committee and County Trustees.
Chief Engineer.
Treasurer and Local Engineer.
River police-constables.
Chairman and members of River Trust.
Dean of Guild and directors of Merchants' House.
Deacon Convener and members of Trades House.
President and directors of the Chamber of Commerce.
Detachment of Fifth Fusiliers.
Mason lodges, the junior in front.
The Grand Lodge of Scotland.
Detachment of Fifth Fusiliers.
The whole body civic and Masons, four and four.

The procession proceeded down Upper High Street, along George Street to Buchanan Street, down Buchanan Street, then eastward along Argyle Street and Trongate, down Saltmarket, to the site of the bridge. The Grand Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Arnott, offered up prayer. The Right Honourable the Earl of Dalhousie, Grand Mason, laid the foundation-stone. Shortly before five o'clock, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council assembled in the reception-room of the Corporation Galleries, Sauchiehall Street, and presented the freedom of the city to the Earl of Dalhousie. At the conclusion of the presentation ceremony, the Lord Provost and the members of the Bridge Trustees entertained the Earl of Dalhousie, the members of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and a number of gentlemen, to dinner in the Corporation Galleries. The Lord Provost presided, supported, on the right, by the Earl of Dalhousie, Capt. Gordon, R.N., Capt. Colt, Rev. Dr. Burns, Sir James Campbell, Sir Peter Coats, and ex-Lord Provost Blackie; and, on the left, by Sheriff Bell, Lord Rosehill, Col. Gordon, Col. Moore, Rev. Donald M'Leod, Sir James Lumsden, and ex-Lord Provost Clouston. The croupiers were Bailie Millar and John Mitchell.

We may here refer to a rather unpleasant incident which took place after the opening of the Grand Lodge. It appears that the brethren of the Glasgow St. John's Lodge, No. 3 Bis., claimed the privilege, as the oldest operative Lodge in the district, of carrying the working jewels of the Grand Lodge—a privilege, however, which was given to the Journeymen Lodge, No. 8, Edinburgh. R. W. M. Baird, St. John's Lodge, protested against this arrangement, maintaining that the rules of the Grand Lodge only provided for the Journeyman Lodge carrying the jewels in question in Edinburgh and its neighbourhood. The result of this misunderstanding was, that the brethren of St, John's Lodge, to the number of about 120, took no part in the proceedings, but returned to their Lodge-room in Buchanan Street. Before leaving the Cathedral Brother Baird had a consultation with Brothers Sir Archibald Alison and Bell as to the legality of this arrangement, and both the learned sheriffs gave it as their opinion that Brother Baird was in the right; and for his spirited conduct on this occasion he afterwards received a suitable presentation from his Lodge. It may be added that Brother Baird has done noble work for the craft in the west, and now, in 1883, he is the Grand Architect for the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

24th August, 1870.—A meeting was called by the Lord Provost, to organise a committee to raise and take charge of subscriptions for the relief of the wounded in the French and Prussian armies.

7th November, 1870.—A dinner in honour of the Principal and professors of the University. The opening of the new university at Gilmorehill was celebrated by a sumptuous banquet given, in the Corporation Rooms, to the senate, by the subscribers of £100 and upwards to the building funds. About 200 gentlemen were present. The chair was occupied by the Honourable William Rae Arthur, Lord Provost—E. S. Gordon, M.P., croupier. Among those present were Principal Barclay, the Marquis of Bute, Lord Justice General, the Duke of Montrose, the Lord Justice Clerk, the Lord Advocate, Sir Thomas Edward Colebrooke, Bart., M.P.; Sir Michael R. Shaw Stewart, Bart.; Sir A. Grant, Bart.; the Right Honourable the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Sheriff Bell, Robert Dalglish, M.P., Sir James Lumsden, Sir Peter Coats, Sir A. Fairbairn, Colonel Campbell, Colonel Buchanan, Prof. Allen Thomson, Rev. Dr. N. M'Leod, Professor Buchanan, Dr. Rainy, William Graham,

M.P., Principal Fairbairn, Sheriff Dickson, Sheriff Shand, and H. E. Crum Ewing, M.P.

13*th January*, 1871.—The Lord Provost called a public meeting in the Council Hall of parties inclined to co-operate in organising a committee to raise and take charge of subscriptions for the relief of the peasantry of France, rendered destitute by the war.

6*th February*, 1871.—Model Lodging House, Drygate, opened—the Lord Provost in the chair. Tea and coffee, cake and wine, were served.

21*st March*, 1871.—A soiree musicale was given in the City Hall in honour of the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne. The Lord Provost occupied the chair at 6-30 P.M. A full dress conversazione and promenade was given in the Corporation Halls from 9 till 11 o'clock.

6*th May*, 1871 —The Lord Provost attended the Queen's Birthday Drawing-room at Buckingham Palace, along with Mrs. Arthur, Bailies Watson, Bain, and Salmon, also Mr. Turner, Town Clerk.

31*st May*, 1871.—The Corporation entertained to dinner the officers of the Fifth Fusiliers and those of the Black Prince, in the Corporation Halls, on their leaving Glasgow—the Lord Provost occupied the chair. About sixty gentlemen were present.

21*st June*, 1871.—The Albert Bridge was opened for public traffic at 6 A.M., without any ceremony.

9*th August*, 1871.—A splendid assembly met in the City Hall, and celebrated the centenary of Sir Walter Scott—Lord Provost Athur in the chair. His Lordship had only twenty-four hours' notice that he would require to take the chair, notwithstanding which, in proposing the memory of Sir Walter, he gave an eloquent address. The other speakers were Robert Monteith, Esq., Sheriff Bell, Rev. Professor Jowett, Marquis of Bute, Rev. Dr. Norman M'Leod, Sir E. Colebrooke, Col. Mure, and A. Orr Ewing, Esq., M.P.

10*th August*, 1871.—The foundation-stone of the Western Infirmary was laid. The Lord Provost and Magistrates, attended in their official capacity, proceeding from the Queen's Rooms to the site.

21*st August*, 1871.—The Town Council sent an address of congratulation to the Marquis of Lorne and her Royal Highness the Princess Louise on their arrival in Scotland. The address was sent them to Roseneath.

29th August, 1871.—Freedom of the city conferred on the Earl of Shaftesbury. The noble earl was accompanied to the platform, in the City Hall, by the Lord Provost, Lord Lawrence, the Honourable Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., the Honourable Evelyn Ashley, Sir Henry Parkes, Mr. George Burns, Mr. John Burns, &c. The Lord Provost, in presenting the Burgess ticket, made a very effective speech, congratulating the noble lord on his long and useful career in the cause of every good and philanthropic object. He said, "There are few associations having for their object, to raise the moral or better the physical condition of the masses, in which you have not taken a prominent part; and I believe it may safely be said, that it is to your endeavours chiefly that we owe the establishment of those industrial schools which everywhere in the country have been doing so much good." Lord Shaftesbury made a very appropriate and happy reply, in the course of which, in speaking of the evils of war, he related an anecdote of the Duke of Wellington. He and the duke were travelling in a carriage through a beautiful part of the country; the duke remained silent for some time, then said, "I have been contemplating this beautiful country, and I have been thinking what a curse war is. Suppose I had to take military possession of this district, I would have to lay low every beautiful thing that you now see. Take my word for it, if you had seen but one day of war, you would pray to Almighty God that you might never see such a thing again." After the ceremony and luncheon, the noble earl proceeded to Lenzie Junction, where he laid the foundation-stone of the new Convalescent Hospital.

22nd September, 1871.—The Acting Chief Magistrate and the chairman of the Tramway Committee invited a number of gentlemen to be present at the commencement of the tramway at the junction of Park Street and Great Western Road, and afterwards to luncheon in the George Hotel.

9th October, 1871.—Alexander Munro, S.S.C., Town Clerk of Glasgow, died.

THE HON. THE LORD PROVOST, 1869-71.

William Rae Arthur is a native of Glasgow, and was born in the Gallowgate, which then embraced a fair proportion of the respectable middle classes amongst its residents. He had the benefit of a good education before being ushered into the business world, being first sent to St. James's parish school, then under the charge of Mr. Allan Macnab, a noted teacher of those days. Afterwards, he went to the High School, which was at that time, as it long continued to be, one of the best schools in the city. He was early put to business, and as a boy was for some time connected with the wholesale drapery establishment of Messrs. Leslie, Reid, & Co. He afterwards entered the house of Messrs. Macdonald and Mackay, turkey-red dyers and calico printers at Cochno, Dumbartonshire, and Wellpark in Duke Street of this city, and in this connection he continued for some years. In the year 1838, he entered the old established house of Messrs. Muir, Brown, & Co., whose dyeing and calico printing works, as many can well remember, were then situated in North Street, Anderston. Nine years after Mr. Arthur joined this firm, in 1847, he was assumed as a partner, which fact goes to show that his superior business capabilities, even at this comparatively early stage of his career, had been discovered and appreciated. Since 1855, he has been head partner of this well-known dyeing and printing firm, whose very extensive works are situated at Strathclyde, on the banks of the river, near Dalmarnock.

Mr. Arthur entered the Town Council as one of the members for the First Ward in 1857, which ward he continued to represent during the fourteen years he was in the Council. In 1858, he was elected Deputy River Bailie; in the following year he became River Bailie, and in 1860 was elected a magistrate of the city. Having thus passed rapidly the preliminary steps to the bench, he was in 1866 appointed treasurer to

the Corporation, and at various periods acted as convener to the High School Committee, Finance Committee, Parks and Galleries Committee, and in all the principal and important divisions of Town Council duty. So well and usefully did he acquit himself in these important positions that, in 1866, he was put forward, in opposition to Sir James Lumsden, for the highest civic honour, and was defeated by only one vote; but at the close of Sir James's term of office, in 1869, Mr. Arthur was unanimously elected Lord Provost of the city.

As to his fitness for this honourable and onerous position, none of his predecessors came forward with claims more strongly supported by their colleagues in the Council. This will be seen by reference to the reports of the Council proceedings of November, 1866 and 1869, which are given in former pages of this work. None have been more highly, few so highly, eulogised; and we may take it for granted, that these commendations were sincere, as the councillors of those days had no feeling of false delicacy to prevent them from speaking their minds very freely. There was, indeed, objection attempted to be raised to his appointment, on the grounds of some disrespectful remark alleged to have been made by him in the heat of a municipal election contest, with regard to the social standing of his opponent's supporters. Mr. Arthur, however, emphatically denied any intention of saying anything disrespectful, and gave such explanation as satisfied even Mr. Moir himself, who made the objection.

The anticipations which had been formed of Mr. Arthur were fully realised in the able and efficient manner in which he discharged the duties of the high position to which he had been called. Unfortunately, he was not allowed to complete the usual term of office, as business exigencies compelled him to resign before he had been more than two years occupant of the civic chair. The year 1871 was one of commercial gloom, and, like many others, the firm of Muir, Brown, & Co, was under the necessity of suspending payment. From that period he has devoted his time and energies to business, and, happily, it is said, with considerable success. We may further add that, in politics, Mr. Arthur is a staunch Conservative and, as a matter of course, a warm supporter of the Established Church. He is also a ready and liberal subscriber to all movements of a benevolent nature, and takes an active

interest in whatever tends to the moral or material benefit of the working classes. Mrs. Arthur is a daughter of the late T. Boyd, Esq.

Mr. Arthur has scarcely yet advanced beyond what is called middle age, is vigorous and active, and from his extensive experience, tact, and power of giving correct and effective expression to his opinions and views on public matters, it is possible that he may yet do valuable service to the community.

Mr. Arthur is a brother craftsman, and a special incident in his civic reign was the part he was called on to assume at the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Albert Bridge, more particularly referred to in page 273. The Bridge may be said to be his memorial, as the inscription which it bears will carry his name down for many generations. It runs thus—

ALBERT BRIDGE, GLASGOW.
From the continued increase of the population of Glasgow
And the surrounding districts, and in order
To provide more ample means of communication between
The north and south banks of the Clyde,
Hutchesontown Bridge,
Erected Anno Domini 1830, has been taken down
And
By the favour of Almighty God, in the presence of the
Hon. William Rae Arthur, Lord Provost of the city,
And the public bodies of the city,
The Right Hon. The Earl of Dalhousie, G. M. M.,
Assisted by
The Grand Masonic Lodge of Scotland, and numerous other Lodges,
Laid the foundation stone of this Bridge,
To be called
The Albert Bridge of Glasgow,
On Friday the Third day of June MDCCCLXX.,
Era of Masonry, 5870,
In the thirty-third year of the Reign of our most Gracious
Sovereign, Queen Victoria.

MEETINGS OF TOWN COUNCIL,

NOVEMBER, 1871.

ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS.

The first meeting of the Town Council was held on the 10th November, 1871—Bailie Watson presiding. The Rev. Mr. Barclay of St. George's Church opened the proceedings with prayer.

Bailie Watson then said—The time has now expired during which, to the best of my ability, I have endeavoured to fill up the gap caused by the resignation of our late Lord Provost, Mr. Arthur. The first business which now devolves upon you is to appoint a successor to Mr. Arthur. If I had consulted my own feelings, I would have left the chair, in a matter of this kind, but our legal assessor tells me that the magistrates are bound to keep their places until their successors are appointed. I trust, however, that the circumstance of my being in the chair will not in any way influence the decision of the Council in this matter. (Applause.)

Bailie Salmon, on rising, said—Gentlemen, a very important task devolves upon me as senior Magistrate of the city, but, fortunately for us who are members of this Council and for the citizens generally, the task, though important, is surrounded with no difficulties whatever; for, in proposing Bailie Watson to be the civic head of this great community and to be the chairman of this Council, we have brought before us a gentleman whose name has been almost a household word in Glasgow for the greater part of half a century, and whose doings in this Council are a book which we all have read. I think I am justified in saying that, during that long period, there has been no movement for the good of this great community or for the good of other communities in which Bailie Watson has not taken a prominent share. (Hear, hear.) Whether with his council, with his labours, or, when it was necessary, with his

important contributions, Bailie Watson has been conspicuous for that long period, for a longer period than that, indeed—but I speak of him in a manner suitable to his character—since he became a public man. With his labours in this Council we are all familiar: as a Councillor, as a convener of some of our most important committees, and as a Magistrate, he has fulfilled his duties with real abundance of judgment, with unwearied industry, and with an open frankness and kindness, which have won, I think, the regard of us all. No doubt, I could say a great many other things about my friend Bailie Watson, but I think you will agree with me that there is a certain degree of forbearance required when we speak in the presence of him who is the subject of eulogy, and so I forbear. I may, however, further say that, during that long period to which I have already referred, Bailie Watson has been most intimate with all commercial business, with all business connected with merchandise, with money and with general policy, and has occupied a prominent position in these, as he did in connection with all philanthropic and charitable institutions. I believe, then, that I shall carry the universal voice and suffrage of this Council when I propose for your acceptance Bailie Watson to be the civic head of the city and the chairman of this Council. (Applause.)

Bailie Macdonald seconded the motion.

Mr. James Martin—I would, with the greatest pleasure at the present time, give all the support that I am able to put forth, were I to be of opinion that I would be supported in so doing, in behalf of another gentleman who is one of the present Bailies; but I have not consulted the gentleman, and I question if he would allow his name to be put forward on the present occasion—I mean our very worthy and excellent friend Bailie Bain—a man who is young in years, and fitted in every capacity to occupy the chair with honour to himself and credit to the city of Glasgow. If I was sure Bailie Bain would allow his name to be put forward, I would most heartily propose that he be called upon to occupy the chair as our Chief Magistrate.

Bailie Bain said—Perhaps it will shorten the time of the Council, if you will allow me one word of remark. Of course, I most highly appreciate the remarks made by Mr. Martin, as I would those of any Councillor; but if he had been aware of certain circumstances, he would not have made these remarks to-day. Perhaps the Council will allow me to

explain that more than a month ago I was waited upon by several members of this Council—some of them members of ten or twenty years' standing, and whose opinions were worthy of consideration—to ask me to allow myself to be nominated for this office. I said that to be nominated to such an office was an honour which any man, native born of Glasgow, as I am, might consider very high indeed; but, at the same time, I considered Bailie Watson had prior and preferable claims—(hear, hear)—and that if he was willing to accept office, on no consideration would I stand. (Hear, hear.) A mutual friend—an ex-Lord Provost, whom we all admire and respect—had seen Bailie Watson, and ascertained from him that he was willing to take the office; and I myself thereafter had a conversation with Bailie Watson, which came about incidentally, when he told me that he was ready to take the office if it was offered to him. In these circumstances, I did not think for an instant of standing against him. (Applause.) I think it is of great importance in insuring a degree of confidence in all matters connected with the Council that, when it is at all possible, the office of Lord Provost should be filled up by the unanimous vote of the Council, and I should never think of doing anything to prevent that. Perhaps Bailie Watson will allow me to add that I have had the pleasure of knowing him for twenty years at least. I have often met him publicly and privately, and I feel perfectly sure that, in electing him to fill the chair of this Council, he will fill it with honour to himself and with advantage to the community. (Applause.)

Bailie Salmon—I suppose the nomination is unanimously carried. (Applause.)

Bailie Watson then took the oaths, and was invested with the chain of office.

The Lord Provost—Gentlemen, I have now to return you my warmest thanks for the honour you have conferred upon me, and for the confidence which, by your unanimous vote, you have placed in me. I very much fear that you have formed too good an opinion of me, but all I can say is, that I shall do my best to merit the good opinion which has now been expressed, and faithfully to discharge the duties of the office. I feel that, while this is a very honourable position, it is also a very responsible one. It is a very great strain both upon the mind and the body, and it is attended with a certain amount of domestic discomfort;

but, at the same time, it is a position which, when the duties are faithfully discharged, may be productive of great benefit to the community. I am quite sensible of my own shortcomings and deficiencies, but I trust that with your support I shall be able to manage the business entrusted to us in such a way as to bring no discredit upon the city. In the course of our discussions, it is obvious that differences of opinion must arise, but I do trust that the deliberations of this Council will continue to be, as they have been, with one exception, during the whole period I have been connected with it, conducted with a degree of moderation, gentlemanly feeling, and good sense—a characteristic which has distinguished this Council from many Councils in Scotland. There are certain standing orders connected with the discussions which I would recommend to the attention of everyone. I may say further that I shall endeavour, on all occasions, to take care that both sides shall have a fair and impartial hearing. I think that a chairman should be very much a neutral party where discussions take place; that he should take care not to show the least partiality, but should let everyone have free expression of opinion. I think I shall be able, certainly I shall endeavour, to put no limit to free discussion, which I consider to be the birthright of every man and the glory of our country. (Applause.)

The standing orders having been held as read, the Council proceeded to fill up the other offices.

The Lord Provost—There was a vacancy in the magistracy through the retirement of Bailie Morrison, and he proposed that Mr. William Walls should be appointed.

Bailie Mathieson seconded the nomination.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

The Lord Provost said he had to propose for the other vacancy in the magistracy a gentleman who had been a long time connected with the Council, namely, Mr. James Moir. (Applause.)

Bailie Bain seconded the nomination,

Mr. Osborne—I do not intend to offer much opposition to the appointment of Mr. Moir, as I can appreciate the many services he has rendered to this town, as a member of the Council, during the last twenty years; but I cannot forget, at the same time, while I admire his many good qualities and many of his excellent services, that he, some years ago, when out of the Council—stumping, between the City Hall and Canning

Street, on the Greenhead Improvement question—gave utterance to many expressions regarding the Town Councillors of that day; and I wish to know whether Mr. Moir still holds the views he then held. Speaking, not with reference to the Provost and other members as individuals, but in a general way of the Town Council, as if they were actuated entirely by selfishness, and that everyone of them was a tyrant at heart.

Mr. M'Ewen—How long ago was that?

Mr. Osborne—In 1868. There are seven of the members of the Council of that day who will occupy seats as Magistrates on the bench with Mr. Moir, and there are many other members of that Council who are still members. What I wish to know, and on Mr. Moir's answer will depend the course I shall adopt—what I wish to know is, whether Mr. Moir still holds the same opinion of those gentlemen who were then members of the Council, and still in office, and believes that they are actuated by selfishness, and that everyone of them is a tyrant at heart?

Mr. Lang—I do not know that I ever heard a member of this Council, at any time, put questions such as those which have now been proposed. (Hear, hear.) Since 1868, there have been a good many changes in this world, a good number of changes in Glasgow; and to put a person, who had expressed possibly a strong and decided opinion at that time, upon his trial in 1871 for what he had then said, assuming that he did make use in 1868 of these expressions, and assuming also that we are to take these expressions quoted by Mr. Osborne, without the context, is a most extraordinary thing. To ask in 1871, Do you still hold these sentiments? This is something new to me, and I must say for myself personally, that I should feel exceedingly pained at being cross-questioned in 1871 without any premonition, as to what I uttered in 1868; for I candidly confess that my opinions undergo a change very often. (Laughter.) I get more light, and I hope I shall continue to learn to the end of the chapter; and the idea of being cross-questioned in this way is, I think, somewhat derogatory. To put such questions in the Council without a single previous hint, and without the slightest pretext for doing it, is uncalled for and discourteous, and should not by this Council be allowed. If parties wish to vote against Mr. Moir, by all means let them do so. There is another remark which has just been suggested to me by Councillor Morrison. Had these statements been

made at the Council, they would then and there have been called in question, and explanations would then and there have been asked; but are we within the Council here to be held bound to answer questions in regard to matters which have taken place out of the doors of the Council altogether, certainly statements made by a person not in the Council? (Hear, hear.) I am not going to say to you how old I am—(a laugh)—I answered that question very reluctantly in the census return, but I know that a good many years have passed over my head; and if I am to be called in question before your Lordship and the members of the Council for all that I have said and done out of the Council during these years, I shall retire. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dreghorn—I think this would be a very dangerous precedent to set, because everyone of us here to-day will be proposed for some committee or other, and if we were to go on the same principle, we would be quite justified, before the election of every member to a committee, in putting the question: What have you been doing out of the Council? I think that would be a most outrageous thing; and I hope our friend Mr. Moir will not answer the question.

The Lord Provost—Is there any amendment to be made? (No, no.) Then I must declare Mr. Moir duly elected. (Applause.)

List of the Names of the Members of the Town Council during Mr. James Watson's Provostship, 1871-74.

1871-72.

JAMES WATSON, *Lord Provost.*
JAMES SALMON, *Bailie.*
ARCHIBALD GRAY MACDONALD, *do.*
THOMAS ADAM MATHIESON, *do.*
JAMES BAIN, *do.*
JAMES HAMILTON, *do.*
ALLAN HOUSTON M'LELLAN, *do.*
WILLIAM WALLS, *do.*
JAMES MOIR, *do.*
ALEXANDER EWING, *Dean of Guild.*
JAMES NEILSON, *Deacon Convener.*
JAMES BROWN, *Treasurer.*
JOHN MITCHELL, *Master of Works.*
JAMES SHARP, *Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
JOHN CRAIG, *Depute Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
ALEXANDER HARVEY, *Bailie of Provan.*
ANGUS TURNER, *Town Clerk.*
WILLIAM WEST WATSON, *City Chamberlain.*
JAMES NICOL, *Accountant.*
WILLIAM GIBB, *Cashier.*
JOHN CARRICK, *City Architect and Superintendent of Works.*
JOHN LANG, *Procurator Fiscal.*
ROBERT MACFARLANE, *Joint Fiscal in River Bailie Court.*
ALEXANDER YOUNG, GEORGE BLACK, GORDON SMITH AND P. T. YOUNG, *Assessors and Clerks of Police Courts.*
JAMES MUIRHEAD, *Assessor and Clerk to River Bailie Court.*
JAMES DONALDSON, *Assessors under the Lands Valuation Act, and Assessor under the Registration of Voters Act.*
PETER FERGUSON, *Warden of Burying Grounds.*
JAMES BROWN, *Council Officer.*
JAMES KILLIN, *Chamber Keeper.*

1871-72.

WARD FIRST.

JOHN M'INTYRE.
WILLIAM BRYCE GARVIE.
ALEXANDER WADDEL.

WARD SECOND.

JOHN MONCUR.
JAMES STEEL.
MALCOLM M'EWAN.

WARD THIRD.

THOMAS A. MATHIESON, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM MILLAR, JR.
JOHN BROWN.

WARD FOURTH.

ARCHIBALD NEILSON.
JAMES MARTIN.
JAMES MOIR, *Bailie.*

WARD FIFTH.

WALTER BANNERMAN.
JAMES L. LANG.
WILLIAM COLLINS.

WARD SIXTH.

SAMUEL M'CULLOCH.
ALEXANDER OSBORNE.
MATTHEW PINKERTON.

WARD SEVENTH.

ANDREW FERGUS.
JAMES SHARP.
ROBERT LOCHORE, TERTIUS.

WARD EIGHTH.

JAMES BROWN.
DAVID DREGHORN.
THE LORD PROVOST.

WARD NINTH.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.
WILLIAM MILLER.
JOHN CHALMERS.

WARD TENTH.

JAMES TORRENS.
JAMES MORRISON.
ALEXANDER MACKENZIE.

WARD ELEVENTH.

JAMES SALMON. *Bailie.*
ALLAN H. M'LELLAN, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM WALLS, *Bailie.*

WARD TWELFTH.

JAMES BAIN, *Bailie.*
ARCHIBALD G. MACDONALD, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM WHYTE.

WARD THIRTEENTH.

JAMES HAMILTON, *Bailie.*
JOHN URE.
JOHN YOUNG.

WARD FOURTEENTH.

JOHN CRAIG.
JOHN HUTCHISON.
PETER STEWART.

WARD FIFTEENTH.

ROBERT NEILL.
JOHN MITCHELL.
EDWARD J. SCOTT.

WARD SIXTEENTH.

JOHN TAYLOR, JR.
WILLIAM M'ONIE.
HUGH MACBAIN.

1872-73.

JAMES WATSON, *Lord Provost.*
ARCHIBALD GRAY MACDONALD, *Bailie.*
ALLAN HOUSTON M'LELLAN, *do.*
WILLIAM WALLS, *do.*
JAMES MOIR, *do.*
JAMES BAIN, *do.*
JAMES HAMILTON, *do.*
JAMES SHARP, *do.*
JOHN CRAIG, *do.*
WALTER BANNERMAN, *do.*
WILLIAM MILLAR, *do.*
PATRICK PLAYFAIR, *Dean of Guild.*
JAMES NEILSON, *Deacon Convener.*
WILLIAM MILLER, *Treasurer.*
JOHN MITCHELL, *Master of Works.*
JOHN YOUNG, *Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
JAMES TORRENS. *Deputy Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
ALEXANDER HARVEY, *Bailie of Provan.*
ANGUS TURNER, *Town Clerk.*
WILLIAM WEST WATSON, *City Chamberlain.*
JAMES NICOL, *Accountant.*
WILLIAM GIBB, *Cashier.*
JOHN CARRICK, *City Architect and Superintendent of Works.*
JOHN LANG, *Procurator Fiscal.*
ROBERT MACFARLANE, *Joint Fiscal River Bailie Court.*
ALEXANDER YOUNG, GEORGE BLACK, GORDON SMITH AND PETER T. YOUNG, *Assessors and Clerks of Police Courts.*
JAMES MUIRHEAD. *Assessor and Clerk to the River Bailie Court.*
WILLIAM CAMPBELL, *Assessor under the Lands Valuation Act, and Assessor under the Registration of Voters Act.*
PETER FERGUSON, *Warden of Burying Grounds.*
JAMES BROWN, *Council Officer.*
JAMES KILLIN, *Chamber Keeper.*

1872-73.

WARD FIRST.

WILLIAM BRYCE GARVIE.
ALEXANDER WADDEL.
JAMES EADIE, SEN.

WARD SECOND.

JAMES STEEL.
MALCOLM M'EWEN.
JOHN MONCUR.

WARD THIRD.

WILLIAM MILLAR, *Bailie.*
JOHN BROWN.
THOMAS A. MATHIESON.

WARD FOURTH.

JAMES MARTIN.
JAMES MOIR, *Bailie.*
JAMES THOMSON.

WARD FIFTH.

JAMES L. LANG.
WILLIAM COLLINS.
WALTER BANNERMAN, *Bailie.*

WARD SIXTH.

ALEXANDER OSBORNE.
MATTHEW PINKERTON.
JOHN NEIL.

WARD SEVENTH.

JAMES SHARP, *Bailie.*
ROBERT LOCHORE, TERTIUS.
ANDREW FERGUS.

WARD EIGHTH.

DAVID DREGHORN.
THE LORD PROVOST.
JAMES BROWN.

WARD NINTH,

JOHN CHALMERS.
WILLIAM TAYLOR.
WILLIAM MILLER.

WARD TENTH.

JAMES MORRISON.
ALEXANDER MACKENZIE.
JAMES TORRENS.

WARD ELEVENTH.

ALLAN H. M'LELLAN, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM WALLS, *Bailie.*
JAMES SALMON.

WARD TWELFTH.

ARCHIBALD G. MACDONALD, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM WHYTE.
JAMES BAIN, *Bailie.*

WARD THIRTEENTH.

JOHN URE.
JOHN YOUNG.
JAMES HAMILTON.

WARD FOURTEENTH.

JOHN HUTCHISON.
PETER STEWART.
JOHN CRAIG.

WARD FIFTEENTH,

JOHN MITCHELL.
EDWARD J. SCOTT.
JOHN LAING.

WARD SIXTEENTH.

WILLIAM M'ONIE.
HUGH M'BEAN.
JOHN TAYLOR.

1873-74.

JAMES WATSON, *Lord Provost.*
WILLIAM WALLS, *Bailie.*
JAMES MOIR, *do.*
JAMES BAIN, *do.*
JAMES HAMILTON. *do.*
JOHN CRAIG, *do.*
WALTER BANNERMAN, *do.*
WILLIAM MILLAR, *do.*
JOHN YOUNG, *do.*
JAMES MORRISON, *do.*
WILLIAM COLLINS, *do.*
PATRICK PLAYFAIR, *Dean of Guild.*
WILLIAM SMITH, *Deacon Convener.*
WILLIAM MILLER, *Treasurer.*
JOHN MITCHELL, *Master of Works.*
JAMES TORRENS, *Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
EDWARD JOHN SCOTT, *Depute Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
ALEXANDER HARVEY, *Bailie of Provan.*
JAMES DAVID MARWICK, *Town Clerk.*
ANDREW CUNNINGHAM, *Depute Town Clerk.*
WILLIAM WEST WATSON, *City Chamberlain.*
JAMES NICOL, *Accountant.*
WILLIAM GIBB, *Cashier.*
JOHN CARRICK, *City Architect and Superintendent of Works.*
JOHN LANG, *Procurator Fiscal.*
ROBERT MACFARLANE, *Joint Fiscal in River Bailie Court.*
ALEXANDER YOUNG, GEORGE BLACK, GORDON SMITH AND PETER T. YOUNG, *Assessors and Clerks of Police Courts.*
JAMES MUIRHEAD, *Assessor and Clerk to River Bailie Court.*
WILLIAM CAMPBELL, *Assessor under the Lands Valuation Act, and Assessor under the Registration of Voters Act.*
PETER FERGUSON, *Warden of Burying Grounds.*
JAMES BROWN, *Council Officer*
JAMES KILLIN, *Chamber Keeper.*

1873-74.

WARD FIRST.

ALEXANDER WADDEL.
JAMES EADIE, SEN.
WILLIAM B. GARVIE.

WARD SECOND.

JOHN MONCUR.
JOHN BROWNLIE.
WILLIAM CLARK.

WARD THIRD.

JOHN BROWN.
THOMAS A. MATHIESON.
WILLIAM MILLAR, *Bailie.*

WARD FOURTH.

JAMES MOIR, *Bailie.*
JAMES THOMSON.
JOHN FINLAY.

WARD FIFTH.

WILLIAM COLLINS, *Bailie.*
WALTER BANNERMAN, *Bailie.*
HUGH LAMBERTON.

WARD SIXTH.

MATTHEW PINKERTON.
JOHN NEIL.
ALEXANDER OSBORNE.

WARD SEVENTH.

ANDREW FERGUS.
HENRY GRIERSON.
JAMES SHARP.

WARD EIGHTH.

THE LORD PROVOST.
JAMES BROWN.
DAVID DREGHORN.

WARD NINTH.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.
WILLIAM MILLER.
JOHN CHALMERS,

WARD TENTH.

ALEXANDER MACKENZIE.
JAMES TORRENS.
JAMES MORRISON, *Bailie.*

WARD ELEVENTH.

WILLIAM WALLS, *Bailie.*
JAMES SALMON.
ALLAN H. M'LELLAN.

WARD TWELFTH.

JAMES BAIN, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM DROW.
ARCHIBALD G. MACDONALD.

WARD THIRTEENTH.

JOHN YOUNG, *Bailie.*
JAMES HAMILTON, *Bailie.*
JOHN URE.

WARD FOURTEENTH.

PETER STEWART.
JOHN CRAIG, *Bailie.*
JOHN BURT.

WARD FIFTEENTH.

EDWARD J. SCOTT.
JOHN LAING.
JOHN MITCHELL.

WARD SIXTEENTH.

HUGH M'BEAN.
JOHN TAYLOR, JR.
JAMES ADAMS.

A FEW OF THE EVENTS WHICH TOOK PLACE DURING SIR JAMES WATSON'S PROVOSTSHIP.

27*th February*, 1872.—The Lord Provost attended the thanksgiving service in St. Paul's, London, for the recovery of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

6*th June*, 1872.—James Young of Kelly formally handed over the statue of Thomas Graham, F.R.S., Master of the Mint—executed by William Brodie, R.S.A., Edinburgh, and erected in George Square—to the Town Council as the property of the city in all time coming. On the same date the Council accepted of the gift.

20*th June*, 1872.—The Magistrates, in their official capacity, attended the funeral of the Rev. Dr. Norman M'Leod. They walked with the cortage from the Cathedral to Sighthill. The interment took place at Campsie.

9*th July*, 1872.—The Lord Provost entertained the officers of the Channel Squadron to lunch at Broomknowe, Row.

18*th July*, 1872.—An Act to Amend the Law relating to the Procedure of Parliamentary and Municipal Elections was passed. (The Ballot Act.)

14*th August*, 1872.—At the request of the Lord Provost and the Committee on Parks and Galleries, a number of gentlemen met in the Kelvingrove Park to inaugurate the Loch Katrine Memorial Water Fountain. After the ceremony, the company had cake and wine in the Kelvingrove Museum.

19*th August*, 1872.—The tramways were opened for public traffic. The company present after the opening ceremony had lunch in the Corporation Halls.

16*th September*, 1872.—The Corporation entertained the Burmese Embassy to lunch in the Corporation Halls.

26*th September*, 1872.—The freedom of the city was presented to the Right Honourable Robert Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

10*th October*, 1872.—The Corporation entertained the Japanese Ambassadors and suite to lunch in the Corporation Halls.

16*th October*, 1872.—At a meeting of the Town Council, Mr. Angus Turner, in exchange for a bond, by the Magistrates and Council, for his retiring allowance, handed the Lord Provost a formal resignation of the office of Town Clerk and other relative offices held by him, as vacant at 31st December next.

23*rd October*, 1872.—The Corporation entertained H. M. Stanley, the African explorer, to lunch in the Corporation Halls.

8*th November*, 1872.—Under the Glasgow Municipal Act, 1872, the number of Magistrates was increased from eight to ten.

31*st December*, 1872.—A vote of thanks, by the Town Council, was awarded Angus Turner for his long services. Andrew Cunninghame was appointed Town Clerk, *ad interim*, for three months.

6*th February*, 1873.—A bust of Thomas Campbell the poet, executed by E. H. Bailey, was presented to the Corporation by James M'Clelland, to be placed in the Corporation Galleries.

12*th February*, 1873.—Ex-Lord Provost Blackie died. The Magistrates attended his funeral in their official capacity, on the 17th inst.

28*th February*, 1873.—The Magistrates attended Principal Barclay's funeral in their official capacity; they also attended at his funeral sermon, preached in the College chapel, on the 9th March, 1873.

10th March, 1873.—James David Marwick, Town Clerk of Edinburgh, was appointed Town Clerk of Glasgow. Mr. Marwick accepted of his appointment at the Council meeting, 28th March, 1873.

Andrew Cunninghame resigned his *ad interim* appointment as Town Clerk, and was awarded a vote of thanks.

25th March, 1873.—The first election of the School Board for Glasgow, under the Education Act, 1872, took place. The Lord Provost was the presiding officer.

24th May, 1873.—The Magistrates attended at the review in the Glasgow Green.

20th June, 1873.—The Lord Provost attended the reception and ball, given by the Lord Mayor to the Shah of Persia, in the Guildhall, London.

25th September, 1873.—The Lord Provost attended a banquet at York, given by the Lord Mayor of York and the Mayors of England and Wales to the Lord Mayor of London.

4th November, 1873.—The Marquis of Lorne and H.R.H. the Princess Louise arrived in Glasgow, and resided with the Lord Provost at his house. They were entertained by his Lordship to dinner, along with a select party, then went to the City Hall, and opened the musical festival. They left the following day.

19th November, 1873.—The Right Honourable Benjamin Disraeli, M.P., was installed as Lord Rector of the University, on which occasion he delivered an eloquent address to the students, on "Self Knowledge," as a means to the proper appreciation of the spirit of the age. In the evening, Mr. Disraeli was entertained at a banquet in the City Hall, under the presidency of the Lord Provost, who proposed the hon. gentleman's health. Mr. Disraeli responded in a non-political speech, in which he specially referred to the monetary question. Principal Caird, in reply to the toast of "The Universities," made an eloquent speech. On the 20th, Mr. Disraeli was presented with the freedom of the city, and on the 23rd he addressed a large meeting in the afternoon, in the City Hall, under the auspices of the Conservative Associations—Mr. Baird, of Auchmedden, in the chair. On Sunday, Mr. Disraeli attended the University chapel, when Principal Caird preached.

In December, 1873, Bailie Bain presented a drinking fountain to the city, and it was erected on the Glasgow Green.

8th December, 1873.—The new Fish Market, East Clyde Street, was opened. Cake and wine were handed round.

7th January, 1874.—Henry Glassford Bell, Sheriff of Lanarkshire, died. On the 12th inst. the Magistrates attended his funeral in their official capacity. The interment took place in the Cathedral. Mr. Bell was born in Glasgow in 1805. Received the rudiments of his education in the High School, then proceeded to Edinburgh, where he entered on a course of instruction at the University, with a view to a literary career. Here he mixed with such men as Sir Walter Scott, De Quincey, Sir William Hamilton, Francis Jeffrey, James Hogg, and John Wilson, better known as "Christopher North." With the two last mentioned his friendship was most intimate. Bell wrote poems, sketches, and reviews, and for a time was editor of the "Edinburgh Literary Journal." In 1832 he was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates. In 1836 he was one of four candidates for the Logic Chair in Edinburgh University, but was unsuccessful, Sir William Hamilton receiving the appointment. In 1839 Mr. Bell was appointed by Sheriff Alison a Sheriff-Substitute of Lanarkshire, and on Sir Archibald Alison's death in 1867, succeeded him as Sheriff-Principal. He discharged his professional duties in a highly satisfactory manner, and was otherwise of great service to the city on public occasions. He was an authority on all subjects of taste, and, as in the case of his predecessor, when a great speech was required on any of the fine arts, or on literary subjects, Sheriff Bell was the man solicited to make it. He was long predeceased by his wife, by whom he had one son and four daughters. One of the latter is the wife of Professor Nichol, Glasgow.

8th January, 1874.—The Corporation entertained the Right Honourable Sir Bartle Frere, K.C.B., to lunch in the Corporation Hall.

23rd January, 1874.—Rejoicing in Glasgow, on the occasion of the marriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh and her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia. Flags floated from the Municipal Buildings, the Post Office, the banks, the Royal Exchange. The vessels in the harbour were gaily decked; the city bells rang a merry peal at midday. A large company met in the City Hall; cake and wine were handed round; a large bridescake was cut up, and handed to the company. The health and happiness of her Majesty and the members of the Royal family, and the young couple, were given and

heartily responded to. In the evening, a service was held in the City Hall, which was crowded. Tea and coffee were served, and three large bridescakes were exhibited and cut up, and a piece handed to each present, so that each received a dainty souvenir of the meeting.

2nd March, 1874.—The honour of knighthood was conferred on James Watson, Lord Provost of Glasgow, by her Majesty, at Windsor.

6th May, 1874.—Messrs. J. & J. Boyd, writers, intimated to the Town Clerk Mr. Stephen Mitchell's settlement for the establishment and endowment of a public library in Glasgow.

1st August, 1874.—The Lord Provost invited the admirals and captains of the Channel Squadron to inspect Stirling Castle. His Lordship had them conveyed in carriages to his house, and entertained them to dinner.

30th September, 1874.—The National Association for the Promotion of Social Science met in Glasgow, the Right Honourable the Earl of Rosebery presided. The Lord Provost entertained the members to a reception conversazione in the University Halls, Gilmorehill, on the 1st October. The Local Committee gave a conversazione in the Corporation Halls, on the 6th October.

24th October, 1874.—The City Chambers were removed from Wilson Street to Ingram Street. They were removed from 1 Clyde Street to Wilson Street on 12th January, 1844.

2nd November, 1874.—Robert Dalglish, M.P., was entertained to a banquet in the Corporation Halls, on the occasion of the presentation of his portrait, by the Corporation.

THE HON. THE LORD PROVOST, 1871-74.

Sir James Watson has unquestionable claims to be esteemed and honoured by the citizens of this our "no mean city." His uprightness and integrity of character, his business tact and ability, his sound judgment, and his rare administrative talents place him on an eminence rarely attained. Having received his education at Glasgow University, Mr. Watson entered a mercantile house in the city, where he remained for some years, and in which he acquired a considerable business experience. Subsequently he was connected with the Thistle Bank, which, some of the elder citizens will recollect, was ultimately incorporated with the Union Bank of Scotland. From the Bank he proceeded to the establishment of Messrs. John M'Call & Co., who were at that time among the largest grain merchants in Glasgow, and for some years Mr. Watson presided over their provision department—then of very considerable extent. When he assumed the profession of a stockbroker, there were no representatives of that business in the city. It is perhaps the most interesting feature in Mr. Watson's career that he was the first stockbroker in Glasgow; and it is no less interesting to contrast this fact with the position of the Glasgow Stock Exchange at the present time, when it occupies one of the finest buildings in the city, and its membership numbers not less than thirty large and influential firms. Besides these, there are fully a dozen firms of stock and sharebrokers not members of the Exchange. The first Stock Exchange in Glasgow was established two or three years after Mr. Watson commenced business in this capacity, its first local habitation being a building situated in Buchanan Street, on the site now occupied by the Bedford Hotel. Previous to that time there were very few joint stock companies in existence—investors being satisfied for the most part with the sweet simplicity of three per-cent. Indeed, the only local companies that could lay any claim to the name

of joint-stock or limited liability, were the Banks, the Gas and Water Companies, and the Garnkirk Railway. Mr. Watson continued the only stock and sharebroker in Glasgow for nearly two years, and in 1833 he took a prominent part in the establishment of the Glasgow Stock Exchange, of which he was the first chairman. For 22 years he continued to preside over the Stock Exchange, while that institution was laying the foundation of the high character and exceptional prestige which it has since acquired, and through which it regulates in no small degree the price of stocks and shares in other markets throughout the world. We may mention, also, that the Stock Exchange in Glasgow commenced its career with only twelve or fourteen members, and from this small nucleus it has continued to grow until it is now one of the most flourishing institutions of the kind in the three kingdoms.

About 25 years ago Mr. Watson's services were called into requisition in connection with the winding up of the Ayrshire Iron Company, of which he was a shareholder. The bankruptcy of this company, as many gentlemen on 'Change will well remember, was induced by the mismanagement of its affairs. The works of the company were extended far too rapidly and, in order to compel business, iron was bought upon credit and sold for cash at a ruinous sacrifice. The result was that the concern became insolvent, with liabilities to the extent of £250,000, and without a copper in the shape of assets except the works at Dalry. It was a terrible dilemma, and very few of the shareholders were equal to dealing with the emergency. Mr. Watson, however, undertook the labour of extricating the company from its awkward position, and his efforts were ably seconded by those of the late Mr. James Dennistoun and Mr. Mansfield, accountant, Edinburgh, assisted by one or two other gentlemen in Glasgow. On the bankruptcy of the company being announced, Mr. Watson called a meeting of subscribers, at which the late Mr. W. Brown, of the *Standard* office, was appointed to act as secretary. Time was allowed by the creditors, the money was called up by separate instalments, and with the aid of £60,000 borrowed from the British Linen and the Bank of Scotland Banking Companies the name of the concern was kept out of the *Gazette*. After a period of five or six years the whole affairs of the company were wound up, and the plant and premises were disposed of to the Messrs. Baird, of Gartsherrie, for the sum of £20,000, or fully £70,000 less than they had originally cost. Mr.

Watson's efforts, his patient plodding industry and commercial skill in connection with this insolvency, were greatly commended at the time; and, indeed, as the affairs of the company were in a state of the greatest confusion, it required more than ordinary tact and perseverance to place them on an intelligible and proper footing.

It would be unpardonable to omit reference to Mr. Watson's intimate connection with the railway system in the West of Scotland. He was the first interim secretary of the Glasgow and Ayrshire Railway, which was promoted in 1836, and he continued to act in that capacity until 1839. Afterwards he became secretary of the Glasgow and Edinburgh Railway, in the promotion of which he was associated with Mr. Andrew Bannatyne, the late Dean of Faculty, and the first solicitor to the company. It may be remembered that the first bill of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway was thrown out of Parliament in 1837 owing to the strong opposition raised against it. In 1838, however, the bill was reintroduced, and passed—Lord Wm. Bentinck, the then member for Glasgow. being chairman of the committee. Ultimately Mr. Watson relinquished the office of railway secretary, but he continued to be associated in the management of the Edinburgh and Glasgow and Glasgow and South-Western lines with such men as the late Mr. M'Call, of Daldowie, chairman of the Ayrshire company; Mr. Fleming, of Claremont; Mr. T. D. Douglas, Mr Leadbetter, and Mr. A. Smith, who now lives on the Gareloch, and who, we believe, is the sole survivor of the original directorate. Prior to the establishment of the direct railway communication with England, Mr. Watson was concerned with the projection of a line of steamers between Ardrossan and Fleetwood—the the railway only having been carried the length of Sir Hesketh Fleetwood's estate at the time. By means of this arrangement, in which Mr. Watson had the cordial co-operation of the directors of the Ayrshire Railway, passengers leaving London at 10 o'clock forenoon could break the journey, and obtain the relief of a night's rest in the boat, arriving at Glasgow at 12 o'clock next day. The vessels on this station were "Her Majesty" and the "Royal Consort," but they were discontinued when the direct line of railway to Carlisle was opened up.

The first model lodging-houses established in Glasgow, about 35 years ago, owe their existence to the efforts of Mr. Watson, assisted by ex-Provost Blackie, who, with a number of other directors, afterwards carried

on these establishments, very much to the benefit of the community at large. There were originally three of these model lodging-houses, situated respectively in Carrick Street, M'Alpine Street, and Greendyke Street, and the very large extent to which they were taken advantage of by those for whose benefit they were built is the best possible justification of their origin. Others have since been erected.

Mr. Watson's services in connection with the various charitable institutions in the city are too well known to require comment or eulogium at our hands. Both in season and out of season he has always been ready to aid the dissemination of charity and philanthropy, and perhaps no gentleman in the city is more closely or more generally indentified with institutions of this kind.

In 1863 Mr. Watson commenced his municipal career, having suceeeded Mr. Thomas Buchanan as representative of the Eight Ward. Two years afterwards he was appointed a bailie, Mr. Blackie, then Lord Provost, having invited his co-operation and assistance in the carrying out of the City Improvement Scheme, which was then in process of being hatched. Mr. Watson was the first deputy-chairman of the City Improvement Trust, and he continued to fulfil that onerous and important office up to the period of his election as Lord Provost, in November 1871. From the very outset he has been a staunch and eloquent advocate of the improvement scheme, against which, however, there was a great outcry raised, and maintained for some time after its adoption by the Council. Of the usefulness and sanitary importance of the Improvement Scheme, even those who were its most determined opponents can scarcely now entertain a doubt. By the demolition of badly-ventilated and miserable dwellings in the lowest parts of the town, the Trustees have quickened the supply of low rented-houses for the working classes, so that within the few years prior to 1872 there had been erected within the municipal boundaries 1728 houses of one apartment, 3921 of two apartments, and 1368 of three apartments. It is not too much to say that from the outset, or at least since Mr. Blackie left the Council, Bailie Watson has been the head and front of the Improvement Scheme. He has taken the utmost pains both in and out of the Council to inculcate its obvious advantages, and it is largely due to his lucid and practical explanations that the public has been reconciled to the Act.

When Lord Provost Arthur retired from the active discharge of his official duties, in the autumn of 1871, Mr Watson was acting as Chief Magistrate. He continued to discharge the duties of the office in a satisfactory and efficient manner until the November election, when he was requested by the unanimous voice of the Council to allow himself to be nominated for election to the position of Chief Magistrate. The honour, was none of Mr. Watson's seeking. His time had more than an adequate demand made upon it in other ways; but he was induced to set aside his own large and important business for the good of the city. During the time he sat in the Chief Magistrate's seat, Mr. Watson exhibited a marked capacity for public business. In March, 1874, Her Majesty, at Windsor, conferred upon him the honour of knighthood.

When his term of Provostship expired Sir James retired from the Council; but still continued to take a warm interest in public matters. A close friendship and intimacy has long subsisted between him and the present Premier, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, who, on his visit to Glasgow in 1880, to be installed as Lord Rector of the University, resided with Sir James at Woodside Terrace. As a mark of esteem for his great public services, as well as for his stainless personal character, many of his friends in the Council and out of it, subscribed to have his portrait painted for presentation to the Corporation. On the 1st. August 1882, a numerously attended meeting of the subscribers was held in the Corporation Galleries for the purpose of handing the portrait over to the proper authorities. This duty was entrusted to Mr. James King of Levernholm, who, in the course of an able and interesting address said, that "this list of subscribers included men of different ranks and every shade of political and religious opinion."

Sir James bore a leading part in the founding of the Mechanics Institution, the first of its kind in Britain, his ally in that, and in the organization and carrying on of a sunday school, being the now venerable Sheriff Barclay of Perth.

MEETINGS OF TOWN COUNCIL,

NOVEMBER, 1874.

ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS.

The first meeting of the newly-elected Glasgow Town Council was held 6th November, 1874—Sir James Watson, Lord Provost, presiding. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Somerville, College church.

Mr. Marwick (Town Clerk) stated that, under the 10th section of the Municipal Act of 1872, the Lord Provost of the burgh remained in office for the discharging of all Magisterial duties till the induction in office of his successor. Sir James Watson having been Lord Provost at the time when the act was passed, the provision referred to applied to him, and he had accordingly acted as returning officer throughout the various stages of the election which had just concluded.

Bailie Hamilton said that, as senior Magistrate, it fell to him to nominate a gentleman to fill the chair which Sir James Watson had so long occupied with credit to himself and with the approbation of the Council and the city. (Applause.) The gentleman he was about to propose was no stranger, and therefore little required to be said in introducing him to the Council. Bailie Bain, whom he was about to propose as Chief Magistrate, had taken an active part in most of the principal committees and trusts connected with the Corporation. He had been four years a magistrate, and, of course, had passed through the various grades of the Council. Those who knew him best could testify to the time, and ability, and energy, which he had devoted to every committee and trust with which he had been connected. (Applause.) No one knew better than Sir James Watson did, the amount of time that

required to be devoted by any gentleman who aspired to be Lord Provost of the city of Glasgow; because no one, perhaps, had given more time and attention to the office than he had done. (Applause.) The fact was, that he had been not only the head of the Corporation, but the servant of all. He had been called upon to exercise liberality, and also hospitality to a very large extent, and he had done so to the honour of the city and of himself. Bailie Bain was in a position to follow Sir James Watson in these respects, and what was more, he was willing to do so. The city would be honoured by his appointment as Lord Provost, and he therefore begged to move accordingly. (Loud applause.)

Bailie Craig seconded the motion. He agreed with every word that had been said by Bailie Hamilton with reference to their esteemed friend Sir James Watson, and also with regard to Bailie Bain. He was certain of this, that they were getting a gentleman as the head of the Town Council of Glasgow that would carry on its affairs with satisfaction to the Council and with great honour to himself. Like his predecessors, Bailie Bain was a gentleman of easy access by any person in the city wishing to consult with him, and to receive from him encouragement or counsel.

The Lord Provost then put the motion to the meeting, when it was carried unanimously.

The usual oath of fidelity was taken by the new Lord Provost, who was afterwards invested with the chain of office, and took the chair, which was vacated by Sir James Watson.

The Lord Provost said he hoped Sir James Watson would honour the Council by continuing with them for a little. He felt highly honoured, indeed, and he appreciated very greatly the distinction they had conferred upon him in electing him to the Lord Provostship of his native city. In any circumstances, it was a high honour, but he felt that it was specially so on this occasion, when it had been conferred upon him spontaneously, unanimously, and without a dissentient voice. (Hear, hear.) His only fear was, that he might be unable to fulfil the duties of the office to their satisfaction. When he looked back upon the long list of eminent men who had filled the office, he felt there were some grounds for that feeling. When he thought of the work done by his old friend Sir James Watson, who held office thirty-four years ago, and

who had told him that it was an object of ambition to which it was laudable to aspire; when he thought also of the sturdy independence and sound common sense that distinguished Mr. Galbraith, the sagacity of Mr. Clouston, the far-seeing judgment of Mr. Blackie, whose services for the improvement of the city he hoped would be signalised by some fitting memorial at the hands of the Improvement Trustees; the urbanity and important qualifications of Sir James Lumsden, the eloquence of Mr. Arthur, and, above all, the active and business-like ability, he might add, the versatility of talents, which had been displayed by Sir James Watson, his predecessor—(hear, hear)—he felt that the task which lay before him was by no means an easy one. At the same time, he would not give way to any of his predecessors in an earnest desire to promote the honour, dignity, and welfare of the city. (Applause.) He felt assured that, with the aid of the gentlemen who had been chosen to represent the citizens in the management of municipal affairs, they would be able to do what was right for the good of the community; and he hoped that they would be able, not only to maintain, but to add to the privileges already possessed, and also that, in whatever they might do for the benefit and advantage of it, the old motto, "Let Glasgow flourish," would still continue to be their guiding incentive.

Sir James Watson then retired, receiving three hearty cheers as he left the Council Hall.

The Lord Provost said that, looking to his own deficiencies for the first year that he would occupy the chair, it was essential for the advantage of the Council and for his comfort and convenience in the prosecution of the public business, that he should be surrounded by gentlemen who had had some experience as Magistrates. The Lord Provost then moved that Bailies Collins and Young be returned, and that Councillors Torrens, Sharp, and Burt be also made Bailies.

The motions were unanimously agreed to, Mr. James Martin entering his dissent from the election of Mr. Burt to the Magistracy.

On the motion of the Lord Provost, Bailie Scott was chosen River Bailie.

The Lord Provost afterwards moved that Mr. Hugh M'Bean be appointed Depute River Bailie, which was seconded by Bailie Hamilton.

Mr. James Martin said his Lordship had expressed a wish to be surrounded by those who had some experience of the Magistracy, seeing

that he was new to the situation, and therefore he would propose that Mr. William Wilson, who had some experience of the Magistracy, should be elected Depute River Bailie.

The Lord Provost remarked that Mr. Wilson had already filled the offices of Depute River Bailie and River Bailie, and it would not do to send him back to the same position, for he deserved something better. (Applause.)

Mr. Lamberton said he had to propose that Mr. James Thomson should be appointed River Bailie. That gentleman had a good deal of experience; and he could not understand how he should be passed over. He had no objection to Mr. M'Bean, but he thought, if seniority had anything to do with the appointment, Mr. Thomson deserved some consideration at the hands of the Council.

Mr. William Miller seconded the nomination of Mr. Thomson.

Twenty-two voted for Mr. M'Bean, and twenty for Mr. Thomson.

The newly-elected Magistrates then took the oaths and their seats.

List of the Names of the Members of the Town Council during Mr. James Bain's Provostship, 1874-77.

1874-75.

JAMES BAIN, *Lord Provost.*
JAMES HAMILTON, *Bailie.*
JOHN CRAIG, *do.*
WALTER BANNERMAN, *do.*
WILLIAM MILLAR, JR., *do.*
JAMES MORRISON, *do.*
WILLIAM COLLINS, *do.*
JOHN YOUNG, *do.*
JAMES TORRENS, *do.*
JAMES SHARP, *do.*
JOHN BURT, *do.*
JAMES KING, *Dean of Guild.*
WILLIAM SMITH, *Deacon Convener.*
WILLIAM MILLER, *Treasurer.*
JOHN MITCHELL, *Master of Works.*
EDWARD JOHN SCOTT, *Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
HUGH MACBEAN, *Depute Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
ALEXANDER HARVEY, *Bailie of Provan.*
JAMES DAVID MARWICK, *Town Clerk.*
ANDREW CUNNINGHAME, *Deputy Town Clerk.*
WILLIAM WESTWATSON, *City Chamberlain.*
JAMES NICOL, *Accountant.*
WILLIAM GIBB, *Cashier.*
JOHN CARRICK, *City Architect and Superintendent of Works.*
JOHN LANG, *Procurator Fiscal.*
ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR, *Joint Fiscal River Bailie Court.*
ALEXANDER YOUNG, GEORGE BLACK, GORDON SMITH AND PETER TAYLOR YOUNG, *Assessors and Clerks of Police Courts.*
JAMES MUIRHEAD, *Assessor and Clerk to River Bailie Court.*
WILLIAM CAMPBELL, *Assessor under the Lands Valuation Act, and Assessor under the Registration Act.*
PETER FERGUSON, *Warden of Burying Grounds.*
JAMES BROWN, *Council Officer.*
JAMES KILLIN, *Chamber Keeper.*

1874-75.

WARD FIRST.

JAMES EADIE, SEN.
WILLIAM BRYCE GARVIE.
ALEXANDER WADDEL.

WARD SECOND.

JOHN BROWNLIE.
WILLIAM CLARK.
JAMES MARTIN, SEN.

WARD THIRD.

THOMAS A. MATHIESON.
WILLIAM MILLAR, JUN., *Bailie.*
JAMES FULTON.

WARD FOURTH.

JAMES THOMSON.
JOHN FINLAY.
HUGH COLQUHOUN.

WARD FIFTH.

WALTER BANNERMAN, *Bailie.*
HUGH LAMBERTON.
WILLIAM COLLINS, *Bailie.*

WARD SIXTH.

JOHN NEIL.
ALEXANDER OSBORNE.
MATTHEW PINKERTON.

WARD SEVENTH.

HENRY GRIERSON.
JAMES SHARP, *Bailie.*
JOHN HUGH WATT.

WARD EIGHTH.

JAMES BROWN.
JAMES DREGHORN.
WILLIAM RAE WILSON SMITH.

WARD NINTH.

WILLIAM MILLER.
JOHN CHALMERS.
JOHN FARQUHAR.

WARD TENTH.

JAMES TORRENS, *Bailie.*
JAMES MORRISON, *Bailie.*
ALEXANDER MACKENZIE.

WARD ELEVENTH.

JAMES SALMON.
ALLAN H. M'LELLAN.
WILLIAM WALLS.

WARD TWELFTH.

WILLIAM DRON.
ARCHIBALD G. MACDONALD.
THE LORD PROVOST.

WARD THIRTEENTH.

JAMES HAMILTON, *Bailie.*
JOHN URE.
JOHN YOUNG, *Bailie.*

WARD FOURTEENTH.

JOHN CRAIG, *Bailie.*
JOHN BURT, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM WILSON.

WARD FIFTEENTH.

JOHN LAING.
JOHN MITCHELL.
EDWARD J. SCOTT.

WARD SIXTEENTH.

JOHN TAYLOR JUN.
JAMES ADAMS.
HUGH MACBEAN.

1875-76.

JAMES BAIN, *Lord Provost.*
JAMES MORRISON, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM COLLINS, *do.*
JOHN YOUNG, *do.*
JAMES SHARP, *do.*
JOHN BURT, *do.*
JAMES TORRENS, *do.*
EDWARD JOHN SCOTT. *do.*
WILLIAM WALLS, *do.*
JOHN URE, *do.*
WILLIAM CLARK, *do.*
JAMES KING, *Dean of Guild.*
ARCHIBALD GILCHRIST, *Deacon Convener.*
ALEXANDER OSBORNE, *Treasurer.*
JOHN MITCHELL, *Master of Works.*
HUGH MACBEAN, *Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
JAMES THOMSON, *Depute Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
ALEXANDER HARVEY, *Bailie of Provan.*
JAMES DAVID MARWICK, *Town Clerk.*
ANDREW CUNNINGHAME, *Deputy Town Clerk.*
WILLIAM WEST WATSON, *City Chamberlain.*
JAMES NICOL, *Accountant.*
WILLIAM GIBB, *Cashier.*
JOHN CARRICK, *City Architect and Superintendent of Works.*
JOHN LANG, *Procurator Fiscal.*
ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR, *Joint Fiscal River Bailie Court.*
ALEXANDER YOUNG, GEORGE BLACK, GORDON SMITH AND PETER TAYLOR YOUNG *Assessors and Clerks of Police Courts.*
JAMES MUIRHEAD. *Assessor and Clerk to River Bailie Court.*
WILLIAM CAMPBELL, *Assessor under the Lands Valuation Act, and Assessor under the Registration of Voters Act.*
PETER FERGUSON, *Warden of Burying Grounds.*
JAMES BROWN, *Council Officer.*
JAMES KILLIN, *Chamber Keeper.*

1875-76.

WARD FIRST.

WILLIAM BRYCE GARVIE.
ALEXANDER WADDEL.
WILLIAM BROWN.

WARD SECOND.

WILLIAM CLARK, *Bailie.*
JAMES MARTIN, SEN.
WILLIAM URE.

WARD THIRD.

WILLIAM MILLAR, JUN.
DAVID FULTON.
THOMAS A. MATHIESON.

WARD FOURTH.

JOHN FINLAY.
HUGH COLQUHOUN,
JAMES THOMSON.

WARD FIFTH.

HUGH LAMBERTON,
WILLIAM COLLINS, *Bailie.*
JAMES LANDELLS SELKIRK.

WARD SIXTH.

ALEXANDER OSBORNE.
MATTHEW PINKERTON.
JOHN NEIL.

WARD SEVENTH.

JAMES SHARP, *Bailie.*
JOHN MOWAT.
HENRY GRIERSON.

WARD EIGHTH.

ARCHIBALD DUNLOP.
WILLIAM R. W. SMITH.
JAMES BROWN.

WARD NINTH.

JOHN CHALMERS.
JOHN FARQUHAR.
WILLIAM MILLER.

WARD TENTH.

JAMES MORRISON, *Bailie.*
JAMES MOIR.
JAMES TORRENS, *Bailie.*

WARD ELEVENTH.

ALLAN H. MACLELLAN.
WILLIAM WALLS, *Bailie.*
JAMES SALMON.

WARD TWELFTH.

ARCHIBALD G, MACDONALD.
THE LORD PROVOST.
WILLIAM DRON.

WARD THIRTEENTH.

JOHN URE, *Bailie.*
JOHN YOUNG, *Bailie.*
JAMES HAMILTON.

WARD FOURTEENTH.

JOHN BURT, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM WILSON
JAMES DOWNIE.

WARD FIFTEENTH.

JOHN MITCHELL.
EDWARD J. SCOTT, *Bailie.*
JOHN LAING.

WARD SIXTEENTH.

JAMES ADAMS.
HUGH MACBEAN.
JOHN TAYLOR, JR.

1876-77.

JAMES BAIN, *Lord Provost.*
WILLIAM COLLINS, *Bailie.*
JOHN YOUNG, *do.*
JAMES TORRENS, *do.*
EDWARD JOHN SCOTT, *do.*
WILLIAM WALLS, *do.*
JOHN URE, *do.*
HUGH LAMBERTON, *do.*
HUGH MACBEAN, *do.*
WILLIAM WILSON, *do.*
JAMES ADAMS, *do.*
SIR JAMES WATSON, *Dean of Guild.*
ARCHIBALD GILCHRIST, *Deacon Convener.*
ALEXANDER OSBORNE, *Treasurer.*
JOHN MITCHELL, *Master of Works.*
JAMES THOMSON, *Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
JOHN LAING, *Depute Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
ALEXANDER HARVEY, *Bailie of Provan.*
JAMES DAVID MARWICK, *Town Clerk.*
WILLIAM CUNNINGHAME, *Deputy Town Clerk.*
WILLIAM WEST WATSON, *City Chamberlain.*
JAMES NICOL, *Accountant.*
WILLIAM GIBB, *Cashier.*
JOHN CARRICK, *City Architect and Superintendent of Works.*
JOHN LANG, *Procurator Fiscal.*
ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR, *Joint Fiscal in River Bailie Court.*
ALEXANDER YOUNG, GEORGE BLACK, GORDON SMITH, AND PETER T. YOUNG, *Assessors and Clerks of Police Courts.*
JAMES MUIRHEAD, *Assessor and Clerk to the River Bailie Court.*
WILLIAM CAMPBELL, *Assessor under the Lands Valuation Act and Assessor under the Registration of Voters Act.*
PETER FERGUSON, *Warden of Burying Grounds.*
JAMES BROWN, *Council Officer.*
JAMES KILLIN, *Chamber Keeper.*

1876-77.

WARD FIRST.

ALEXANDER WADDEL.
WILLIAM BROWN.
WILLIAM BRYCE GARVIE.

WARD SECOND.

JAMES MARTIN, SEN.
WILLIAM URE.
WILLIAM CLARK.

WARD THIRD.

DAVID FULTON.
THOMAS A. MATHIESON.
WILLIAM MILLAR, JR.

WARD FOURTH.

HUGH COLQUHOUN
JAMES THOMSON.
JOHN FINLAY.

WARD FIFTH.

WILLIAM COLLINS, *Bailie.*
JAMES LANDELLS SELKIRK.
HUGH LAMBERTON, *Bailie.*

WARD SIXTH.

JOHN NEIL.
ALEXANDER OSBORNE.
MATTHEW PINKERTON.

WARD SEVENTH.

JOHN MOWAT.
HENRY GRIERSON.
WILLIAM SMITH.

WARD EIGHTH.

WILLIAM R. W. SMITH.
JAMES BROWN.
ARCHIBALD DUNLOP.

WARD NINTH.

JOHN FARQUHAR.
WILLIAM MILLER.
ANDREW BLACKWOOD STEWART.

WARD TENTH.

JAMES MOIR.
JAMES TORRENS, *Bailie.*
JAMES MORRISON.

WARD ELEVENTH

WILLIAM WALLS, *Bailie.*
JAMES SALMON.
ALLAN H. MACLELLAN.

WARD TWELFTH.

THE LORD PROVOST.
WILLIAM DRON.
ARCHIBALD G. MACDONALD.

WARD THIRTEENTH.

JOHN YOUNG, *Bailie.*
JAMES HAMILTON.
JOHN URE, *Bailie.*

WARD FOURTEENTH.

WILLIAM WILSON, *Bailie.*
JAMES DOWNIE.
JOHN BURT.

WARD FIFTEENTH.

EDWARD J. SCOTT, *Bailie.*
JOHN LAING.
JOHN MITCHELL.

WARD SIXTEENTH.

HUGH MACBEAN, *Bailie.*
JOHN TAYLOR, JR.
JAMES ADAMS, *Bailie.*

A FEW OF THE EVENTS WHICH TOOK PLACE DURING MR JAMES BAIN'S PROVOSTSHIP.

13*th November*, 1874.—The convener of the Sub-Committee on Galleries received a letter from Mr. Daniel Macnee offering a portrait, painted by him, of Horatio M'Culloch, from Mr. R. M. Smith, in Edinburgh or Leith, who was a great admirer of Mr. M'Culloch, and wished that his native city should have the portrait, which was graciously accepted by the Town Council.

3*rd December*, 1874.—Mr. A. B. Stewart, of Montreal, a native of Glasgow, intimated, through Councillor Salmon, a gift to the city of Glasgow of a large painting of a view of the city of Montreal, which was received, and placed in the Corporation Galleries.

9*th December*, 1874.—The Lord Provost entertained the members of the Town Council and their ladies and a number of other guests to dinner in the Corporation Halls.

16*th December*, 1874.—At a meeting of the Council it was resolved, that the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Clerk, should have robes, to be used on occasions of public ceremonials.

18*th December*, 1874.—The Lord Provost received a letter from Professor Dickson, of Glasgow University, on behalf of the senate, offering several thousands of valuable books, to be deposited in the Reference Library proposed to be established by the Town Council, under Mr. Mitchell's bequest. The Town Council accepted of the gift.

19*th December*, 1874.—The foundation-stone of the City Industrial Museum, in the West End park, was laid by the Lord Provost. After the ceremony, the company adjourned to the Queen's Rooms, and had cake and wine.

17*th January*, 1875.—The Magistrates, in their official capacity, attended St. Andrew's Church, being the opening of the church after alterations.

2*nd February*, 1875.—The Glasgow and South Western Railway Company agreed to provide a church on site in Westercraigs Street, in lieu of the College church, according to plans by Mr. Campbell Douglas.

4*th February*, 1875.—The first meeting of the Town Council in new Council Hall, Ingram Street.

8*th February*, 1875.—A complimentary dinner was given by the Parks Committee, in M'Lean's hotel, to the officers of the Volunteer corps, for their kindness in permitting the bands of the regiments to play in the public parks.

3*rd March*, 1875.—The Lord Mayor of Liverpool entertained the Lord Mayor of London and provincial Mayors. The Lord Provost of Glasgow, being one of the guests, appeared in his official robe.

17*th May*, 1875.—James White, of Overtoun, made the Corporation the gift of a statue of an "Oriental Slave," for the Galleries.

19*th May*, 1875.—The Magistrates attended the funeral of the Rev. Dr. Buchanan, of the Free Church, in their official capacity.

22*nd May*, 1875.—The memorial-stone of the Glasgow Public Halls in Granville Street was laid by the Provincial Grand Master.

Captain Alexander M'Call, Grand Marshal for civic portion.
Robert Robb, Provincial Grand Marshal for Masonic portion.

The committee of the Public Halls Company met in the lower hall of the Queen's Rooms, Clifton Street, and received the Magistrates and Councillors and others who took part in the ceremony.

Programme of procession :—

Band of music.
Chief Constable.
Officers of police.
Town officers, with halberts.
The Lord Provost and Magistrates.
Judicial and Civil officers of Corporation.
Dean of Guild.
Deacon Convener.
Police officers.
Sheriff of Lanarkshire and Sheriff's-Substitute.
Clergy.
Police officers.
Chairman and directors of Chamber of Commerce.
Chairman and members of the Public Halls Committee.
Inspector of Works and contractors.
Officers of police.
Knight Templars.
The Masonic lodges—junior in front.
Band of music.
Provincial Grand Lodge.
Officers of police.

The procession proceeded through the West End Park, Park Terrace, Woodside Terrace, Scotland Street, Woodside Crescent, North Street, St. Vincent Street, Cleveland Street, to the site of the buildings in Granville Street.

31*st May*, 1875.—The Lord Provost and Miss Bain entertained the managers of reformatory institutions to a conversazione in the Corporation Halls.

24*th June*, 1875.—The market in Greendyke Street, for disposing of old clothes, was opened. Lunch of cake and wine was served in the market.

15*th July*, 1875.—At a Council meeting it was agreed that the Lord Provost and Town Clerk should officially represent the Corporation at the international banquet, given by the Lord Mayor of London, at the Guildhall, on the 29th inst. They attended, and were also present at a ball in the Guildhall, on the 30th, and at a concert in the Alexandra Palace, on the 31st.

26th July, 1875.—The Magistrates granted a site in the north-east corner of George Square for the statue of James Oswald, which was formerly at the corner of Woodside Crescent and Sauchiehall Street. The Magistrates agreed that a prominent site should be given in George Square for the Burns Statue, to be fixed upon when the statue was nearer completion.

31st August, 1875.—D. R. Rankine, Carluke, made a gift to the Corporation of a bust of Thomas Aitkinson.

2nd September, 1875.—The Lord Provost stated that, in reply to an invitation to H.R.H. Prince Leopold to receive an address from the Town Council, during his visit to Colonel Campbell of Blythswood, he had received the following communication, through Colonel Campbell, from his Highness's secretary, viz.:—

"The Prince feels and appreciates the kind wishes expressed in your letter, but, having only lately recovered from a long and severe illness, his Royal Highness feels himself unable to receive the proposed address. I have to express to you the Prince's thanks for the kindness and goodwill expressed through you on behalf of the city of Glasgow."

His Royal Highness visited Glasgow on the 24th inst., and went to the Cathedral, Royal Exchange, and the College, Gilmorehill. The Lord Provost received a communication from the secretary to his Royal Highness, on the 7th October, conveying the thanks of the Prince, for the attention shown him when in Glasgow.

25th November, 1875.—The Magistrates, in their official capacity, attended the funeral of the late Councillor Dreghorn, who was interred at Govan.

11th December, 1875.—The Salterscroft Dock of the Clyde Trustees was opened at 10-45 A.M. Entertainment of cake and wine was served at 12 o'clock. The Anchor Line steamer "Ethiopia" was admitted into the dock for repairs, at the opening.

12th February, 1876.—The Lord Provost laid the foundation-stone of the new Blackfriars Church at Westercraigs Street.

12th April, 1876.—Daniel Macnee, P.R.S.A., was entertained to dinner in the Corporation Halls—Ex-Lord Provost Lumsden, in the chair Archibald Orr Ewing, M.P., and Robert Dalglish, M.P., croupiers.

18*th April*, 1876.—A conversazione was held in the new Museum, Kelvingrove, in honour of the ceremonial of handing over the completed buildings to the Corporation, by the subscribers.

28*th April*, 1876.—The Magistrates, in their official capacity, attended on the occasion of the closing address in the University. Principal Caird officiated, and addresses were given by several of the Professors.

11*th May*, 1876.—The Town Council unanimously resolved to present a loyal and congratulatory address to the Queen and Prince of Wales on the return of His Royal Highness from India. The Lord Provost intimated to the Council that, subject to their approval, he intended visiting America on the occasion of the approaching Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. The Town Council unanimously approved of his Lordship's intention, and wished him a pleasant journey and a safe return. His Lordship left Glasgow per the Anchor Line steamer "Anchoria," on 27th inst. The United States Centennial Commission alloted to the United Kingdom and Colonies (exclusive of Canada) eighteen judges. The Lord Provost was appointed a judge for one of the departments. His Lordship returned on 8th August; and at the first meeting of Council thereafter (31st August) he referred, before proceeding to the ordinary business, to his visit to America, and expressed his gratification at again meeting the Magistrates and Council.

7*th June*, 1876.—The Magistrates, in their official capacity, attended the funeral of the Rev. Dr. Eadie, of the U.P. Church.

10*th August*, 1876.—John Gemmel, lately Procurator-Fiscal for the Lower Ward of Lanarkshire, presented a commission by the Right Hon Richard Assheton Cross, one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, appointing him Police Magistrate of the city and Royal Burgh of Glasgow, at a salary of £1,000 by the year, payable quarterly by the Board of Police. The Lord Provost administered the usual oaths to Mr. Gemmel, and installed him as Police Magistrate for the Central Police Court.

17*th August*, 1876.—The Lord Provost and Magistrates went to Edinburgh, and were present at the unveiling of the Prince Consort's Statue by her Majesty the Queen.

31*st August*, 1876.—At a meeting of the Magistrates, the Lord Provost stated that, as arranged, he had written General Knollys, inviting the Prince of Wales to lay the foundation-stone of the new Post Office, and that he had received a reply stating that the Prince's present arrangements in the north rendered it impossible at present for his Royal Highness to say when it would be convenient to perform the prescribed duties, but that it might probably be towards the end of October. At the Council meeting thereafter, it was remitted to the Lord Provost and Magistrates, with the Dean of Guild, Deacon Convener, Treasurer, and Master of Works, to make the necessary arrangements they might consider to be most suitable for giving his Royal Highness a reception worthy of the city.

9*th September*, 1876.—Angus Turner, late Town Clerk, was drowned while bathing at Wemyss Bay.

10*th September*, 1876.—Sir James Campbell, ex-Lord-Provost, died at Stracathro.

12*th September*, 1876.—The Lord Provost entertained the Members of the British Association to dinner in the Corporation Halls.

2*nd October*, 1876.—Richard Assheton Cross, M.P., Home Secretary, was presented with the Freedom of the City in the City Hall, and entertained to dinner in the Corporation Halls.

5*th October*, 1876.—At a meeting of the Magistrates it was agreed to give a contribution to the Volunteer officers, for distribution by them towards travelling expenses and refreshments, of £100 for each 1,000 Volunteers who are brought from the country, and are present at the Review on Glasgow Green on the 17th inst. The contribution to be paid in respect of every 1,000 Volunteers above 5,000 who are present, but not to exceed £500 in all.

9*th October*, 1876.—The Lord Provost attended the banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London to the Mayors and Provosts of provincial cities.

17*th October*, 1876.—Foundation stone of New Post Office laid by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The following is a copy of the published Programme of proceedings, which was strictly carried out:—

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Princes Albert Victor and George, and Prince John of Glucksburg, and suite, will arrive at St. Enoch Square Station from Blythswood House about 10 minutes to 11 o'clock a.m. Their Royal Highnesses will be received on their arrival by the Lord Provost and Magistrates. Sir Thomas Edward Colebrooke, H.M. Lieutenant for Lanarkshire, and W. Gillespie Dickson, Esq., Sheriff of the County, will also be in attendance. Colonel and Lady Campbell of Blythswood, Sir Michael Robert Shaw Stewart, Bart., Grand Master Mason of Scotland, and Lady Octavia Shaw Stewart, with a Party from Blythswood, will arrive by the same train.

The Lord Provost will present the Magistrates to their Royal Highnesses. Immediately after the Presentation, the Magistrates, Blythswood Party, and Sheriff will enter their Carriages. The Lord Provost and Sir Thomas Edward Colebrooke will then escort the Prince and Princess of Wales, with their Children, and Prince John of Glucksburg, to the Royal Carriage, and the Members of the suite will enter their Carriages.

The Lord Provost will enter his Carriage, Sir Edward Colebrooke will mount his charger, and thereafter the Prince and Princess and party will proceed to the Grand Stand, in the King's Park, Glasgow Green, the Carriages being arranged in the following order:—The Magistrates' Carriages, those of the Blythswood Party, &c., the Sheriff's Carriage, the Lord Provost's Carriage, the Royal Carriage, and an escort of the 7th Hussars, Sir T. E. Colebrooke and Major-General Stuart, on Horseback; the Carriages of the Suite.

The route to the Green will be by Argyle Street, Trongate, and London Street.

The Royal Carriage and the Carriages of the Suite will halt at the west end of the Grand Stand until the Prince of Wales, Prince John of Glucksburg, and the gentlemen of the Suite who are to accompany his Royal Highness to the Review on horseback have mounted their chargers, His Royal Highness and his Staff will then precede the Royal Carriage, passing in front of the Grand Stand, where he will receive the Royal Salute, and afterwards riding down the line from right to left. After passing the left of the line, the Royal Carriage will drive to the Royal Gallery in the Grand Stand, from which the Princess of Wales and the Royal Children will witness the March Past.

At the conclusion of the Review, the Royal Party, preceded by the Lord Provost and Magistrates, and accompanied by the party who are invited to meet the Prince and Princess at luncheon, will drive from the Grand Stand to the Lord Provost's house in the same order as that followed in the procession from St. Enoch Square to the Green. The route from the Green to the Lord Provost's house will be as follows:— London Street, Trongate, Argyle Street, Main Street (Anderston), Elderslie Street, India Street, Claremont Gardens, along the Low Carriage Drive in the West-End Park to the gate fronting Park Street (West), Park Street (West), and Park Circus to the residence of the Lord Provost in Park Terrace.

The Grand Lodge of Scotland and the Daughter Lodges will assemble in Burnbank Park, Glasgow, where they will be arranged in the order in which they are to march in procession. When the Prince and Princess of Wales have reached the Lord Provost's residence, the Masonic Procession will, upon a given signal, march from Burnbank Park to George Square, by Woodlands Road, Lynedoch Street, Park Street (East), and Park Circus, Park Street (West), Park Terrace, Kelvingrove Park, Park Gardens, Claremont Terrace, Woodside Terrace, Woodside Crescent, Sauchiehall Street, West Nile Street, St. Vincent Street, and St. Vincent Place.

When the Masonic Procession has reached George Square it will halt and take open order, so that the Grand Lodge may pass between the ranks. The whole line of Brethren will *stand fast* in their ranks until the Prince and Princess have returned to St. Enoch Square, when the order to disperse will be communicated along the line by the Grand Marshal.

After the Luncheon, the Lord Provost and the Luncheon Party (with the exception of the Suite of their Royal Highnesses, and the Grand Master), will leave the Lord Provost's house and drive between the ranks of the Brethren to George Square. The Members of the Luncheon Party (other than the Lord Provost) will proceed along the west and north sides of George Square, George Street, and John Street, to the entrance to the platform at the Foundation-Stone in Cochran Street, and will immediately take their places on the platform. The Lord Provost will await the arrival of the Royal Party at the Grand Entrance to the Gallery in George Square. As soon as the Luncheon Party have

left their carriages at Cochran Street, the carriages will proceed to the north-east corner of the Square, where they will be arranged in the order they are to take in returning to St. Enoch Square.

As soon as the Lord Provost and the Luncheon Party have left the Lord Provost's residence, the Grand Master will take his place with the Grand Lodge, and precede the Prince and Princess with their Suite to George Square. The Band of the 7th Hussars will march before the Grand Lodge till it arrives at George Square. On arriving at George Square, the Grand Lodge will proceed by the South Side of the Square to the Foundation-Stone, and immediately take up its position, waiting the arrival of the Prince and Princess. Their Royal Highnesses with their Suite will drive along the West and North Side of George Square to the Grand Entrance, at which they will be received by the Lord Provost, who will conduct them along the Gallery to the Foundation-stone. Immediately after their Royal Highnesses have taken their position the Lord Provost will ask the Prince of Wales to receive the Address from the Corporation. The Address will then be read by the Town-Clerk and handed to the Lord Provost, who will present it to the Prince of Wales. The Ceremony of laying the Foundation-Stone will then be proceeded with in the usual manner. When the Stone has been laid the Prince of Wales will address the Lord Provost intimating that the Stone has been duly laid. The Lord Provost will reply, thanking His Royal Highness for having performed the Ceremony, and asking his acceptance of the Trowel used on the occasion. Thereafter their Royal Highnesses, with their Suite, conducted by the Lord Provost, will return to their Carriages. So s .on as they have taken their seats, Sir Thomas Edward Colebrooke, the Sheriff of the County, and the Blythswood Party will pass along the Gallery to their Carriages at the North Side of the Square, and after they have taken their seats the Procession will drive to St. Enoch Square, along St Vincent Place and Buchanan Street. The Carriages will be arranged in the following order:—The Carriages of the Blythswood Party, &c., the Sheriff's Carriage, the Lord Provost's Carriage, the Royal Carriage, Sir T. E. Colebrooke and Major-General Stuart, on Horseback, The Carriages of the Suite. The Royal Carriage will be escorted by a party of the 7th Hussars. As soon as the Royal Party reach their Carriages at the North Side of the Square, after the conclusion of the Ceremony, the Magistrates will leave the Platform and

proceed to the corner of Cochran Street and John Street, where Carriages will be waiting them to take them to St. Enoch Square Station by Glassford Street, Stockwell Street, and Jackson Street. On arrival at the Station, they will take up their position on the Railway Platform to receive the Prince and Princess. After the Prince and Princess have left George Square, the Grand Lodge will leave the Platform and proceed along the Gallery to the North Side of George Square, and thence by George Street and John Street to the City Chambers, Ingram Street, where the Grand Lodge will be closed. The Grand Marshals will communicate the order to the Brethren along the whole line to disperse as soon as the Royal Party has reached St. Enoch Square on its return to Blythswood. The persons on the Platform at the Foundation-Stone, and in George Square, will not leave their places till the Grand Lodge has left the Square. George Street east of George Square will be kept clear throughout the entire Ceremony for the Carriages of the Royal Party, and for the exit of the Grand Lodge after the Ceremony.

The cost to the Corporation of the visit of the Prince was nearly £7,000.

25*th January*, 1877.—Burns' Statue in George Square unveiled by Lord Houghton. The Corporation gave a luncheon in the Council Hall; there was also a dinner in the Crown Halls in the evening at which Lord Houghton presided.

4*th July*, 1877.—"No man's land" was formed into an independent Burgh, under the name of Govanhill. A year or so previous to this a keen and protracted struggle took place in Parliament between the Corporation of Glasgow and the suburban burgh of Crosshill, for the annexation of this territory. Rival bills were promoted, and in the House of Commons Glasgow was defeated. The fight was then transferred to the House of Lords, when Crosshill was defeated, and "No man's land" left to take care of itself This struggle cost the city about £10,000

5*th July*, 1877.—The Emperor and Empress of Brazil visited Glasgow.

26*th July*, 1877.—The Alexandra Park Swimming Pond opened.

29*th August*, 1877.—Marine Engineers' Dinner in Corporation Halls.

12*th September*, 1877.—General Grant ex-President of the United States arrived and after driving through the city dined at the Lord Provost's house. The Freedom of the city was conferred on the General on the 13th inst., after which he was entertained to luncheon in the

Council Hall, and in the evening to a dinner in the Corporation Halls, by the Corporation. He was presented with the Freedom of the Burgh of Ayr on the 14th inst., and was entertained to dinner by the Lord Provost at his country residence, Sundrum, near Ayr. Mrs. Grant accompanied the General on his tour.

18*th September*, 1877.—The Stobross Docks were opened and named the "Queen's Docks." Lunch of cake and wine was served in one of the sheds, and the Clyde Navigation Trustees entertained a large company to dinner in the Corporation Halls in the evening.

9*th October*, 1877.—A Conversazione held in the Corporation Galleries on the occasion of the opening of the "Graham Gilbert" Collection of Paintings, and the Loan Collection of Captain Harrel consisting of Paintings, Enamels, Drawings, &c.

12*th October*, 1877.—Mr. Carrick, City Architect, was presented with his portrait, painted by Mr. Daniel Macnee, in the Council Hall. Cake and wine were served. The subscriptions were limited to two guineas each.

1*st November*, 1877.—The Mitchell Library was opened by the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council. After the opening ceremony cake and wine were served.

5*th November*, 1877.—The Marquis of Hartington, after being entertained to lunch in the Council Hall, was presented with the Freedom of the City in the City Hall. Among those present were the Earl of Rosebery, Sir Edward Colebrooke Bart., M.P., Mr. George Anderson M.P., Mr. William Holms M.P., Mr. J. W. Barclay M.P., Mr. Ramsay M.P., Sheriffs Clark, Murray and Lees, Sir James Watson, Ex-Lord Provost Galbraith, &c. In making the presentation the Lord Provost said, the Corporation were conferring upon his Lordship the highest honour they had in their power to bestow, in no party spirit, but, in recognition of his public services, his eminent qualities as a statesman, and the acknowledged position which his high character has secured for him in the Councils of the nation. Lord Hartington replied in a very effective speech.

THE HON. THE LORD PROVOST,

1874-77.

Sir James Bain is a native of Glasgow, and was born in the year 1818. After receiving a good education, he, in 1835, entered as a clerk in the office of Messrs. William Baird & Co., of Gartsherrie Ironworks. In this connection he remained till 1863, when he entered the Town Council representative of the Twelfth Ward, as successor to Lord Provost Clouston. About the same time he was appointed a member of the Clyde Trust; became deputy-chairman of the Trust in 1867, and was elected a Bailie the same year. In 1874, as successor to Sir James Watson, he was appointed to the honourable position of Lord Provost, the important duties of which high office he discharged during the stated term of three years with efficiency and dignity, and to the entire satisfaction of all classes of the community. He always took an active interest in every question that came before the Council, and his knowledge and business experience were of great service in cases of doubt and difficulty. In conjunction with Bailie Couper, he proposed the purchase of the Gas Works by the Corporation; and as chairman of the Tramway Committee of the Town Council he, with great tact and judgment, succeeded in arranging matters with the Tramway Company, who had forestalled the Corporation in securing an act of Parliament.

In the Clyde Trust, Sir James suggested the purchase of additional ground to increase the extent of the proposed Stobcross Dock. The purchase being made, the effect was to give no fewer than 3,334 yards of quayage, whereas the original Stobcross scheme embraced only 1,458 yards. The whole is now comprehended under the designation of the Queen's Dock.

Anticipating the necessity that would before long arise for dock accommodation in addition to the Queen's, Sir James Bain suggested to Sir James Lumsden, then Lord Provost, the propriety of buying the

vacant ground of Cessnock and Middleton, lying between the Paisley and Govan Roads. Knowing from experience that if the Trust appeared as purchasers a ransom price would be asked, he and Sir J. Lumsden privately bought the ground, and offered it to the Trust at the purchase price. As might have been expected, the Trust gladly accepted the offer, and will, no doubt, shortly utilise the ground for dock purposes.

Sir James Bain was one of the members who advocated the removal of the weir in the river, at the lower Green; and this he did in the interests of navigation, and the sanitary condition of the river itself. The propriety of the removal was warmly discussed, but Sir James argued that an increased quantity of tidal water, equal to about forty-two acres, eight feet deep, would "sweeten" the river, and go a great length in preventing those offensive exhalations which were so much complained of. The weir was removed, and though the propriety of the act is still a matter of dispute, there can be little doubt that the view held by Sir James was substantially correct, as complaint of the disagreeable smells is now seldom heard. The engineer of the Trust, Mr. Deas, reports that the sewage of the city reaches the sea in five days, instead of five weeks, as was the case before the removal of the weir; which fact is powerful testimony in favour of the removal.

During his Provostship, Sir James had more than the usual opportunities for receiving, and showing hospitality to distinguished strangers. Lord Hampton, at the meeting of the Shipwrights' Company; Lord Houghton and his family, on the occasion of the unveiling of the Burns Statue; General and Mrs. Grant, on their visit to Scotland; the president of the British Association for the advancement of science; Commander Cameron, and Sir Richard Cross: all did Sir James the honour of residing with him. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the young Princes, and Prince John of Glucksburg, the Duke of Buccleuch, and others, partook of luncheon at his private residence, on the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone of the new Post Office in 1876.

In the same year, the Government appointed Sir James one of the jurors to the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition. In May of that year, he, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Bain, and attended by Mr. James Brown, the Council officer, crossed the Atlantic, and received great attention and courtesy from our American cousins. Sir James and his amiable companion, with James Brown on the box of the carriage, took

part in the grand procession on Independence Day; and although the Emperor of Brazil and other notables were there, none of them attracted more attention than the cortege containing the British Jurors.

Before the expiry of his term of office, Sir James received a communi cation from the Prime Minister informing him that he was commanded by the Queen to offer his Lordship the honour of knighthood "in consideration of eminent public services." The offer was accepted, and he was knighted by the Queen, at Windsor, in December, 1877.

Sir James purchased property in Cumberland; and in the grant of Arms given him by the Heralds College, he is described as "of Crofthead," in that county. In these arms, in addition to the wolf's head of the Bains, is introduced a salmon, to denote his connection with Glasgow.

Sir James married a daughter of John Dove, Esq., of Glasgow. This lady died in 1864, leaving six children. Two sons are at his works in Cumberland, three daughters are married, and the remaining one, Miss Bain, ably assisted Sir James in the duties and hospitalities of the Provostship—winning golden opinions from all for her kindness and urbanity. At the close of her father's civic career, the Corporation presented Miss Bain with his portrait. They also had a portrait of him painted for the Corporation Halls, being the first instance of such form of respect paid to a Lord Provost of Glasgow. Both portraits are full lengths, life size, and were painted by the late Sir Daniel Macnee, P.R.S.A.

Sir James has always taken a lively interest in scientific and literary matters, and has been a contributor to several of our well-known magazines. He is not at all lacking in titles of distinction that come in as tail-piece, such as F.R.G.S., F.R.S.E., F.S.A., &c. &c. He is also an enthusiastic craftsman, his mother lodge being Glasgow St. John's, No. 3 bis.

Sir James contested the representation of Glasgow, in the Conservative interest, in 1880, but was unsuccessful. He is a correct, fluent, and attractive speaker, and, being still vigorous and active, may make his ripe experience useful to his native city and his country for many years to come.

Nor are his experiences limited to his own country. Lately, Sir James made a voyage round the world, in his course visiting various

countries; and in letters to the Glasgow *Herald*, and reports to the Chamber of Commerce, of which he is a director, he has given considerable information, especially in regard to the trade and resources of Japan and India. As a disinterested testimony to the value of these papers, and to the correct and acute perceptions of Sir James, we give the following from *The Indian Agriculturist*, a journal published in India:—"We are in the habit of looking on globe-trotters with the utmost contempt, at least on those members of the great family who go sightseeing and return home having seen nothing. We have come across men who had travelled in many countries but who practically knew nothing about them, men who had roamed abroad with their eyes—their mental eyes—firmly closed. There is another class, equally contemptible, those who hurry through a country and fancy themselves thereafter animated cyclopædias of information on the subject of that country and its peoples. We have recently, however, come across a member of the *genus* globe-trotter, who is clearly an exception, and who must have made good use of the short time at his disposal. Last cold weather, Sir James Bain, ex-Lord Provost of Glasgow, was among us, and although we cannot say how long he was in India, we know his stay was short, possibly a couple of months covered it. Here, then, is what he says to the Chamber of Commerce of his own city with reference to this country:—'India is the great and valuable country of the East. With all degrees and variations of climate, capable of growing all kinds of crops; with great rivers, a large extent of rich alluvial soil, equal in quality to any in America, and requiring no fertilizers, a numerous and industrious population able and willing to live at a very small cost, and now within a distance in time not more than America was thirty years ago, India requires only the judicious application of capital to railways and irrigation to enable it to develop its great natural riches, and become a great exporting country from which we could draw the cereals we require at as cheap or a cheaper cost than from any other part of the globe. India is a country of immense natural resources. It has soils capable of growing every kind of crop in profusion. What is required is judicious irrigation in some districts, and a very considerable increase of railway accommodation to transport the produce. The Valley of the Indus could grow all the grain our country requires to import, and deliver it in England at less cost than is done from America if the means

of transit were sufficient.' Now, had Sir James lived in India for a lifetime, he could not have described the country more correctly. We have been crying for light railways running at a slow rate of speed to bring produce to the main lines, and thence to the seaboard; but one Secretary of State does not see his way to borrow, and another suggests that railways be built out of the surpluses. This might possibly mean covering India with the railways she needs in about 5,000 years from now. At the present moment money is going a-begging in England, but we must not utilise any of it. There may be differences of opinion as to the gauge most suitable for our railways, as there is regarding the relative merits of wells and canals for irrigation, and until these moot points are discussed we must not be allowed to do anything, but must sit with folded hands, while America monopolises the wheat-supplying trade of Great Britain. Sir James emphasises his previous remarks by saying:—'Good wholesome grain can be got within two hundred miles of Calcutta at one-fifth of a penny a pound, equal to 8s. per quarter, but the want of means of transit prevents it being brought to market.' He is clearly referring to the central provinces in this statement. The anomaly existing in that great province during the time the great famine was ravaging the south of India must be fresh in our memories. When hundreds of thousands of people were dying in Madras from want of food, thousands of acres of splendid wheat in the central provinces were allowed to rot uncut, because the current price would not have paid for the labour of harvesting. The price then was 72 seers per rupee, which is equal to 6s. 8d. per qr., and that district, Raepore, is only 500 miles, as the crow flies, from the districts which were decimated by famine."

Jas. Bain.

MEETING OF TOWN COUNCIL.

NOVEMBER, 1877.

ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS.

The first meeting of the Town Council of Glasgow, as newly constituted was held on the 9th November, 1877. Bailie Torrens presided at the opening of the meeting. The Rev. Dr. Jamieson engaged in prayer. The first step in the business was on the suggestion of Mr. Marwick, to hold the standing orders of the Council read. Thereafter, the Town Clerk recapitulated the results of the elections on the preceding Tuesday, and subsequently submitted minutes of Thursday's meeting at which the new members accepted office and made the required declaration. These were approved of and the Council then proceeded to the

ELECTION OF LORD PROVOST.

Bailie Torrens said—Gentlemen, it devolves upon me as Senior Magistrate to take the chair at the commencement of the proceedings to-day, and I have to crave your indulgence for a few minutes while I endeavour to submit for your acceptance a motion, of very great importance. We are called upon to-day to elect a gentleman to the office of Lord Provost of the city. When we look to the many interests that require attention, and the varied and onerous duties to be discharged by the civic head of this corporation, it will be admitted that it is not every man that can take the position. It requires one who will devote himself to the duties of the office with a due sense of responsibility, and who is determined to follow up the many able men who have filled the chair, and rendered such good service to the city. The gentleman whom I have to propose for your acceptance has been long known to me; indeed I have enjoyed his personal friendship for the long period of 30 years, during which we have been associated together in various departments of christian and philanthropic work.

The gentleman I have to propose is the son of one who was conspicuous in this city in his day for the active interest he took in many good works, and it is gratifying to find the son endeavouring to follow in his father's steps. With regard to his public career and his municipal experience it is not needful that I should say one word. To most of you, gentlemen, these are as well known as to myself. You know how assiduously he has applied himself to the discharge of the duties of every office and position he has held, and how he has spared neither time nor effort in the public service. When I mention the name of Bailie Collins (Applause) I am sure that the Council will agree with me that in elevating him to the office of Lord Provost we are electing one who will, to the best of his ability, endeavour to maintain the credit and honour of this city. I would only repeat what was said the other day by our able retiring Lord Provost, that the man who does his best can do no more. Gentlemen, without further remark I have great pleasure in proposing that Bailie William Collins be elected Lord Provost of the City of Glasgow. (Applause).

Bailie Walls said—I have great pleasure indeed in seconding the motion which you have just now made—namely, that Bailie William Collins be elected to the office of Lord Provost of Glasgow. In electing him to that important office I think we are doing not only an honour to him but an honour to ourselves and an honour also to the community at large. I entered the Town Council with Bailie Collins, now nine years ago, and I know no man who has devoted so much time, so much assiduity and care, to the interests of the corporation and the community at large, as he has done. (Applause.) I know of no man who has exerted himself to so great an extent in order to economise the various funds connected with the corporation of Glasgow, and I know of no man better qualified than he is to fill the important office to which I hope he is about to be elected. It is an honour to which he is well entitled. I have great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Bailie Collins. (Applause).

Mr. Marwick addressing Bailie Collins said—Is it your pleasure to accept the office of Lord Provost to which you have just been elected?

Bailie Collins intimated his acceptance of the office, and having taken the oath he was invested with the Chain of office, and took the chair.

The Lord Provost:—After the too flattering manner in which you,

sir, have referred to my qualifications for the high and honourable position to which you have been pleased to nominate me, and the kind and cordial manner in which that proposal has been received, I feel that any words of mine are inadequate to express my sense of the very high honour you have conferred on me. It has been truly said that property has its duties as well as its rights. I think it may with equal truth be said that position has its responsibilities as well as its privileges, and if this position of being at the head of this great corporation is one of which any man may be proud, knowing as I do, the onerous duties devolving on those who occupy even a subordinate position in the management of its affairs, I cannot help feeling and saying that the responsibility inseparably connected with the proper administration of its affairs is of no ordinary kind. If anything, gentlemen, could add to my sense of the importance of the duties which I have ventured, with your approval, to undertake, I have only to look to the past in order to recall how these duties have been discharged by the gentlemen who have preceded me in this chair, not to speak of those who have passed the chair before I entered the Council, and who are still with us enjoying the ease and dignity to which they are so well entitled, and whose qualifications are known to not a few here better than to myself. In a word, however, I may be permitted to refer to the memory of one who has passed from our midst, and who gave the first impulse to that movement which has done much in clearing from our midst those wynds and closes which were a by-word and reproach to our city, and in providing houses for our industrial classes, in wide streets where they can inhale the pure air and enjoy the bright sunshine of heaven. I might now, in natural course, dilate on how these duties have been discharged by those chiefs under whom it has been my own privilege to serve in various capacities. I do not, however, require to recall, for you have witnessed for yourselves the capacity of a Lumsden, or the readiness and aptitude of an Arthur, or the many gifts of one who is still with us, and who also was a co-worker with Mr. Blackie in his Improvement Scheme, and I am sure we all trust Sir James Watson will be spared to give us the benefit of his matured experience for years to come. (Applause.) Least of all do I require to refer to the varied ability, tact, and courtesy of him who has just vacated the chair I now occupy; and if anything were wanting to mark the distinguished manner in which the duties of this

chair have been discharged by my immediate predecessors, it will be found in the fact, that no fewer than three of their number have had conferred on them special marks of their gracious sovereign's approbation for the ability with which they have discharged their public duties. (Applause.) My predecessor lately said that he had only to look to the example of those who had preceded him, both to guide and stimulate in the discharge of his duty. To these examples to which he referred he has now added his own, which I will venture to say, is equally well fitted both to guide and stimulate those who may follow him. But, gentlemen, the power of influence, of a great example, is one thing, yet it is another, and very different and difficult thing, to be able to copy it. While it will be my aim and ambition so to discharge those duties you have imposed on me, as in some measure to justify your choice, I fear I may fall short of what you are entitled to expect; but I have at all times received such kindness at your hands as to encourage me to hope that any failings of mine will also receive your indulgent consideration. Leaving the past, I feel sure you will join with me not only in extending a welcome to our old friends, whose faces I see around me, but also to those gentlemen who are with us to-day for the first time. Much is sometimes said of the advantages of infusing from time to time new blood into our municipal and public bodies. We have not only obtained some new blood, but I feel satisfied it will be found good blood. Some of these gentlemen it has been my privilege to number among my friends for years, and should any of them be comparative strangers to any present, I feel certain you only require to make their acquaintance in order to appreciate their abilities, and also to extend to them the hand of friendship.

His Lordship then briefly referred to some of those questions which would require immediate consideration, such as the sanitary condition of the city, the new Municipal Buildings and the extension of the tramway system.

ELECTION OF MAGISTRATES.

The Lord Provost—I take the liberty of following the course that has been adopted by my predecessors for some time at least, in the first place naming those gentlemen whom I intend to propose for the responsible position of Magistrates. There are two gentlemen who have formerly held that office, who have been returned to the Council at this

time—Bailie Scott and Bailie MacBean. I intend to propose both of these gentlemen for re-appointment. I intend also to propose that Bailie Thomson and Bailie Laing, who have respectively filled the position of River Bailie and Depute-River Bailie, shall be appointed Bailies of the burgh. Then, two years ago there was a gentleman who for reasons which we all regretted, felt obliged to retire for one year at least, from the Magistracy. It has been a great satisfaction to me, and I am sure to all in the Council, that Mr. Clark is willing to return and occupy the position he formerly held. For the remaining appointment I propose to nominate a gentleman who I know is held in universal esteem in this Council, and who represents a very large district in the city, Mr. Waddel. The Lord Provost then proceeded to nominate the gentlemen he had named, *seriatim*. First he nominated Bailie Scott for re-election; Bailie Lamberton seconded, and the motion was unanimously agreed to.

The Lord Provost—I now propose that Bailie MacBean be re-elected; he has also been returned and I now move that he be re-elected to the magistracy. (Applause).

Mr. Morrison—I have been asked to second the nomination of my esteemed friend Bailie MacBean, and I do so with a great amount of pleasure. The usual course has been departed from on this occasion, of the magistrates doing this duty, because of the many vacancies which exist in the magistracy, and therefore they require, it is felt, some assistance from their colleagues. I have known Mr. MacBean for something like 25 years now, long before either of us was connected with the Council; and I can say that during all that time I have known no man in the city, probably, who has acted with more conscientious rectitude than has Bailie MacBean. He has devoted himself to a great and good work which will yet bear glorious results, so far as he is able to bring about that, in connection with the extension of the parks and museums. (Applause.) Some members of the community I know, have spoken somewhat adversely of Bailie MacBean in the matter of one or two of his sentences as a magistrate—sentences which they regard as having been extremly severe. I do not think it is a part of our duty to criticise the actions of a magistrate; but it is to anticipate any such objections that may be made, that I would like to be allowed to refer to this matter. I say it is scarcely fair of the community to criticise the actions of any magistrate unless they have been present in the Court, and have got a

knowledge of the whole facts of the case. If my friend should have unconsciously been severe in one or two of his decisions, I am quite sure at least, that he thought that was the proper course for him to adopt in the cases that were brought before him. I understand that his nomination is likely to be challenged, but I hope that after the explanation I have given, the threatened opposition will not take place. (Cheers).

Mr. Martin—I rise for the purpose of putting in an appearance on the opposition side. I do not for one moment allow myself to be thought as having any particular objection to Bailie MacBean's private character but I take decided exception to Bailie Morrison's trying to palm it off upon this assembly of intelligent men, and even the citizens of Glasgow, that Bailie MacBean has erred on one or two occasions. The thing is preposterous and ridiculous; I will give you what sort of an idea even the magistrates have of Bailie MacBean. When walking along the parks examining them one day of last summer, there was a large plot of flowers, and in the centre was a large thick-leaved plant. (At this point Mr. Martin exclaimed:—I wish you would keep order; I wish to hear what I say and I wish it to be printed.)

The Lord Provost—Are you going to move an amendment.

Mr. Martin—Yes, I will close with an amendment. In connection with this large plot of flowers there was a large thick-leaved plant stuck in the very middle of it. Mr. M'Lellan, who has the charge of the parks, was asked the reason why it was so much broken and destroyed. He replied that 'the crows came down and stole it away.' 'Oh!' says one of the Bailies, 'the crows come down and steal it—why don't you get a hold of them and bring them up before Bailie MacBean, and they will get £5 or 60 days?' That is the idea the Bailies themselves held of Bailie MacBean; and to say that you should have the audacity to propose Bailie MacBean after the large minority that voted against him upon these very grounds; his injustice, his inhumanity, and altogether his unfitness for the purpose of sitting upon the bench, and being unable to distinguish between right and wrong, is not right. In all cases he can say nothing but £5 or 60 days, or £3 or so many days. I think it is wrong that we should have such men sitting on the bench. Let us pick out men amongst us that are perfectly qualified to sit on the bench. There is my honoured opponent that I beat in the Fourth Ward, it would be a credit to you to have proposed him for the Bailieship—that is Mr. Brown. He is a

most intelligent man, and a man who would do credit to it. But to propose such a man—I cannot away with it. My blood curdles and "biles up" when I think of his whole inhumanity, his injustice, and his want of judgment, for all through the cases it has been universal blundering. I would propose my worthy friend, and I tell you that I respect him although I fought with him. I honour him, and have great pleasure even although he is a teetotaler—what do I care for that? in proposing that Mr. Brown be accepted instead of Bailie MacBean, who should retire into the position he is best fitted for—private life.

Mr. Brown—I beg to decline.

The Lord Provost—Is Mr. Martin's motion seconded? After waiting a moment, his lordship added—As the motion is not seconded, it falls to the ground.

Mr. Martin—I must enter my dissent.

Mr. Burt—I hold that what has been said of members—

Mr. Martin—The thing is settled.

Mr. Burt—Mr. Martin is in the habit of alluding to what has been said by magistrates. I beg to say that it is to throw out insinuations against a body of men. If any individual magistrate, or member of Council has said anything that Mr. Martin wishes to refer to let him name the responsible party.

The Lord Provost—Oh! it is unnecessary to refer to that, it is evident that Mr. Martin cannot appreciate a joke.

The Lord Provost afterwards proposed that Bailies Thomson and Laing should be raised from the River Bailieship to the office of Burgh Bailies; and also that Messrs Clark and Waddel should be appointed Bailies, making reference to the excellent services which these gentlemen had rendered to the city in the positions they previously held.

The nominations were unanimously agreed to.

The Lord Provost said—This makes up the list of Burgh Bailies. We have now to proceed to the election of River Bailies and Depute River Bailies, and I propose that Mr. Farquhar be elected River Bailie.

Mr. Osborne seconded.

Mr. Martin said—I rise again to protest, and I mean to propose another gentleman. Mr. Farquhar has occupied his place for the last three years, and the only thing I know he has done was to make himself busy in trying to be the protector of a certain Bailie against whom a fama

got up, which caused that bailie to leave. The only other thing I know he did was to propose an amendment with regard to what is commonly called the Improvement Trust Scandal, and if these are things that entitle a gentleman to be put upon the bench, we are come to a very low pitch. I observe a gentleman present who has served the Council quietly and decently, and is as well an intelligent man. I propose the appointment of Mr. Dron, a man I have sat beside with great pleasure.

The motion was not seconded, and Mr. Farquhar was appointed River Bailie.

The Lord Provost—The last appointment refers to a gentleman we all respect. Mr. Pinkerton has served for a period of six years in the Council, and I have the greatest pleasure in proposing that he should be appointed Deputy River Bailie.

Mr. Martin seconded.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

The gentlemen appointed being all present, severally made the statutory declarations, and were each invested with the chain of the office.

List of the Names of the Members of the Town Council during Mr. William Collins' Provostship, 1877-80.

1877-78.

WILLIAM COLLINS, *Lord Provost*
JAMES TORRENS, *Bailie.*
JOHN URE, *do.*
HUGH LAMBERTON, *do.*
JAMES ALAMS. *do.*
EDWARD JOHN SCOTT, *do.*
HUGH M'BEAN, *do.*
JAMES THOMSON, *do.*
JOHN LAING, *do.*
WILLIAM CLARK, *do.*
ALEXANDER WADDEL, *do.*
SIR JAMES WATSON, *Dean of Guild.*
ROBERT ALEXANDER BOGUE, *Deacon Convener.*
ALEXANDER OSBORNE, *Treasurer.*
JOHN MITCHELL, *Master of Works.*
JOHN FARQUHAR, *Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
MATTHEW PINKERTON, *Depute Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
JAMES COUPER, *Bailie of Provan.*
JAMES DAVID MARWICK, *Town Clerk.*
ANDREW CUNNINGHAME, *Depute Town Clerk.*
WILLIAM WEST WATSON, *City Chamberlain.*
JAMES NICOL, *Accountant.*
WILLIAM GIBB, *Cashier.*
JOHN CARRICK, *City Architect and Superintendent of Works.*
JOHN LANG, *Clerk to Magistrates and Council, (Police) City Procurator Fiscal.*
ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR, *Joint Fiscal in River Bailie Court.*
ALEXANDER YOUNG, GEORGE BLACK, GORDON SMITH AND PETER T. YOUNG, *Assessors and Clerks of Police Courts.*
JAMES MUIRHEAD, *Assessor and Clerk to River Bailie Court.*
WILLIAM CAMPBELL, *Assessor under the Lands Valuation Act, and Assessor under the Registration of Voters Act.*
JAMES BROWN, *Council Officer*
JAMES KILLIN, *Chamber Keeper.*

1877-78.

WARD FIRST.

WILLIAM BROWN.
WILLIAM BRYCE GARVIE.
ALEXANDER WADDEL, *Bailie.*

WARD SECOND.

WILLIAM URE.
WILLIAM CLARK, *Bailie.*
JAMES MARTIN.

WARD THIRD.

THOMAS A. MATHIESON.
WILLIAM MILLAR, JR.
JAMES REID.

WARD FOURTH.

JAMES THOMSON, *Bailie.*
JOHN FINLAY.
HUGH COLQUHOUN.

WARD FIFTH.

JAMES LANDELLS SELKIRK.
HUGH LAMBERTON, *Bailie.*
THE LORD PROVOST.

WARD SIXTH.

ALEXANDER OSBORNE.
MATTHEW PINKERTON.
JOHN NEIL.

WARD SEVENTH.

HENRY GRIERSON.
THOMAS WATSON.
JOHN MOWAT.

WARD EIGHTH.

JAMES BROWN.
ARCHIBALD DUNLOP.
WILLIAM R. W. SMITH.

WARD NINTH.

WILLIAM MILLER.
ANDREW B. STEWART.
JOHN FARQUHAR.

WARD TENTH.

JAMES TORRENS, *Bailie.*
JAMES MORRISON.
JAMES MOIR.

WARD ELEVENTH.

JAMES SALMON.
ALLAN H. M'LELLAN.
WILLIAM WALLS.

WARD TWELFTH.

WILLIAM DRON.
ARCHIBALD G. MACDONALD.
JAMES H. DICKSON.

WARD THIRTEENTH.

JAMES HAMILTON.
JOHN URE, *Bailie.*
JOHN YOUNG.

WARD FOURTEENTH.

JAMES DOWNIE.
JOHN BURT.
WILLIAM WILSON.

WARD FIFTEENTH.

JOHN LAING, *Bailie.*
JOHN MITCHELL.
EDWARD J. SCOTT, *Bailie.*

WARD SIXTEENTH.

JOHN TAYLOR.
JAMES ADAMS, *Bailie.*
HUGH MACBEAN, *Bailie.*

1878-79.

WILLIAM COLLINS, *Lord Provost.*
JOHN URE, *Bailie.*
HUGH LAMBERTON, *do.*
JAMES ADAMS, *do.*
EDWARD JOHN SCOTT, *do.*
HUGH MACBEAN, *do.*
WILLIAM CLARK, *do.*
ALEXANDER WADDEL *do.*
JOHN LAING, *do.*
JAMES THOMSON, *do.*
JOHN FARQUHAR, *do.*
PATRICK PLAYFAIR, *Dean of Guild.*
ROBERT ALEXANDER BOGUE, *Deacon Convener.*
JAMES HAMILTON, *Treasurer.*
JOHN MITCHELL, *Master of Works.*
MATTHEW PINKERTON, *Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
JOHN MOWAT, *Deputy Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
JAMES COUPER, *Bailie of Provan.*
JAMES D. MARWICK, LL.D., *Town Clerk.*
ANDREW CUNNINGHAME, *Deputy Town Clerk.*
WILLIAM WEST WATSON, *City Chamberlain.*
JAMES NICOL, *Accountant.*
WILLIAM GIBB, *Cashier.*
JOHN CARRICK, *City Architect and Superintendent of Works.*
JOHN LANG, *Procurator Fiscal of Burgh and D. G. Courts, and Clerk to Magistrates and Council (Police.)*
DONALD M'PHEE, *Police Procurator Fiscal.*
ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR, *Joint Fiscal River Bailie Court.*
ALEXANDER YOUNG, GEORGE BLACK, GORDON SMITH AND PETER T. YOUNG, *Assessors and Clerks of Police Courts.*
JAMES MUIRHEAD. *Assessor and Clerk to the River Bailie Court.*
WILLIAM CAMPBELL, *Assessor under the Lands Valuation Act, and Assessor under the Registration of Voters Act.*
JAMES BROWN, *Council Officer.*
JAMES KILLIN, *Chamber Keeper.*

1878-79.

WARD FIRST.

WILLIAM BRYCE GARVIE.
ALEXANDER WADDEL, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM BROWN.

WARD SECOND.

WILLIAM CLARK, *Bailie.*
JAMES MARTIN.
JAMES WALLACE.

WARD THIRD.

WILLIAM MILLAR, JR.
JAMES REID.
THOMAS A. MATHIESON.

WARD FOURTH.

JOHN FINLAY.
HUGH COLQUHOUN.
JAMES THOMSON, *Bailie.*

WARD FIFTH.

HUGH LAMBERTON, *Bailie.*
THE LORD PROVOST.
JAMES L. SELKIRK.

WARD SIXTH.

MATTHEW PINKERTON.
JOHN NEIL.
ALEXANDER OSBORNE.

WARD SEVENTH.

THOMAS WATSON.
JOHN MOWAT.
HENRY GRIERSON.

WARD EIGHTH.

ARCHIBALD DUNLOP.
WILLIAM R. W. SMITH.
JAMES BROWN.

WARD NINTH.

ANDREW B. STEWART.
JOHN FARQUHAR, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM MILLER.

WARD TENTH.

JAMES MORRISON.
JAMES MOIR.
JAMES TORRENS.

WARD ELEVENTH.

ALLAN H. M'LELLAN.
WILLIAM WALLS.
GEORGE JACKSON.

WARD TWELFTH.

ARCHIBALD G. MACDONALD.
JAMES H. DICKSON.
WILLIAM DRON.

WARD THIRTEENTH.

JOHN URE, *Bailie.*
JOHN YOUNG.
JAMES HAMILTON.

WARD FOURTEENTH.

JOHN BURT.
WILLIAM WILSON.
JAMES STRUTHERS HAMILTON.

WARD FIFTEENTH.

JOHN MITCHELL.
EDWARD J. SCOTT, *Bailie.*
JOHN LAING.

WARD SIXTEENTH.

JAMES ADAMS, *Bailie.*
HUGH MACBEAN, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM M'ONIE.

1879-80.

WILLIAM COLLINS, *Lord Provost.*
EDWARD JOHN SCOTT, *Bailie.*
HUGH MACBEAN, *do.*
ALEXANDER WADDEL, *do.*
JOHN LAING, *do.*
JAMES THOMSON, *do.*
JOHN FARQUHAR, *do.*
WILLIAM M'ONIE, *do.*
JOHN MOWAT, *do.*
HUGH COLQUHOUN, *do.*
ARCHIBALD DUNLOP, *do.*
JAMES BUCHANAN MIRRLEES, *Dean of Guild.*
ANDREW M'ONIE, *Deacon Convener.*
JAMES HAMILTON, *Treasurer.*
JOHN MITCHELL, *Master of Works.*
JOHN FINLAY, *Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
JAMES LANDELLS SELKIRK, *Depute Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
JAMES COUPER, *Bailie of Provan.*
JAMES D. MARWICK, LL.D., *Town Clerk.*
ANDREW CUNNINGHAME, *Deputy Town Clerk.*
WILLIAM WEST WATSON, *City Chamberlain.*
JAMES NICOL, *Accountant.*
WILLIAM GIBB, *Cashier.*
JOHN CARRICK, *City Architect and Superintendent of Works.*
JOHN LANG, *Procurator Fiscal of Burgh and D. G. Courts and Clerk to Magistrates and Council (Police).*
DONALD M'PHEE, *Police Procurator Fiscal.*
ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR, *Joint Fiscal in River Bailie Court.*
ALEXANDER YOUNG, GEORGE BLACK, GORDON SMITH AND PETER T. YOUNG, *Assessors and Clerks of Police Courts.*
JAMES MUIRHEAD, *Assessor and Clerk to River Bailie Court.*
WILLIAM CAMPBELL, *Assessors under the Lands Valuation Act, and Assessor under the Registration of Voters Act.*
JAMES BROWN, *Council Officer.*
JAMES KILLIN, *Chamber Keeper.*

1879-80.

WARD FIRST.

ALEXANDER WADDEL, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM BROWN.
WILLIAM M'NEILL STUART.

WARD SECOND.

JAMES MARTIN.
JAMES WALLACE.
ANDREW STEWART BRYCE.

WARD THIRD.

JAMES REID.
THOMAS A. MATHIESON.
JOHN FILSHILL.

WARD FOURTH.

HUGH COLQUHOUN, *Bailie.*
JAMES THOMSON, *Bailie.*
JOHN FINLAY.

WARD FIFTH.

THE LORD PROVOST.
JAMES L. SELKIRK.
HUGH LAMBERTON.

WARD SIXTH.

JOHN NEIL.
ALEXANDER OSBORNE.
ALEXANDER M'LAREN.

WARD SEVENTH.

JOHN MOWAT, *Bailie.*
HENRY GRIERSON.
THOMAS WATSON.

WARD EIGHTH.

WILLIAM R. W. SMITH.
JAMES BROWN.
ARCHIBALD DUNLOP, *Bailie.*

WARD NINTH.

JOHN FARQUHAR, *Bailie.*
JAMES SHAW.
PETER BERTRAM.

WARD TENTH

JAMES MOIR.
JAMES TORRENS.
JAMES GRAY.

WARD ELEVENTH.

WILLIAM WALLS.
GEORGE JACKSON.
MATTHEW FAIRLEY.

WARD TWELFTH.

JAMES H. DICKSON.
WILLIAM DRON.
DUNCAN M'PHERSON.

WARD THIRTEENTH.

JOHN YOUNG.
JAMES HAMILTON.
JOHN URE.

WARD FOURTEENTH.

WILLIAM WILSON.
JAMES STRUTHERS HAMILTON.
DAVID RICHMOND.

WARD FIFTEENTH.

EDWARD J. SCOTT, *Bailie.*
JOHN LAING, *Bailie.*
JOHN MITCHELL.

WARD SIXTEENTH.

HUGH MACBEAN, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM M'ONIE, *Bailie.*
JAMES ADAMS.

A FEW OF THE EVENTS WHICH TOOK PLACE DURING

Mr. WILLIAM COLLINS' PROVOSTSHIP.

12*th December*, 1877.—The Honour of Knighthood was conferred on James Bain, Ex-Lord Provost, by Her Majesty at Windsor.

20*th December*, 1877.—The Lord Provost entertained a large company at a Conversazione in St. Andrew's Hall.

28*th December*, 1877.—Thomas Campbell's Statue in George Square was unveiled and handed over to the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Town Council. It was executed by Mr. John Mossman.

13*th January*, 1878.—(Being Sunday) H.R.H. the Prince of Wales arrived at Hamilton Palace on a shooting expedition. On the 15th inst., the Lord Provost and Mrs. Collins attended a grand Ball in Hamilton Palace, given by the Duke in honour of H.R.H. Prince of Wales.

16*th January*, 1878.—H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Austria visited Glasgow.

21*st February*, 1878.—The Lord Provost entertained a large party at a Conversazione in the St. Andrew Halls.

29*th March*, 1878.—Sir James Bain Ex-Lord Provost, was presented by the Corporation, with his Portrait painted, by Sir Daniel Macnee. There was luncheon in the Council Hall.

29*th March*, 1878.—The Lord Provost, entertained a large party at a Conversazione in the St. Andrew's Hall.

6*th August*, 1878.—Maharajah of Coochbarah visited Glasgow, and inspected a number of public works &c.

2*nd October*, 1878.—The City of Glasgow Bank failed. The failure ruined most of the Shareholders and many others. The Directors and the Manager were tried at the High Court and sentence passed on them.

21*st* and 22*nd October*, 1878.—The Chinese Ambassador arrived in Glasgow on the 21st and visited a number of public works, &c., during the two days.

14*th December*, 1878.—H.R.H. The Princess Alice died; the City Bells were tolled on the day of demise and on the day of the funeral.

13*th March*, 1879.—Lunch in the Council Hall on the occasion of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught's Marriage.

19*th March*, 1879.—Dr Livingstone's Statue, George Square, unveiled and handed over to the Lord Provost and Magistrates for the Citizens of Glasgow. Mr. Mossman was the Sculptor.

22*nd March*, 1879.—Sir James Lumsden, Ex-Lord Provost, died; the Magistrates attended his funeral in their official capacity, on the 27th inst.

25*th August*, 1879.—Hydepark Model Lodging House opened.

26*th August*, 1879.—Dinner at the opening of the Dead Meat Market, Moore Street.

18*th October*, 1879.—H.R.H. Field Marshal the Duke of Cambridge reviewed the Troops in the Barracks.

21*st October*, 1879.—His Excellency the Chinese Ambassador visited Glasgow.

5*th December*, 1879.—William Ewart Gladstone was installed Lord Rector of the University. At mid-day the Rectorial Address was given to the students in the Kibble Palace, Botanic Gardens. In the evening a great Political Meeting was held in the St. Andrew's Halls, at which the Earl of Breadalbane presided. Mr Gladstone addressed the meeting at great length. Later on, the honourable gentleman proceeded to the City Hall for the purpose of being presented with an address

from the Corporation. The hall was crowded to overflowing. Present in the Lesser Hall for the purpose of receiving Mr. Gladstone were the Lord Provost and Magistrates in their robes of office, and the members of the Town Council, Mrs. and Miss Collins, Dr. Marwick and Mrs. Marwick, Mr. William West Watson, Mr. W. Rae Arthur, Mr. George Anderson M.P., and Mrs. Anderson, Dr. Cameron M.P., and Mrs. Cameron, Professor Jebb, and Ex-Bailie Morrison.

The Lord Provost entered the large hall with Mrs. Gladstone, Mr. Gladstone following with Mrs. and Miss Collins, Sir James Watson with Miss Gladstone, and Mr. R. T. Middleton with Miss Watson; the party having in this order walked round the hall, returned to the Platform, when the Lord Provost gave an introductory address, after which the Town Clerk Mr. Marwick read the address from the Corporation. Mr. Gladstone replied with his usual ability and effectiveness. During his visit Mr. Gladstone resided with Sir James Watson, in Woodside Terrace.

16*th December*, 1879.—A Conversazione was given in the Corporation Galleries on the occasion of inaugurating the Exhibition of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' Indian Collections, kindly lent by the Prince.

28*th December*, 1879.—The Tay Railway Bridge fell. The catastrophe occurred on the evening of Sunday during a terrible storm of wind and rain. The usual express train from Edinburgh to Dundee and the North had reached Newport about 7 p.m. It was then seen from the Dundee side to enter the bridge, but not making its appearance in due time fears were awakened, which were afterwards proved to be only too well founded. The breadth of the frith is about two miles, and when the train had reached midway across it appears that the force of the wind acting on the train and the iron heavy girders erected at that portion of the structure, caused the bridge to give way, the consequence being, that the entire train with its living freight of about 100 human beings, plunged into the water, and not one escaped to tell the tale. Nothing so disastrous and distressing had occurred in the history of railway travelling in this country.

29*th December*, 1879.—The Lord Provost entertained a large party at a Conversazione in the St. Andrew Halls.

20th March, 1880—The Cope Stone of the Queen's Dock was laid by the Lord Provost. After the ceremony luncheon was served in one of the sheds.

9th June, 1880—The Magistrates by invitation from the Lord Provost, visited the Island of Shuna. The Lord Provost's yacht met them at the Crinan and landed them on the Island, afterwards they went by the yacht to Oban to his Lordship's summer residence.

7th July, 1880.—The Grand Duke Alexis visited Glasgow.

8th to *18th September*, 1880.—The first Competitive Designs of elevation of the New Municipal Buildings were Exhibited in the Corporation Halls.

22nd September, 1880.—A number of the Lanarkshire Volunteers and others assembled in the Corporation Halls to witness the handing over of the China Cup and the Caledonian Shield to the safe keeping of the Corporation.

2nd October, 1880.—The Provost laid the foundation stone of the New Bridge at Kelvingrove Park, and the company afterwards met in the Pillar Hall of the Queen's Rooms where cake and wine were served.

29th October, 1880.—The Magistrates attended in their official capacity the Funeral of the late Rev. Dr. Jamieson, and on the Sunday 31st, they attended St. Paul's Church at his Funeral Sermon.

1st November, 1880.—The Corporation entertained a number of gentlemen connected with the Marine Engineers' Exhibition, to dinner in the Council Hall, and the Parks and Galleries Committee and the Committee of the Naval and Marine Engineers' Exhibition entertained a large company to a Conversazione in the Corporation Galleries at the inauguration of the Exhibition.

THE HON. THE LORD PROVOST, 1877-80.

Sir William Collins was born at Glasgow, 12th October, 1817. His father Mr. William Collins, publisher, was a highly respected citizen, well known far and wide by his affective advocacy of the temperance cause, of which he was one of the original promoters in this country, and also for his devoted labours in connection with the comprehensive and successful scheme for Church Extension throughout Scotland. His mother Jane Barclay, was a lady of great amiability, and the family, besides the subject of this notice, consisted of a son and daughter, both of whom died in early life. Mr. Collins was educated in his native city and at a comparatively early age was entered as an apprentice in his father's business. In 1848 he was admitted as a partner, when, to the business of publishing was added that of Manufacturing Stationers.

After his father's death in 1853 Sir William continued the business on his own account, till 1865, when he assumed as partners two of his assistants who had for many years been engaged in the management. Three years later his two elder sons joined as partners, and the business was then carried on under the designation of William Collins, Sons & Co., with a branch house under the same firm in London. Under this management the business continued to expand with great rapidity till 1880, when it was reconstructed in accordance with "The Companies Act" under the title of William Collins, Sons & Co., (Limited,) as publishers, printers, bookbinders and manufacturing stationers, and has continued its growth till it is now the largest establishment of the kind out of London. The shares are all held by Sir William and his family, and those who have been associated with him in the management. This large establishment is situated in Stirling Road, and comprises a series of substantial buildings which have also frontage in Taylor Street and St. James' Road.

Sir William entered the Council in 1868 as a representative of the fifth ward, and as the best possible proof of his faithfulness and ability it is sufficient to say that he has been four times unanimously returned by the same ward. In 1873 he was elected a Magistrate, and four years later, in 1877, the Council did him the honour to elevate him to the chief seat, as Lord Provost of Glasgow.

However gratified his friends in the Council might be by this well bestowed mark of esteem and confidence, his temperance friends, not only in Glasgow but all over the country, were in the highest degree jubilant. They considered it a great triumph to the cause which he and they had so much at heart, as Sir William was the first total abstainer that had the honour to be elected to the dignity of Lord Provost of "the second city of the empire." A few years earlier it was considered that an abstainer had not the remotest chance of being made even a Bailie; now, not only the Bench had its quota of abstainers, but the civic throne itself was in possession of one of their order. It is but justice to say, however that, as chairman of the Council, his Lordship discharged the duties with firmness and impartiality, and with great tact and judgment. Even under very trying circumstances, to which in common with all his predecessors, he was occasionally subjected, he always succeded in preserving his equanimity and never allowed himself to give way to an angry or disrespectful expression. Outside the Council many duties devolved on him to tax his time and social and mental resources, and on all occasions he sustained his position with becoming dignity and propriety.

A marked feature in the history of the country, concurrent with the civic reign of Sir William, was the visit of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone to Scotland, as a candidate for the representation of Mid-Lothian. No party denies that his public utterances on that occasion were the greatest oratorical displays, whether in regard to their immediate effects or subsequent results, that had ever been known in this country. But whether the results were for good or for evil parties were and still are, by no means agreed. While the Conservatives regard them as eminently disastrous to the best interests of the country, the Liberals take the very opposite view, and with politicians the question must still be left. Before leaving Scotland Mr. Gladstone came to Glasgow to fulfil the duty attendant on his previous election as Lord Rector of the University, of

addressing the students; which he did in the Kibble Palace, Botanic Gardens. In the evening of the same day he addressed an immense assemblage in the St. Andrew's Halls, on political matters; the Earl of Breadalbane, on the motion of Lord Provost Collins, having been called to the chair. Later on the same evening, Mr. Gladstone proceeded to the City Hall for the purpose of being presented with an address from the Corporation, when the Lord Provost presided, and made a very neat and appropriate introductory address in which the character and abilities of the great statesman were discanted on in felicitous and highly eulogistic terms.

Immediately after his elevation to the chief seat Sir William gave proof of his generosity by instituting, and with assistance of Lady Collins, successfully carrying out, a series of social meetings of quite a novel description, and specially adapted to the entertainment of the various classes of the community. The first was a grand musical and scientific festival in the St. Andrew's Halls in December, 1877, which was attended by about 1600 of the leading citizens. The second was on the new-year's day following, when the poor of the city, to the number of 1500, were substantially entertained in the City Hall. In February, 1878, a second Conversazione was held in the St. Andrew's Halls, and was attended by about 1600 of the Christian workers in the city. Again in March another Conversazione was held in the same halls, which was attended by about 1400, including the professional classes and others, who were addressed on the temperance question by Dr. W. B. Richardson, F. R. S., London; and this was followed by a great meeting of the industrial classes in the City Hall, which was crowded from floor to ceiling—this meeting was also addressed by Dr. Richardson. At all these meetings temperance refreshments, as well as high-class music, were liberally provided.

All this was no doubt the fruit of his zeal for the spread of those temperance principles, which he had by inheritance from his honoured father, as well as from his own personal convictions. Sir William has, during the whole of his career, been a staunch adherent to, and an indefatigable advocate of, total abstinence from intoxicating drinks. He has often been charged with running to extremes on that subject, but, as a Magistrate and otherwise he has had ample opportunities for witnessing the terrible evils that arise from excess, and has the conviction that there is

no hope of a radical cure but in abstinence, which is not to be adequately effected by moral suasion alone. In a movement of that nature where vast pecuniary interests are involved, a strong opposing feeling is naturally excited, which is not always very courteous in its expression, and of this kind of opposition Sir William has not been without his share. No one however, has laboured more earnestly and unweariedly in promoting what he conceives to be for the public welfare, and he may well be excused even by those who conceive that his zeal urges him into an extreme position. Apart altogether from this question, he has given ample proof of a humane and christian spirit, by his efforts in behalf of the poor and the suffering. That very year to which we have just referred, viz. 1878, was one of great commercial depression, aggravated by the disastrous failure of the City Bank, no fewer than 30,000 persons having been for some months dependent on public charity. During that crisis Sir William's personal beneficence and public influence and exertions went a great length in mitigating distress and averting other evils that usually spring from it.

It is pleasing, however, to know that during his active and useful life Sir William's worth and services have not been unappreciated. For instance, as a proof of how he was regarded by his professional brethren it is enough to say that the Incorporation of Stationers, of which he had been president, presented him with an illuminated address, signed by members of the company, and enclosed in a silver gilt casket, on the occasion of his elevation to the civic chair. Again, his employes, in congratulating him on his attainment of fifty years in business, also presented him with an illuminated address, enclosed in a silver casket. Shortly after the expiry of his term of office as Lord Provost, in 1880, the Corporation presented Lady Collins with a full length portrait of Sir William, and at the same time Sir William was presented with a full length portrait of Lady Collins, the portraits being subscribed for by members of the Council and other public Trusts. Again, on the 29th October of the same year, a handsome public Fountain, designed and executed by Mr. John Mossman, and erected at the Green near the Old Justiciary Hall, as a tribute from his temperance friends, was inaugurated in presence of an assemblage of 50,000 persons, considerable numbers of them being delegates from the various temperance organizations throughout the country. A. H. M'Lean Esq, in name of

the subscribers, handed it over to the Corporation; and in accepting it Lord Provost Ure made a happy speech highly eulogistic of his predecessor in the civic chair. To cap this pile of well won honours, locally unprecedented, he the same year received the honour of knighthood at Holyrood palace, on 26th August, from Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Although the term of office as Lord Provost expired in 1880, Sir William did not adopt the usual course and retire altogether from the Council. He still retains his seat, and his wide experience is highly useful to his colleagues who have been entrusted with the management of public business.

In politics Sir William is an advanced Liberal, and in ecclesiastical matters he is an adherent of the Free Church. He has been twice married, first to Annabella, daughter of Alexander Glen, Esq., Glasgow, and secondly to Helen, daughter of Robert Jamieson, Esq., Glasgow.

We cannot close these remarks without recording a meed of praise to lady Collins, who not only superintended the domestic hospitalities, but also gave her presence and attention to the more public entertainments, not only to the rich but also to the poor.

To show the estimate which had been formed of Mr. Gladstone by the Lord Provost and the Council we take the following from the speech delivered by Sir William Collins on the occasion already referred to:—

"It is now 14 years since the Corporation did itself the honour of adding your name to the illustrious men who preceded you as freemen burgesses of our ancient city. While we cannot but feel we have a special interest in you as a distinguished citizen, we believe that millions of your countrymen, to whom your name is a household word, also look up to you as a representative of all those qualities which go to make up what has been described as the noblest work of God, "an honest man." I deem it to be a high honour to be the mouthpiece of this Corporation in again expressing not only those sentiments of esteem and respect which we entertain towards you personally, and which I think I may say, are shared by the great body of your fellow citizens, but our continued and increasing admiration of those talents which have gained for you a world-wide renown."

MEETINGS OF TOWN COUNCIL,

NOVEMBER, 1880.

ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS AND MAGISTRATES.

The first Meeting of the newly constituted Town Council of Glasgow was held on the 11th of November, 1880, the proceedings being opened by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Dickson of St. David's Parish. Bailie Laing, Senior Magistrate, occupied the chair, and all the members were present with the exception of Councillor Moir.

The Standing Orders having been held as read, the Chairman said—The next part of our proceedings to-day is the election of Lord Provost, and as Senior Magistrate it falls to my lot to nominate a Member of Council for that office. I do so with very great pleasure, feeling assured that the gentleman I am about to name will be received by you, not only with unanimity, but with great cordiality. The City of Glasgow has been most fortunate in the election of gentlemen to fill that high and important office as far back as I can remember; gentlemen who have occupied the chair with great credit to themselves, with satisfaction to the Council, and have jealously guarded and maintained the honour and dignity of this great city, and I am sure you will agree with me in saying that Ex-Bailie John Ure (applause) is not one whit behind any of his predecessors in point of position, ability and experience in council matters. (renewed applause) Gentlemen, it seems almost unnecessary that I should say a single word by way of enforcing the claims of Mr. Ure to this important office. He is known intimately to the most of you, but perhaps I may be pardoned if, for the sake of the newer members of Council, I refer very briefly to one or two of the more important offices he has occupied since he entered the Council in 1856, now twenty-four years ago. In 1859 he was elected Depute River Bailie, in 1860 River Bailie,

and in 1861 a Burgh Magistrate. Again in 1875 at the earnest request of Sir James Bain he consented to accept office as a Burgh Magistrate for the second time, and I venture to say there was not a more popular appointment to that office and I have reason to know that Sir James was exceedingly gratified. He continued in the magistracy till the end of 1879, in which latter year he was the Senior Bailie, and we all know that he discharged the responsible duties of these appointments with very great ability. Among the various committees of which he has been a prominent member there is one committee to which I will more particularly refer, and in which he has taken a peculiarly deep interest—I refer to the Health Committee.

As I have already said, Mr. Ure entered the Council in 1856, after the third great invasion of this country by Cholera in 1854. All the matters relating to public health were just at this time uppermost in the minds of the legislature and the people. One of the results was the passing of the Nuisance Removal (Scotland) Act, 1856, under which in the first year of Mr Ure's service as a Councillor, a "Committee on Nuisance" was constituted, of which he was made a member. The first meeting was held on sixth April 1857; in 1858 Bailie Clouston became Lord Provost, and Mr. Ure was promoted to the Chairmanship. This elevation so early to a position of so much importance in the Council is evidence that in the business of this committee he had found something thoroughly congenial to the bent of his mind, and had made himself conspicuous. During all these twenty-two years he has been at the head of the sanitary administration of the city and associated with every measure for the improvement of public health. It is rare indeed, in municipal history, for a man to drop at once into a new sphere of action in the service of the public which so exactly suits him, and to which he is able to devote himself so long and with so much success. As Mr. Ure's claims to the gratitude of the citizens of his native city, and to the highest honours, rest to a large extent upon his services as the head of our sanitary administration, I shall endeavour very briefly to give you some idea of the nature and extent of these services. Immediately after his appointment as chairman of the Nuisance Committee, he called the attention of the Police Board to the sanitary condition of the city, and to existing arrangements which the provisions of the act, to quote his own words, "neither that act nor the Police Act then gave authority to

appoint a medical officer who shall specially have the care of the public health. I was therefore forced to inquire what other means might, under these acts, be available for the improvement of our sanitary condition." He accordingly submitted a draft of a department for the supervision of nuisances, which was remitted to a Special Committee of the Board. This Committee advised that Mr. Ure, along with Mr. Marwick, Mr. Carrick, and Captain Smart, should visit some of the large towns in England and Ireland to enquire into their sanitary organisations. Suffice it to say an elaborate report was submitted, and most of the suggestions contained therein were adopted in the Police Act of 1862. A Sanitary Committee was at once appointed under the act, with Mr. Ure as chairman, and at their request he drew out a general scheme for the new organisation, which clearly shows how thoroughly he had studied and comprehended the requirements of the public health in large cities. Practically the scheme was adopted as it came from the chairman's pen. A medical officer was appointed in 1863, in 1865 the Parliamentary Road Hospital established, and the Board assumed the entire management of epidemic diseases. In 1868 an Inspector of Cleansing was appointed, and the cleansing of the city was also taken in hand by the Board. Both these important steps were adopted. After experience has afforded abundant evidence that the only satisfactory way of dealing with the outbreaks of fever which were so frequently occurring, and securing proper attention to the conditions of health in the cleansing of the city, was by doing the work in both cases under the direct control of the local authority. Certain amendments which were introduced in the Police Act of 1866 facilitated these changes. In like manner experience of the working of the new sanitary association had shown that some alterations were necessary. In 1869 Mr. Ure again led a deputation into England to note the improvements effected in the ten years which had intervened since his former tour of inspection. The result was printed in what is known as the "Bristol Report," and is full of most important suggestions. The details of the sanitary administration had during these years been the subject of much criticism, and, after prolonged discussion, the organisation as it presently exists took shape. The present Sanitary Inspector was appointed in 1870, and the present Medical Officer in 1872. The sanitary and cleansing departments were then conjoined, under Mr. Ure's chairmanship, and

the name which he had suggested in his opening speech in 1859, namely, the Health Committee, was now given to the complete organisation, which, for the last ten years, has been so successful in operation. Without entering further into the development of the present sanitary organisation of Glasgow, and having seen that we were destitute of even the rudiments of such an organisation when Mr. Ure took charge of the old Committee on Nuisances in 1858, I may remind you of what it now is. First, we have a sanitary inspector and medical officer of health, with a staff of some forty-three subordinate officers, for the various departments of work bearing upon the health of the community—such as nuisances, lodging-house inspection, suppression of over crowding, the control of infectious diseases, including vaccination, the inspection of dairies and milk shops, and vital statistics. Second, we have well appointed hospitals providing accommodation for between six hundred and seven hundred patients. Third, we have a reception-house for taking into quarantine the healthy members of families invaded by infectious diseases, whose circumstances are such that only this measure will secure the proper purification of their persons and houses. Fourth, we have under the direct control of the sanitary inspector, a washing-house, for cleansing infected clothing, with between 40 and 50 hands employed in those operations and in disinfecting infected houses. Fifth and lastly, Consolidated under the committees of health we have a general cleansing and scavengering department which is at the present moment on the point of overcoming the enormous difficulty of this all important branch of sanitary work by adopting the newest appliances to facilitate the disposal of the vast mass of refuse matter which has accumulated from day to day, as a necessary result from the life of a community of over half a million of inhabitants. It may be said without exaggeration, and without the slightest desire to disparage the efficient co-operation of many members of the present and past Town Council—a disparagement which it would be in the highest degree foreign to the nature of Mr. Ure to encourage—that this ample provision for the protection of the health of the city is essentially the outcome of his own untiring perseverance. Nor need it be said that in the working out of this satisfactory result many hard fights had to be fought, and many periods of anxiety, approaching to despair, had to be encountered. That this should be so, is of the nature of government by a representative body in which all

shades of opinion must exist, and in whose deliberations all interests must be considered and conciliated. I think the Council will bear me out in the assertion that no one could have carried out those negotiations and so persistently prosecuted the various schemes with greater urbanity, with more untarnished popularity, and with such good feeling. I am quite sure that, while holding to his own cherished opinions from first to last, amid opposition both within and without the Council, the chairman has never made an enemy either within these walls or among the community at large. (Applause.) I have told how Mr. Ure found the state of the city as to sanitary matters in 1858, and how it stands now. Had time permitted I might have brought the results of those labours more fully before you. Suffice it to say that if we take the city as to mortality and prevalent infectious diseases in the first ten years of that period and the last, between 1856 and 1865 and between 1870 and 1879, the death-rate in the former period was 30½, and in the latter period 28, being a saving of life during the last ten years of about 13,000 persons; and the benefits of our sanitary efforts are evidently now only developing, for the death-rate in the most recent period of five years averages only 25½. I do not, neither does Mr. Ure, claim for the Health Committee all the credit for the reduction of the death-rate, for there is no doubt the introduction of Loch Katrine water and the operations of the Improvement Trust, which are great health measures, are each entitled to a share of the credit; but I submit that these operations of the Health Committee have been by far the most important factor in lessening the death-rate of the city. The fever epidemics of Glasgow are matters of history. They break out periodically and are associated with our years of highest mortality. The death-rate from fever during the first period of ten years was more than double what it was during the last period of ten years. In like manner the death-rate from small-pox was three and a half times greater in the first than in the second period. These, gentlemen, are only so many of the advantages which seem to have accrued to the community from the operations of the department to which Mr. Ure has devoted the best energies of his public life—a life devoted to the best interest of his fellow citizens. As I have said, the benefits of our sanitary efforts are only now developing. We hope to reap further benefits from what has been done, for no doubt much remains to do in following up what has been so profitably begun. It is

somewhat remarkable also that just at the time when I ask you to elevate to the position of chief magistrate one who is identified with sanitary practice, there should be emerging into a position demanding attention subjects which are eminently of a sanitary nature. I refer more particularly to that hardest of all problems in municipal management, the sewage question. It must be satisfactory to us all that a question which involves so many grave issues as regards our health, should be pressing for a practical solution under the prospective reign of a Lord Provost who is so well fitted to consider it in a health aspect; and I may here inform you that Mr. Ure will retain, with your permission, the chairmanship of the Health Committee.

Gentlemen, I could say much more, but I refrain. The motion which I now submit is merely a matter of form: for is it not the fact that you have already selected Mr. Ure as your Lord Provost, and is it not the fact that his fellow citizens have approved your selection? I have not heard one dissenting voice either within or without the Council. Gentlemen, in honouring Mr. Ure you are doing great honour to yourselves. I beg formally to move that Ex-Bailie John Ure be elected Lord Provost of this his native city for the next three years. (Applause.)

Bailie Thomson—I rise with great pleasure to second the nomination of Mr. Ure for the office of Lord Provost, and after the very excellent address in which the Chairman has proposed his appointment it is not necessary for me to say more. I have simply to add that I think both the Council and the people outside are proud that Mr. Ure has so frankly acceded to the wishes of the Council. (Applause.)

Mr. Collins—It may seem to be unnecessary to add anything to what you have said so well as to the claims and qualifications of Ex-Bailie Ure for the high position to which it is now proposed to appoint him, but probably you will allow me in a few words to express my great gratification at the near prospect of Mr. Ure occupying that position which it was my privilege to hold for the last three years. (Applause.) And, speaking as I can from personal knowledge of the onerous and arduous duties he will be called upon to discharge, not only within but without the Council, I feel if you only afford him the same measure of cordial support and co-operation which you have been kind enough to accord to myself, you will to a considerable extent lighten those burdens, and make the discharge of them more pleasant. I am quite assured from

my experience of the Members of the Council, that not only will they willingly do so, but that it will be to them a pleasure to do everything in their power to make the discharge of these duties agreeable. The duties of the Chair are sufficiently onerous sometimes as well as slightly unpleasant, and I think it is the duty of his colleagues to make the acceptance of that office as pleasant and as agreeable as possible. I do not need to say very much after what has been already said as to Mr Ure's high qualifications for the Chair. His large experience in Municipal work as well as the ability which he has brought to the discharge of the special duties entrusted to him, are sufficient guarantees that the higher duties of the Chair to which we are about to raise him will be performed, not only with credit to himself, but with credit to this large city. (Loud Applause.)

The nomination was then agreed to with acclamation.

The Chairman then said—I have the greatest pleasure, my Lord Provost, in investing you with this chain and insignia of office, and I do hope you will be spared to the city long after your term of office has expired. (Applause.)

The Lord Provost in taking the chair, said—I beg to offer you my best thanks for the distinguished position in which you have this day placed me. In electing me to be the chief magistrate of this my native city you have conferred the highest honour to which any citizen can aspire—the very highest which you have in your power to bestow. It should also be very gratifying to us all to be informed that your selection has the general approval of the citizens; but, whilst that fact may in some measure lessen your responsibility, I feel that it increases mine, and will cause a wide spread disappointment if I fail, as I fear I must, to discharge satisfactorily the various important duties of the high office to which you have now elected me. I accept with gratitude the assurance of support and assistance given me so generally by the Members of the Council, and by none more heartily given or by by me more gratefully accepted, than from my much esteemed predecessor in this chair, whose return I had so anxiously desired, not less for the full knowledge of our affairs which he possesses, than for that kind geniality which his presence here is calculated to continue amongst us. Gentlemen, with all the assistance which he and you can give me, I am well aware that there are many duties belonging to the Chief Magistrate's

office which none but the Lord Provost can discharge. It is with some regret that I have observed of late years a tendency to multiply unduly the occasions on which the Chief Magistrate was called to take part, and most frequently a leading part, in matters which I humbly think were somewhat foreign to his office, and if I decline to continue a practise which the able men who have preceded me may have found a matter of comparative ease to follow, I hope my declinature may not be misinterpreted. I hope it may be understood to be as much in the interest of those who may succeed me in office and in your interest as in my own; for, if the duties already so numerous be made too burdensome by this added outside work, you may at some time find it difficult to get any one to undertake them. Of course I am well aware that there are certain duties outside the Council that the citizens may reasonably expect the Chief Magistrate to perform, and these, to the extent of my ability, and with the assistance of the Magistrates, I shall willingly undertake. I have in this connection mentioned the Magistrates, because I think there are many occasions on which the citizens would accept their presence instead of mine, and in the performance of work which they are well able to discharge, the Magistrates would earn for their office a grace and dignity to which it is richly entitled. As regards the duties here I am less concerned. I know the earnest desire of my colleagues to do the work which their fellow citizens have entrusted them with. That we will differ in our views regarding it I am quite prepared to expect. Indeed, I would deplore the dead monotony of continuous unanimity. I only look for a sound reliable judgment on important matters when all sides have been presented to us; and, therefore, I shall, as far as reasonable, extend the fullest liberty of speech. Mere waste of time by irrelevant talk I shall do my utmost to prevent—(hear, hear,)—and I expect in the interest of free and fair discussion that you will also assist me in maintaining such order and decorum as becomes a deliberative assembly. Bailie Laing has very flatteringly referred to my lengthened service amongst you. Often in the course of it I have felt that my place might have been better filled if I had left it empty; but I liked the work, and enjoyed the intercourse of those who were engaged in it along with me, and, my constituents being satisfied, I have remained, and this is what it has come to. I am pleased that Bailie Laing has not put length of service

forward as the only ground for my preferment. I myself have never regarded length of service as giving a perfect claim for magisterial office, and least of all, for the office of Chief Magistrate. Length of service in some instances only serves to disclose unfitness for these appointments. In my own case, I have sat under nine Lord Provosts, only three of whom were in the Town Council before me. The election of the other six had my most cordial concurrence, and as you all know, they had each my loyal support; nay more, if at the election of any of them the high honour had been proffered to me I would not on any account have accepted it. If you ask me why I accept it now? I answer, because I see in the near future, work to do in that department of the public service in which I have been engaged throughout my whole public career—the question of sewage disposal, and that even more important question relating to building regulations. I am not unaware that to deal with these questions satisfactorily it would be a matter of the highest importance to have the co-operation and concurrence of our neighbours around us. Take for instance the sewage question. We cannot with any satisfaction deal with that if they continue to pollute the river; nor can it avail for us to restrain the cupidity of those within our own territory who would build over every available inch of ground, if all around our borders there is perfect freedom for builders to build as they please. Whatever in years past may have been the obstacles to friendly co-operation between us and the local authorities by whom we are surrounded, it must soon become apparent to us all that in those matters their interests and ours are identical; and it will be most gratifying to me if a scheme of federation can be devised which, while it preserves to them by a fair representation their independence, will thus unite us in a common bond of brotherhood where our interests are the same. Another and hardly less important question than that I have touched upon, is that relating to our new Municipal Buildings, the erection of which in a style befitting the second largest city in the kingdom I hope we shall agree upon. There is still also the consolidation of our Trusts to be dealt with, regarding which Mr. Walls, the able Convener of the committee that has had the matter in hand, will early have something of importance to set before us as the result of diligent inquiries he has quite recently been making at corporations in England, which have already effected that operation. In addition to these

weightier matters to which our attention must soon be devoted there are questions of minor interest, not a few of which await solution in the immediate future. Indeed it is not given to every session of our local parliament to be signalized as you have the opportunity of signalising this. You have it in your power to restore our noble river to comparative purity so that our citizens may have once more the pleasure which their grandsires enjoyed, of wandering by its banks and breathing there the pure uncontaminated air of heaven. You may have it in your power so to regulate the future building of Glasgow that health may be possible where sickness can be expected now; you may have it in your power to erect Municipal Buildings that will carry down to generations yet unborn the evidence that you foresaw the future greatness of our city, and wisely provided for it. You may have it also in your power to unite interests that have hitherto been for the most part opposed, and to bring together that great community which is bound to us even now by so many ties. Before sitting down, I welcome back my old colleagues who have been here before—I welcome also those new members who are come for the first time amongst us. Some of them are well known as having interested themselves in other departments of our city's affairs. All of them, I am sure, have come here like ourselves, intending to serve faithfully our fellow citizens.

The first duty I call you to is to make certain important appointments. I ask you to consider my proposals in the light of what will best conduce to the welfare of our great community. I can hardly exaggerate the importance of the Magistrate's office in this city. To them is entrusted many duties which the ordinary Town Councillor never has to perform. The most onerous of them no doubt is presiding in the Police Courts. It is of the greatest consequence that we select for that office men of prudence and sagacity, on whose judgment we can rely, never forgetting that the means, the character and the liberty of large numbers of our fellow citizens are in their power, and that any injudicious exercise of that power would bring discredit on our Municipal Government. Youthful offenders are more frequently brought before the Police Courts than before any other tribunal, and such cases demand the honest discrimination of the circumstances attending first offences. My own experiences as a Magistrate warrants me to say that advice and assistance often more than punishment are required in deal-

ing with them, so I take leave to counsel my brother Magistrates to bear in mind the words of the great dramatist:—

> "Well, believe this—
> No ceremony that to great ones 'longs,
> Not the King's crown, nor the deputed sword,
> The Marshal's truncheon, nor the Judge's robe,
> Become them with one half so good a grace
> As mercy does."

The names I will present to you of gentlemen who have consented at this time to accept office, I am sure will be a guarantee that the high standing of the bench will still be maintained

The Lord Provost said—The first duty I have to ask you to undertake is the election of Magistrates; I therefore name Mr. William Wilson, Mr. John Mowat, Mr. John Farquhar, Mr. Hugh Colquhoun, Mr. James Hunter Dickson, and Mr. Thomas Watson. The first on my list is Mr. William Wilson, I need not inform you that Mr. Wilson has been 12 years connected with the Town Council, and he has done very great and important services for us in connection with the Bath Committee, and if for no other thing I think I could claim for him the commendation of the Council and the highest honour they can give him. Mr. Wilson has been one of your Magistrates before and I ask him now to give us three years' additional service. (Applause.)

Mr. Laing—I have great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mr. Wilson.

The motion was agreed to unanimously.

The Lord Provost—The next gentleman I have to propose for your acceptance is Mr. John Mowat. He has already been one year a River Bailie and one year a Burgh Magistrate, I have the very greatest pleasure in bearing testimony to the way in which he has discharged his duties. Mr. Mowat is one who will bring no discredit to the bench but rather do it credit. (Applause.)

Bailie Thomson seconded the nomination, which was agreed to unanimously.

The Lord Provost—The next gentleman whom I desire to come back to the bench is Mr. John Farquhar. He has been re-elected by his Constituents for three years. He has already served two years as a Magistrate and I propose that he should be re-elected.

Bailie M'Onie seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

The Lord Provost—The next gentleman I ask you to appoint is Mr. Hugh Colquhoun. We have had Mr. Colquhoun's service for one year; he only desires to go back for one year, (applause) and with the greatest pleasure I ask you to appoint him to that office.

Bailie Dunlop seconded, and the motion was unanimously adopted.

The Lord Provost then said—Another on my list is Mr. J. Hunter Dickson, a name which I hope will be cordially accepted by the Council. Mr. Dickson, during the three years he has been with us, has done good and faithful service, and I have no hesitation in asking you to elect him to the office of Magistracy.

Mr. Mitchell seconded, and said he was sure Mr. Dickson would make an excellent Magistrate.

Mr. M'Laren said, he was very sorry to differ from his Lordship in the nomination he had made; but in looking back he found that River Bailie Finlay had been overlooked. He had served in the capacity of River Bailie, and he understood it was the usual custom when gentlemen had done so that they be raised in due course to the Burgh Magistracy. Mr. Finlay had discharged the duties of River Bailie in a very able manner. He was a gentleman who had now retired from business and was well qualified to discharge the onerous duties of a Magistrate of the Burgh. He quite appreciated the fitness of Mr. Dickson, but in the circumstances he held it to be his duty to nominate Mr. Finlay, who had discharged the duties of River Bailie in a manner no one could object to.

Mr. W. Brown seconded the amendment, and held that there was no reason why they should deviate from the old practice of promoting the River Bailie to the Burgh Magistracy.

Mr. Neil supported the amendment, and was also of opinion that they should not depart from the custom which had been referred to by Mr. Brown.

Mr. Finlay said, he believed that one reason for the course which was followed by the Lord Provost was the circumstance that already there were two members of the Magistracy representatives of the Fourth Ward, and it was not desirable that all the representatives should be Burgh Magistrates. He would personally prefer to remain in the River Bailieship, and he would wait for another year

The Lord Provost—Mr. Finlay has stated one reason why he should not be raised to the Burgh Magistracy at this time; but there is another. My experience is that the gentlemen who sit as River Bailies remain there for two years, and I feel that matters of greater importance come before the River Bailie Court than ever come before the Central Courts of the city. You will therefore see at once that it is desirable that we should keep gentlemen there who understand the duties which they are so well able to perform. (Applause.)

As there seemed to be some doubt as to whether the amendment of Mr. M'Laren should go to the vote.

The Lord Provost asked Mr. M'Laren if he pressed his amendment.

Mr. M'Laren—I leave it entirely in Mr. Finlay's own hand.

The Lord Provost—Bailie Finlay, this matter has been left in your hands.

Mr. Finlay—I will take the River Bailieship. I may add that I am very much gratified by the proposal of Mr. M'Laren, but I am willing to withdraw from it.

The amendment was accordingly withdrawn, and the election of Bailie Dickson was therefore unanimous.

The Lord Provost, before making the next nomination, said—I have to correct an error I should have stated to you earlier, that there are two gentlemen that, I know, the Members of Council were extremely desirous should be put into the Magistrate's Chair, but who find it impossible at the present time to accede to that proposal. These are Mr Reid, and Mr. Grierson. Mr. Thomas Watson has agreed to become a Magistrate in the event of you sanctioning the nomination I have now to make. He has been a member of the Town Council for the last three years, and during that time has done very faithful work. I may say this more for Mr. Watson, that a large portion of the work which you, his brother Councillors, have never seen, is in connection with the River Trust, to which you have sent him and where he is Convener of the Finance Committee; at the same time he is doing the City's work, and I think he is entitled to all the honours we can give him. I have now to nominate Mr. Thomas Watson to the office of Bailie. (Applause,

Treasurer Hamilton—I beg leave to second the nomination of Mr. Watson as a City Magistrate. I have had the pleasure of meeting with Mr. Watson for a great many years in connection with the Western

Infirmary, as well as in the River Trust, and I can assure you that he has taken a very active part in both of these Institutions. (Applause.)

Mr. William Brown—There is a gentleman who has been eight years in the Council who has taken great interest in city matters—a gentleman who has done a great deal for the library, in giving us a hall, and is very anxious to do all he can for the benefit of his fellow citizens. I refer to Mr. John Neil, an upright man, who will do what is right between man and man. Mr. Neil has also a great deal of time on his hands, having really nothing to do. I have therefore, considering these facts and his qualifications for the office, to nominate Mr. Neil, as one of the Magistrates in opposition to Mr. Watson. I know Mr. Watson very well, he is a very respectable man, but I think Mr. Neil has claims which ought to be recognised.

Mr. M'Laren—I rise to second the nomination which Mr. Brown has just made. I would have liked, however, that the opposition to Mr. Watson had not really taken place. I consider that in nominating Mr. Watson as one of your Magistrates you have been doing the right thing; but I have to look at what I consider my duty to my colleagues in the Sixth Ward. Mr. Neil has been returned to the Council by that Constituency time after time. I am quite aware that sometimes this Council has taken particular note of, and put its paw upon, as it were, certain gentlemen, and kept them back time after time. Looking round the table beside your Lordship, I see gentlemen who were spotted and kept back, time after time, in the very same manner as Mr. Neil has been. Our much esteemed friend Mr. Moir was long years spotted, and not allowed to come forward, but when Mr. Moir was appointed he discharged the duties in a manner that was an honour to the Council. In that way it was shown that the desire to keep back a gentleman well qualified for office was not always a very proper thing. I beg then to second, out of a sense of duty; not on the ground that Mr. Watson is not a fit and proper person; the nomination of Mr. Neil.

The Council then divided when Mr. Watson was elected by thirty three to thirteen votes.

Mr. John Finlay was elected River Bailie and Mr. Selkirk Deputy River Bailie.

The gentlemen nominated then declared their acceptance of office, took the oaths, and were invested with the Chains of office.

List of the Names of the Members of the Town Council during Mr. John Ure's Provostship, 1880-83.

1880-81.

JOHN URE, *Lord Provost.*
JOHN LAING, *Bailie.*
JAMES THOMSON, *do.*
WILLIAM M'ONIE, *do.*
ARCHIBALD DUNLOP, *do.*
WILLIAM WILSON, *do.*
JOHN MOWAT, *do.*
JOHN FARQUHAR, *do.*
HUGH COLQUHOUN, *do.*
JAMES HUNTER DICKSON, *do.*
THOMAS WATSON, *do.*
JAMES BUCHANAN MIRRLEES, *Dean of Guild.*
ANDREW M'ONIE, *Deacon Convener.*
JAMES HAMILTON, *Treasurer.*
JOHN MITCHELL, *Master of Works.*
JOHN FINLAY, *Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
JAMES LANDELLS SELKIRK, *Dpeute Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
JAMES COUPER, *Bailie of Provan.*
JAMES DAVID MARWICK, LL.D., *Town Clerk.*
WILLIAM CUNNINGHAME, *Deputy Town Clerk.*
WILLIAM WEST WATSON, *City Chamberlain.*
JAMES NICOL, *Accountant.*
WILLIAM GIBB, *Cashier.*
JOHN CARRICK, *City Architect and Superintendent of Works.*
JOHN LANG, *Procurator Fiscal of Burgh and Dean of Guild Court, and Clerk to Magistrates and Council (Police.)*
DONALD M'PHEE, *Police Procurator Fiscal.*
ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR, *Joint Fiscal in River Bailie Court.*
ALEXANDER YOUNG, GEORGE BLACK, GORDON SMITH, AND PETER T. YOUNG, *Assessors and Clerks of Police Courts.*
JAMES MUIRHEAD, *Assessor and Clerk to the River Bailie Court.*
WILLIAM CAMPBELL, *Assessor under the Lands Valuation Act and Assessor under the Registration of Voters Act.*
JAMES BROWN, *Council Officer.*
JAMES KILLIN, *Chamber Keeper.*

1880-81.

WARD FIRST.

WILLIAM BROWN.
WILLIAM M'NEIL STUART.
ALEXANDER WADDEL.

WARD SECOND.

ANDREW S. BRYCE.
WILLIAM URE.
JOHN R. MILLAR.

WARD THIRD.

THOMAS A. MATHIESON.
JOHN FILSHILL.
JAMES REID.

WARD FOURTH.

JAMES THOMSON, *Bailie.*
JOHN FINLAY.
HUGH COLQUHOUN, *Bailie.*

WARD FIFTH.

JAMES L. SELKIRK.
HUGH LAMBERTON.
WILLIAM COLLINS.

WARD SIXTH.

ALEXANDER OSBORNE.
ALEXANDER M'LAREN.
JOHN NEIL.

WARD SEVENTH.

HENRY GRIERSON.
THOMAS WATSON. *Bailie.*
JOHN MOWAT. *Bailie.*

WARD EIGHTH.

JAMES BROWN.
ARCHIBALD DUNLOP, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM R. W. SMITH.

WARD NINTH.

JAMES SHAW.
PETER BERTRAM.
JOHN FARQUHAR, *Bailie.*

WARD TENTH.

JAMES TORRENS.
JAMES GRAY.
JAMES MORRISON.

WARD ELEVENTH.

GEORGE JACKSON.
MATTHEW FAIRLEY.
WILLIAM WALLS.

WARD TWELFTH.

WILLIAM DRON.
DUNCAN M'PHERSON.
JAMES HUNTER DICKSON, *Bailie.*

WARD THIRTEENTH.

JAMES HAMILTON.
THE LORD PROVOST.
JOHN YOUNG.

WARD FOURTEENTH.

JAMES S. HAMILTON.
DAVID RICHMOND.
WILLIAM WILSON, *Bailie.*

WARD FIFTEENTH.

JOHN LAING, *Bailie.*
JOHN MITCHELL.
PETER STEWART.

WARD SIXTEENTH.

WILLIAM M'ONIE, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM RENNY WATSON.
JOHN L. K. JAMIESON.

1881-82.

JOHN URE, *Lord Provost.*
ARCHIBALD DUNLOP, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM WILSON, *do.*
JOHN MOWAT, *do.*
JOHN FARQUHAR, *do.*
HUGH COLQUHOUN, *do.*
JAMES HUNTER DICKSON, *do.*
THOMAS WATSON, *do.*
WILLIAM M'ONIE, *do.*
JOHN FINLAY, *do.*
JAMES STRUTHERS HAMILTON, *do.*
ALEXANDER STEPHEN, *Dean of Guild.*
THOMAS REID, *Deacon Convener.*
WILLIAM WALLS, *Treasurer.*
JOHN MITCHELL, *Master of Works.*
JAMES L. SELKIRK, *Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
WILLIAM DRON, *Depute Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
JAMES COUPER, *Bailie of Provan.*
JAMES D. MARWICK, LL.D. *Town Clerk.*
ANDREW CUNNINGHAME, *Deputy Town Clerk.*
WILLIAM WEST WATSON, *City Chamberlain.*
JAMES NICOL, *Accountant.*
WILLIAM GIBB, *Cashier.*
JOHN CARRICK, *City Architect and Superintendent of Works.*
JOHN LANG, *Procurator Fiscal for the Burgh and Dean of Guild Court, and Clerk to the Magistrates and Council (Police.)*
DONALD M'PHEE, *Police Procurator Fiscal.*
ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR, *Joint Fiscal River Bailie Court.*
ALEXANDER YOUNG, GEORGE BLACK, GORDON SMITH AND PETER TAYLOR YOUNG, *Assessors and Clerks of Police Courts.*
JAMES MUIRHEAD, *Assessor and Clerk to River Bailie Court.*
WILLIAM CAMPBELL, *Assessor under the Lands Valuation Act, and Assessor under the Registration Act.*
JAMES BROWN, *Council Officer.*
WILLIAM M'LEOD, *Chamber Keeper.*

1881-82.

WARD FIRST.

WILLIAM M'N. STUART.
ALEXANDER WADDEL.
WILLIAM BROWN.

WARD SECOND.

WILLIAM URE.
JOHN R. MILLER.
JAMES MARTIN.

WARD THIRD.

JOHN FILSHILL.
JAMES REID.
THOMAS A. MATHIESON.

WARD FOURTH.

JOHN FINLAY, *Bailie.*
HUGH COLQUHOUN, *Bailie.*
JAMES THOMSON.

WARD FIFTH.

HUGH LAMBERTON.
SIR WILLIAM COLLINS.
JAMES L. SELKIRK.

WARD SIXTH.

ALEXANDER M'LAREN.
JOHN NEIL.
ALEXANDER OSBORNE.

WARD SEVENTH.

THOMAS WATSON, *Bailie.*
JOHN MOWAT, *Bailie.*
HENRY GRIERSON.

WARD EIGHTH.

ARCHIBALD DUNLOP, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM R. W. SMITH.
JAMES M. FORRESTER.

WARD NINTH.

PETER BERTRAM,
JOHN FARQUHAR, *Bailie.*
JAMES SHAW.

WARD TENTH.

JAMES GRAY.
JAMES MORRISON.
JAMES TORRENS.

WARD ELEVENTH.

MATTHEW FAIRLEY.
GEORGE JACKSON.
WILLIAM WALLS.

WARD TWELFTH.

DUNCAN M'PHERSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM DRON.

WARD THIRTEENTH.

JOHN YOUNG.
THE LORD PROVOST.
JAMES HAMILTON.

WARD FOURTEENTH.

DAVID RICHMOND,
WILLIAM WILSON, *Bailie.*
JAMES S. HAMILTON, *Bailie.*

WARD FIFTEENTH.

JOHN MITCHELL.
PETER STEWART.
JOHN LAING.

WARD SIXTEENTH.

WILLIAM RENNY WATSON.
JOHN L. K. JAMIESON.
WILLIAM M'ONIE, *Bailie.*

JOHN URE, *Lord Provost.*
WILLIAM WILSON, *Bailie.*
JOHN FARQUHAR, *do.*
JAMES HUNTER DICKSON. *do.*
WILLIAM M'ONIE, *do.*
JAMES STRUTHERS HAMILTON, *do.*
THOMAS WATSON, *do.*
WILLIAM URE, *do.*
DUNCAN M'PHERSON, *do.*
DAVID RICHMOND, *do.*
PETER BERTRAM, *do.*
ALEXANDER STEPHEN, *Dean of Guild.*
THOMAS REID, *Deacon Convener.*
WILLIAM WALLS, *Treasurer.*
JOHN LAING, *Master of Works.*
JAMES L. SELKIRK, *Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
WILLIAM DRON, *Depute Bailie of the River and Firth of Clyde.*
JAMES COUPER, *Bailie of Provan.*
JAMES D. MARWICK, LL.D., *Town Clerk.*
ANDREW CUNNINGHAME, *Deputy Town Clerk.*
JAMES NICOL, *City Chamberlain.*
WILLIAM GIBB, *Cashier.*
JOHN CARRICK, *City Architect and Superintendent of Works.*
JOHN LANG, *Procurator Fiscal of Burgh, River Bailie, and Dean of Guild Courts, and Clerk to the Magistrates and Council (Police.)*
DONALD M'PHEE, *Police Procurator Fiscal.*
ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR, *Joint Fiscal River Bailie Court.*
ALEXANDER YOUNG, GEORGE BLACK, GORDON SMITH AND PETER TAYLOR YOUNG *Assessors and Clerks of Police Courts.*
JAMES MUIRHEAD. *Assessor and Clerk to River Bailie Court.*
WILLIAM CAMPBELL, *Assessor under the Lands Valuation Act, and Assessor under the Registration of Voters Act.*
JAMES BROWN, *Council Officer.*
WILLIAM M'LEOD, *Chamber Keeper.*

1882-83.

WARD FIRST.

ALEXANDER WADDEL.
HENRY BURT WILSON.
HUGH STEEL THOMSON.

WARD SECOND.

JOHN R. MILLER.
JAMES MARTIN.
WILLIAM URE, *Bailie.*

WARD THIRD.

JAMES REID.
THOMAS A. MATHIESON.
JOHN FILSHILL.

WARD FOURTH.

HUGH COLQUHOUN.
JAMES THOMSON.
JAMES MACFARLANE.

WARD FIFTH.

SIR WILLIAM COLLINS.
JAMES L. SELKIRK.
DAVID MORRIN.

WARD SIXTH.

JOHN NEIL.
ALEXANDER OSBORNE.
ALEXANDER M'LAREN.

WARD SEVENTH.

JOHN MOWAT.
HENRY GRIERSON.
THOMAS WATSON, *Bailie.*

WARD EIGHTH.

WILLIAM R. W. SMITH.
J. M. FORRESTER.
ARCHIBALD DUNLOP.

WARD NINTH.

JOHN FARQUHAR, *Bailie.*
JAMES SHAW.
PETER BERTRAM, *Bailie.*

WARD TENTH.

JAMES MORRISON.
JAMES TORRENS.
JAMES GRAY.

WARD ELEVENTH.

GEORGE JACKSON.
WILLIAM WALLS.
MALCOLM CAMPBELL.

WARD TWELFTH.

JAMES H. DICKSON, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM DRON.
DUNCAN M'PHERSON, *Bailie.*

WARD THIRTEENTH.

THE LORD PROVOST.
JAMES HAMILTON.
JOHN YOUNG.

WARD FOURTEENTH.

WILLIAM WILSON, *Bailie.*
JAMES S. HAMILTON, *Bailie.*
DAVID RICHMOND, *Bailie.*

WARD FIFTEENTH.

PETER STEWART.
JOHN LAING.
CUNISON D. RANKIN.

WARD SIXTEENTH.

J. L. K. JAMIESON.
WILLIAM M'ONIE, *Bailie.*
WILLIAM RENNY WATSON.

A FEW OF THE EVENTS WHICH TOOK PLACE DURING MR JOHN URE'S PROVOSTSHIP.

1*st December*, 1880.—Councillor James Moir died, and on the 4th inst. the Magistrates and Councillors in their official capacity attended his funeral.

18*th March*, 1881.—The Town Council voted an Address of Condolence to Her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. the Duchess of Edinburgh on the assassination of the Emperor of Russia.

5*th July*, 1881.—Ex-Lord Provost Collins' portrait painted by R. Herdman, R.S.A. for the Corporation was unveiled in the Corporation Halls. Cake, wine, tea and coffee were handed round.

5*th July*, 1881.—The Town Council voted an Address of Sympathy with the American people on the attempted assassination of President Garfield.

15*th August*, 1881.—The first Circuit Court held under the new arrangement of holding six courts in the year in Glasgow.

PRESENTATION TO MR. JAMES BROWN.

19*th August*, 1881.—The testimonial consisted of an address most beautifully transcribed and embellished, and a cheque for £260. The Hon. Lord Provost Ure presided, and amongst others present were:—Ex-Lord Provost Galbraith. ex-Lord Provost Clouston, ex-Lord Provost

Rae Arthur, ex-Lord Provost Sir James Bain; Treasurer Hamilton, Preceptor Mathieson, Bailies William Wilson, M'Onie, Colquhoun, Dickson and Finlay; ex-Bailies A. G. Macdonald, Morrison, E. J. Scott, Wm. Millar (Cross), and Waddel; Deacon-Convener M'Onie, Councillors W. R. W. Smith, M'Laren, Fairley, and Peter Stewart.

Bailie Wilson said—The pleasing duty devolves upon me, in name of the subscribers, to present this memorial to Mr. Brown, as a mark of the great respect in which we hold him. I regret that Bailie Watson, who discharged the duties of secretary to the subscribers, is not here to-day to share the pleasure we now have in presenting this mark of respect. He would have been much pleased to have been with us. I need not detain your lordship in giving any detailed account of the origin of this movement. Indeed, it scarcely had any origin. It grew spontaneously from among the gentlemen round this table and others who unfortunately have been prevented by absence from the city being present with us to-day. Letters received in connection with it shows the high esteem in which Mr. Brown is held. The work of art—for it is a work of art—to be presented to Mr. Brown, is from the establishment of our friend Bailie Macdonald, and is not to be surpassed by any work he has produced. The purse of 260 sovereigns has been subscribed by all the ex-Provosts now alive, by magistrates and ex-magistrates, members of the Town Council and the Clyde Trust, and a few private friends. Had we extended the circle we might have increased the sum, but coming from whom it does it will be more esteemed by Mr. Brown. I may say £100 was the sum originally aimed at, but it grew to £260. We give this into your hands, my Lord Provost, with the very kindliest regard, in order that you may present it to Mr. Brown as the expression of our feelings.

The Lord Provost—It is a source of very great pleasure to me to have the privilege of presenting this memorial to Mr. Brown. It is probably more the accident of my position as Chief Magistrate than any active part in connection with the object that brings us together to which I am indebted for the honour of being your mouthpiece on this occasion, and yet it may well be said that it is undue modesty on my part to put it so. Not one, I am sure, of the gentlemen present has been so long associated with Mr. Brown as I have. Indeed, with one exception, I have been longest associated with Mr. Brown in an official

capacity, of all our citizens—the exception being ex-Bailie Mitchell, and he, I am sorry to say, is so unwell as not to be able to be with us to-day, otherwise; it would, I am sure, have given him the highest gratification to be here to do honour to one whom he, in his capacity of Town Councillor, took part in appointing to the office which he has so faithfully filled during the last 40 years. It therefore devolves upon me to make the presentation, although the honour of initiating and carrying through this memorial belongs to others—to none more than to Bailie Wilson. I may say, however, that I am entitled to the credit of selecting this day for the presentation. It was originally intended, as the address bears, to present it on the 30th July, but circumstances intervened to make it impossible to carry out our intentions, and by mere chance I hit upon to-day. A day or two ago I saw the minute containing Mr. Brown's appointment, and was astonished so find that on the 19th August, 1841, he was appointed to the office he has since held. It is a strange coincidence that on this day 40 years ago Mr. Brown first entered into official connection with the city. I have obtained from some of our officials interesting statistics showing how the city has grown since that time. They show that the services Mr. Brown had to discharge in the early part of his career were a mere bagatelle compared to those that fall to his lot now. At an early part of my career the merits of Mr. Brown were prominently brought before me. When I entered the Town Council I was sent to the Police Department, and as very few meetings of the Town Council were then held, I had not much personal intercourse with Mr. Brown. To Lord Provost Galbraith we are indebted for the monthly meetings of the Council, and it was in connection with Lord Provost Galbraith that Mr. Brown's merits were brought to my notice. Some matter, I forget what, was under discussion, and most of the magistrates, along with the Town-Clerk, were of one opinion, but Lord Provost Galbraith held out against them. "Why are you so stubborn to-day, Provost?" Bailie Clouston said. The reply was—"Because I know you are all wrong." "How do you know that?" "I have consulted James, and he tells me so." The Town-Clerk examined the minutes and found James was right, and from that day I have had the highest respect for Mr. Brown. The Lord Provost, turning to Mr. Brown, expressed the pleasure he had in presenting him with a purse containing a cheque for £260, and a beautiful tablet recording

the esteem entertained for him by the members, past and present, of the Town Council of Glasgow. The inscription is as follows :—

"Presented to Mr. James Brown, along with a purse of 260 sovereigns, contributed by a large number of the present and former members of the Town Council of Glasgow and of the Clyde Navigation Trust, in testimony of their sincere respect and esteem, and in recognition of the zealous and faithful services rendered by him to the Corporation and its various municipal trusts, in the onerous position of Council Officer, for the long period of forty years, under fifteen Lord Provosts, and in all that time it may be truly said that he never lost a friend nor made an enemy.

'Honour and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part: there all the honour lies.'

"The Honourable John Ure, Lord Provost of the City of Glasgow, chairman.

"Bailie William Wilson, treasurer.

"Bailie Thomas Watson, secretary.

"Glasgow, 30th July, 1881."

Mr. Brown in replying said—My Lord Provost and gentlemen,—When I look back on my past life I fail to conceive what action of mine has merited this generous, spontaneous act of yours towards me. Favours that are least expected are more apt to affect us. I feel greatly embarrassed how to express my feelings at the present moment for this kind act of yours. You have thought kindly of me. You have spoken kindly of me. You have acted kindly towards me. I have long lived amongst you, and have been highly privileged and no less honoured in being permitted to hold the situation of Council Officer for a very lengthened period. I have this day been forty years in that situation. During that time I have frequently felt that I came far short of doing the duties of the office in so efficient a manner as many others would have done had they been placed in my position. I have received much kindness and no small indulgence from you and all the councillors, ex-Lord Provosts, ex-councillors, and Clyde Trustees I have served under. You have this day, my Lord Provost, amidst your arduous, multifarious duties, in their name condoned all my shortcomings by the kind and far too complimentary words you have spoken of me, and by this substantial gift and this congenial address you have so handsomely bestowed on me.

I sincerely and gratefully thank you all for the munificent token of your respect towards your humble servant. I need not tell you how highly I prize them. It may interest some of you to know how many individual members of Council have been elected during the last forty years. These amount to 288. Of these, 15 have been Lord Provosts, 135 bailies of the burgh or bailies of the river and harbour, 21 deans of guild, 23 deacon conveners, and no less than 154 have been called to rest from their labours. I have seen six town-clerks, 2 city chamberlains, 5 treasurers, and 5 engineers for the Clyde Trust; 1 secretary and 2 engineers for the Water Commissioners; 5 procurator-fiscals, 3 clerks, and 3 treasurers for the Police Board; 5 superintendents of police, 3 city assessors, 4 collectors of assessments, and 5 governors of prisons. There are only two officials alive who were in the Town Clerk's office when I was appointed. When I think of this I feel that I also must soon follow. My Lord and gentlemen, please excuse me, for I cannot find words to express my gratitude for all this kindness and honour you have so bountifully bestowed on me. I again sincerely thank you all.

Ex-Lord Provost Galbraith thanked the Lord Provost for presiding on an occasion of so much interest, and said he felt indebted to Mr. Brown for valuable assistance when bailie and Lord Provost. In short, he received more information about the Town Council from Mr. Brown than he got from the Town Clerk. Mr. Brown was always obliging, and certainly never made an enemy. He always knew his duty, delighted to do it, and did everything with a smile. He helped greatly to keep the councillors right in their official work.

Ex-Lord Provost Clouston expressed his pleasure in corroborating what the Lord Provost and Mr. Galbraith had said. He had been struck with the complete system of organisation with which Mr. Brown carried on his work. He never found him in the wrong place or at the wrong time. He referred to the great esteem in which Mr. Brown was held by the Council when he (Mr. Clouston) was in it, and especially to the regard which Sir James Campbell had for him.

Ex-Lord Provost Rae Arthur, in the course of a few remarks, said that he sometimes had wondered that so good a man could be in so comparatively humble a position.

The Lord Provost asked Sir James Bain to speak to Mr. Brown's merits and services on the only occasion that he had been absent from

the city for a lengthened time, when he accompanied Sir James to America, and Sir James related several incidents connected with the visit which displayed Mr. Brown's discerning character, and the deep respect in which he was held by Sir James and everyone with whom he came in contact on that occasion.

7th September, 1881.—The Corporation entertained the King of Hawii to dinner in the Corporation Halls.

September, 1881.—William Collins Ex-Lord Provost had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by Her Majesty.

19th September, 1881.—President Garfield of the United States died.

25th October, 1881.—The Right Honourable Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Bart., was entertained to lunch in the Council Hall by the Corporation, and the Freedom of the City was conferred on him in the City Hall.

26th October, 1881.—The late Dr. Norman M'Leod's statue opposite the Barony Church was unveiled.

27th October, 1881.—A Conversazione was held in the Corporation Halls on the occasion of presenting Sir William and Lady Collins with their portraits—both by E. Patalano.

29th October, 1881.—Sir William Collins' Memorial water fountain in front of the Court House, foot of Saltmarket, was unveiled.

5th December, 1881.—Councillor John Mitchell died in the 96th year of his age, and 44th year of his Councillorship for the City of Glasgow. Mr. Mitchell was for some years one of the Bailies for the Barony of Gorbals. In all he had served the community for about 50 years. On the 9th instant the Magistrates and Councillors attended his funeral in their official capacity.

19th December, 1881.—A Conversazione was held in the Corporation Hall at the opening of the Oriental Fine Art Exhibition.

26th December, 1881.—The Magistrates and Council inaugurated the Cross Steeple New Musical Bells.

27th January, 1882.—The Centenary of the "Glasgow Herald" was celebrated by a Public Banquet in St. Andrew's Halls, the invitations to which were issued in name of the proprietors. Covers were laid for 230 gentlemen: the chair was occupied by J. H. Stoddart, editor of the Herald.

1st May, 1882.—The Town Council voted an Address of congratulation to Her Majesty the Queen, on the occasion of the Marriage of His

Royal Highness Prince Leopold to Her Royal Highness the Princess Helen Frederia Augusta of Waldeck, and also similar addresses to the Prince and Princess.

The Plans and Designs in the final competition for the New Municipal Buildings were exhibited in premises in East Ingram Street, from 31st July, to 10th August, 1882, the Design bearing the motto "Viola," being the first in order of merit, was found to be by William Young, 4 Lancaster Place, Strand, London, W.C., was with the advice of Messrs Charles Barry and John Carrick approved of.

1*st August*, 1882.—Sir James Watson was presented with his Portrait, painted by Robert Herdman, R.S.A., and subscribed for by the citizens, in the Corporation Galleries. The portrait was presented to the Corporation. The Lord Provost accepted of the gift.

5*th September*, 1882.—Ex-Lord Provost Galbraith was presented with his portrait (painted by Norman Macbeth, R.S.A.) in the Corporation Galleries. It was subscribed for by a few of his friends and presented to the Corporation to be hung in the Galleries. Mr. Galbraith was also presented with an address in commemoration of the occasion of his portrait being presented to the Corporation. The Lord Provost accepted the portrait for the citizens.

5*th October*, 1882.—The Corporation entertained Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart. in the Council Hall to lunch, and presented him with the Freedom of the City in the City Hall. Lord Provost Ure presided. On the preceding day Sir Stafford was present at a conference of the National Union of Conservative Associations in the Merchants' House, when there was a large attendance of the leading Conservatives of Scotland; and in the course of his address urged Conservatives to organize so as to diffuse true political information, and refute the fallacies of the radical press. In the evening he addressed a large assemblage in St. Andrews' Halls, and among the other speakers were the Duke of Montrose and the Earl of Dalkeith. Sir Stafford was accompanied by Lady Northcote, and during their visit, were the guests of Sir Archibald and Lady Campbell of Blythswood.

14*th October*, 1882.—The Scotch Branch of the Royal School of Art Needle Work, 137 Bath Street was opened by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Albany. Their Royal Highnesses were the guests of Sir Archibald C. Campbell, Bart., of Blythswood. The royal

party arrived by Railway from Blythswood at St. Enoch Station at 11 o'clock, a.m. They were received by the Lord Provost and Dr. Marwick, and proceeded in carriages up Buchanan Street and Bath Street, to the premises of the Art Needle Work. From thence they proceeded to St. Andrew's Halls where the Royal Party opened the sale of needlework for the benefit of the school. The Royal party afterwards met in one of the side halls and was introduced to the Magistrates and Ex-Provosts, &c., and then proceeded to the large hall where the freedom of the city was conferred on His Royal Highness. After the ceremony they proceeded to the Corporation Halls, where they were entertained to lunch along with a select company of ladies and gentlemen. The Royal Party returned to Blythswood at 4 o'clock.

18*th December*, 1882.—The Right Honourable William E. Forster, M.P., was presented with the Freedom of the City in the City Hall, and thereafter entertained to lunch in the Council Hall. The Lord Provost presided. On the 14th Mr. Forster presided at the dinner of the Gladstone Club, of which he had been recently elected Honorary President The dinner took place in the Grand Hotel, Charing Cross. On the evening of the 15th a great liberal demonstration was held in St. Andrews' Halls, at which the Earl of Elgin presided, and which was addressed at considerable length by Mr. Forster. During his stay the Hon. gentleman visited various schools in Glasgow and neighbourhood, and expressed himself highly satisfied with the system of teaching and the progress of the pupils. He was accompanied by Lady and Miss Forster, and were the guests during their visit, of Charles Tennant M.P.

22*nd December*, 1882.—The Parks and Galleries Trustees entertained a large company at a Conversazione in the Corporation Galleries on the occasion of the opening of the Italian Art Loan Exhibition. Lord Balfour of Burleigh presided. Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, C.B., Director of South Kensington Museum was also present.

22*nd March*, 1883.—The Hon. John Bright delivered his Inaugural Address as Lord Rector of the University, to the Students, in St. Andrew's Hall. On the following day the freedom of the city was presented to him in the City Hall, the Lord Provost presiding. At the close of Mr. Bright's address, Lord Rosebery made a pleasing speech. At 2 o'clock Mr. Bright was entertained to lunch by the

Corporation in the Council Hall. In the afternoon the Hon. gentleman proceeded, per Helensburgh train, to Cairndhu House, the residence of Lord Provost Ure, where he was entertained to dinner; same evening he returned to Glasgow where, during his visit, he was the guest of Mr. Charles Tennant, M.P.

3rd April, 1883.—The annual sittings of the Convention of Royal and Parliamentary Burghs were opened in Glasgow, 179 years having elapsed since the Convention had previously held any meeting in that city. The members assembled within the City Chambers at eleven o'clock, where they were received by the Hon. The Lord Provost and Magistrates. A procession was then formed, and, preceded by the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Town Officers of Glasgow, the Commissioners marched to the church recently used by the Wesleyan Congregation in John Street. The proceedings having been opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Lees, St. Giles, Edinburgh, the Lord Provost of Glasgow was appointed president, and took the chair. His Lordship was supported by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Lord Provost of Perth, Provost of Dundee and Provost of Greenock.

In the evening the Corporation entertained the members of the Convention to a grand banquet in the City Hall, which was superbly decorated for the occasion. The Lord Provost presided, and was supported by Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord Shand, Sir James Watson, John Ramsay, M.P. Sir William Thomson, &c. The Convention resumed on Wednesday, on which day the proceedings were brought to a close, when Lord Provost Harrison, Edinburgh said, the Convention owed very much to the Lord Provost and the other members of the Corporation of Glasgow. The warmness and kindliness of the reception they had received could not have been exceeded, and it had made this one of the most pleasant and profitable meetings that the Convention had ever had. (Applause.) In addition to the Lord Provost, the Convention were especially indebted to Councillor Dunlop, Mr. Nicol the City Chamberlain, and Mr. Brown the city officer. (Applause.) An address had been drawn up, which he would read. The address, which was enclosed in scroll form in a handsome case, ran as follows:—

"To the Honourable John Ure, Lord Provost of the City of Glasgow.—My Lord Provost—We, the Commissioners of the Royal and

THE HON. THE LORD PROVOST.
1880-83.

We have now come to the last, but by no means the least esteemed in the series of Chief Magistrates whose respective official and personal careers we have undertaken to record. Of the preceding seventeen there is not one of whom Glasgow has any reason to be ashamed, as all of them discharged the duties connected with the high position in a manner which showed superior business capacity, and a sincere regard for the honour of the city, and the welfare of the community. In the course of those fifty years great changes have been wrought on the external features of the city; great schemes have been propounded with a view to promote the general health and comfort, and if all our Chief Magistrates have not been originators they have at least the credit of having advanced every useful measure which they inherited from their predecessors. The subject of our present notice was an energetic worker in the public interests long before he was elevated to the highest honour. That honour was conferred on him under the warmest commendations of his colleagues, and if much was then expected of him more has been realized.

Mr. Ure is a native of Glasgow, born at the west end of Bridgegate Street, on the 19th July, 1824. At the present day this is by no means an inviting locality, but the time was, and at no very distant date, when Bridgegate was the aristocratic quarter of the city. In this street was situated the Merchants' House and Guildhall with its noble tower or steeple and curious clock of burnished brass, the whole being capped by a copper ship which takes the place of the usual weather cock. Here were held the gay assemblies of a byegone age, when it was not beneath the dignity of Duchesses to lead off the dance. The steeple remains but the house itself, with its beautiful flower gardens, has been swept away. In this street stood the elegant mansions of Sir John Bell, Provost Aird, Bailie Gilmour, Campbell of Blythswood, Robert Dreghorn, and George Johnston; that of the last mentioned gentleman having lately been

appropriated by the Union Railway. Some of these houses still exist, but it is scarcely necessary to say that the occupancy is very different from that of the olden time. The street retained something of its old dignity when in 1817 John Ure, father of the subject of these remarks, married Jane Ure, who, although of the same name was no blood relation; and there also he commenced business as a master baker. He had come from Stirlingshire, his father being a farmer and miller on the banks of the Carron, near Denny. By the mother's side the Ure family have been long associated with the baking business, as her great grandfather's name appears in the Directory of a century ago as a baker, and her grandfather and father in succession carried on the business in the same shop situated in the Bridgegate. When our future Lord Provost was a youth the Clyde was a pure stream, and much of his recreation consisted in wading, and sailing tiny boats on its waters. This species of enjoyment, however, nearly cost him his life. In 1833, when eight years old, he and some companions while wading near the wooden bridge then erected on the site of the now Hutcheson bridge, he stumbled into a deep cutting of which he had not been aware. His companions seeing him disappear were frightened and ran off. It so happened, however, that the son of the bridge toll-keeper, looking from the window of the toll-house, saw first an arm and then a leg appear above the water, and instantly running to the rescue succeeded in bringing the boy to land in an unconscious state. Medical aid, in the person of the famous Dr. M'Corkindale, was readily secured, but a full half-hour elapsed before his recovery was complete. Two other narrow escapes for his life complete the list of his youthful mishaps. While he was thus repeatedly in danger of having his own career brought to an early close he has happily been the means of saving others from an untimely end. Once he saved a school companion from being drowned in Port Eglinton canal; and on a subsequent occasion, when only fifteen years of age, he succeeded in rescuing a man who had fallen into the river at Mavisbank, before the quay had been there erected. A notice of this occurrence appeared in the newspapers of those days, under the heading "Heroic Conduct." The Humane Society of which his Lordship is now president, has medals and certificates for the meritorious in saving life, but whether he and the toll-keeper's son were recipients we have not learned.

Being naturally of a fearless and daring disposition, it early developed into a strong craving for the exciting features of a seafaring life, and not unfrequently the anxieties of his friends were aroused by his adventures while yachting. He preferred much a rough tumble of weather to a landsman's breeze, and on several occasions has either come home dismasted, or with bulwarks broken, or has lain quietly over night in some cozy bay, when there was no help for it, but much to the consternation of his friends. By and by, however, they came to have such confidence in his skill, that their fears for his safety considerably subsided. Had he been allowed the full bent of his inclination in all probability his choice of a profession would not have been that of a merchant. Higher motives influenced him. A strong affection subsisted between him and his sisters, who, having lost their mother in early life, naturally clung to him as their protector, and this, combined with the long continued ill health of their father, had much to do with his decision to continue the business of his father, but only as a flour merchant. Shortly after his father's death he centred all his energies in that particular branch by which his firm is now so well known. Mr. Ure never was ambitious of extensive commercial enterprise, but he kept pace with the gradually developing improvements that have all along so specially characterized the milling trade. His mind was too scientific in its nature to be satisfied with mere money making, although in that respect his success has been very decided. He has always been freely generous in giving a helping hand to any good or worthy cause, or in a quiet way assisting the needy. The same open truthfulness that marks his public career has also been a feature in his commercial operations; and never during his long course of extensive dealings has he had recourse to legal proceedings in any disputed transaction. Prior to the erection of his present extensive mills in Washington Street (the Crown Flour Mills), his work was done by contract at the Bakers' Incorporation Mills at Bunhouse and Clayslap at Partick.

His present works in Washington Street, erected over twenty years ago, were completed with all the modern appliances of the time, but such have been the changes made in the mode of manufacturing wheat into flour, that, with the exception of the buildings, engines and boilers, the vast intricate machinery has been almost wholly changed, and

some of it more than once. Much has been expended not only in advanced improvements, but also for patent rights, and by this means the firm has always kept in the "van" of progress.

It was in connection with the old mills that our future Lord Provost made his first public speech. The operative millers had sent in a request to the Deacon of the Corporation for a rise of wages. The Deacon, not approving of the movement, delayed to lay the request before the Master Court, and so, at the end of a month, as there had been no reply, the men of the two mills, Bunhouse and Clayslap, resolved to remain out until their request should be considered. It so happened that, on the morning of the day the men came out, Mr. Ure had occasion to be at the mills and to his surprise found them stopped, none but the managers being on the premises. On learning the cause, and being told that the men of the two mills were holding a joint meeting in an adjoining field, thither he went, had conference, and addressed the men from the top of a dyke. So successful was this maiden speech that at its close the men took off their caps and gave three cheers for the young orator, who had promised that their grievance should be considered; then all of them went straightway to their work. Another incident in Mr. Ure's career connected with the calling to which he belongs may be mentioned here. At the outset of the volunteer movement, about the year 1860, at a time when relations were strained between this country and France, Mr. Ure took an active and leading part in the formation of a volunteer corps composed of members of the grain trade. In a stirring and patriotic speech he moved the first resolution at a meeting of members of the Trade called to inaugurate the movement. On the formation of the corps shortly afterwards, he was elected captain. For some time he held the post and discharged its duties, for which his long connection with the Queen's Own Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry well fitted him.

At an early stage of his business career Mr. Ure was elected by the Incorporation a member of the Master Court, soon afterwards he was appointed Collector, and ultimately Deacon, which office he has twice filled.

His really first appearance before a Glasgow audience was in the City Hall in the winter of 1855, as chairman of the grain and provision trade soiree, then a most numerous and influential gathering. His address on that occasion was an exceedingly happy one, and being reported

in extenso in the papers of the day, brought him prominently before the public, which resulted in his being brought forward as a candidate for the Council.

For many years he was in the management of the Bakers' Incorporation, and remained in it till he entered the Town Council in 1856, a representative of the Fifth Ward. This position he maintained till November, 1865, when he was returned by the Fourteenth Ward, (now the Thirteenth), by which he has since been five times returned and still continues to represent. Mr. Ure became Depute-bailie of the River in 1859; Bailie of the River in 1860, and Bailie of the Burgh in 1861. He was unanimously elected Lord Provost in November, 1880.

How he demeaned himself as a councillor and magistrate was very fully and truly spoken to by Bailie Laing and others on the occasion of his election to the Provostship. While he had given due attention to all departments of Council business, his specialty was Sanitary improvement, and certainly no object could be more worthy the consideration of a Town Councillor of Glasgow. For the long period of quarter of a century he has held the office of Chairman of the Sanitary Committee. It may here be said that the subjects of sanitation and ventilation were his special hobbys long before he entered the Town Council. The evils of excessive hours of labour and the overcrowding of lodgings got his special attention; and even by way of satisfying himself of these matters he has been known to start at midnight on an expedition through some of the densest parts of the City. In order to supplement his own ideas and acquire imformation he visited many of the larger cities in England and Ireland, and although his laborious investigations have yielded some good fruit, more is desirable, and there is reason to believe that more will be forthcoming. His acquirements in that department of science were recognised by the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain which in 1879 presented him with a diploma and conferred on him the the title of Fellow. The greater portion of a year has still to run of his civic reign, and if all cannot be accomplished during that time, others will enter into his labours and, no doubt, carry them to a successful issue. Although only two years in the chief seat it has been his Lordship's lot to preside on many important public occasions. Five times has he been privileged to confer the freedom of the city on illustrious visitors. First on Sir William V. Harcourt in October 1881,

second on Sir Stafford Northcote in October of last year; third on H.R.H. Duke of Albany in the same month, fourth on the Right Hon. W. E. Forster in December following, and lastly on the Right Hon. John Bright in March, 1883. On all these occasion his Lordship acquitted himself in a manner highly creditable to himself and to the position he was called on to sustain. With Sir Stafford's political creed he could have little sympathy, but that occasioned him no embarrassment either in word or utterance, nor in any respect to betray in the least the spirit of the partisan. With Mr. Forster's creed he was more in harmony, but he equally avoided any expression that could justly be objected to by the conservative portion of the auditory. In the case of the Prince the same prudence and sound judgment was apparent in respect to expressions of loyalty, which even in these days are so apt to be carried to fulsome excess. While there was nothing said that could not be truly and honestly said, at the same time all was said that a wise prince could desire to hear.

Equally happy has his Lordship been on other occasions when called on to speak. For instance, at the presentation to the Corporation, of the portrait of ex-Provost Galbraith, and also when similar honours were paid to Sir James Watson and Sir William Collins, his addresses although apparently "off hand" were admirably adapted to the respective occasions, full of local and personal incident and pervaded by a genuine feeling of brotherly kindness and generosity. But even in the course of his official career it has not all along been plain and pleasant sailing. He has had difficulties and contentions, for which all must lay their account who are called on to occupy the high places in public service. With regard to the framing of a new Police Bill, lately under discussion in the Council, there has been strenuous opposition to some of the clauses which his Lordship, in no very plastic spirit, was desirous to promote. The consequence was that his Lordship was by certain parties charged with something of the imperious, Bismarck spirit, which should not in a free country and in enlightened communities such as ours, be submitted to. It is possible that his Lordship may have manifested mind and will of his own not sufficiently accommodating to the wishes of all; but it has also to be remembered that the yielding spirit is allied to weakness, and has never succeeded when important changes are called for. Personally, Lord Provost Ure is one of the most courteous and

kindliest of men; one who has retained the unaffected simplicity and urbanity of his nature under a degree of worldly success which would have inflated minds cast in a smaller and weaker mould.

We have already recorded the Annual Meeting of the Convention of Royal Burghs, held in Glasgow, when his Lordship presided over the deliberations of that ancient assembly. This visit of the Convention to Glasgow, although on the invitation of the Town Council, is regarded as a personal compliment to the Lord Provost, more than a century having elapsed since the Convention last met in this City. And there is still in the immediate future other important public work before his Lordship, the Annual Congress of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain being fixed for September next in this City.

In addition to the other duties, more or less directly connected with the Municipal Chair, which Mr. Ure has been called upon to discharge, it is proper here to notice that in the summer of 1882 he was appointed one of the seven Commissioners nominated by the Crown for the working out of the Educational Endowments (Scotland) Act. The important and onerous work connected with this Act will extend over a period of five years.

Mr. Ure, senior, father of the Lord Provost, died in 1849. On 7th February, 1850, his Lordship married Miss Gibb, daughter of Mr. John Gibb, master baker, Gallowgate Street. They have had five children, four sons and one daughter, all of whom survive. The three elder sons are married and in business—two of them partners with their father, while the other son is an advocate at the bar, in Edinburgh.

Mr. Ure's residence is Cairndhu House, a palatial mansion, delightfully situated on the banks of the Gareloch, a short distance west of Helensburgh. No more stately and commanding mansion is to be seen in this part of the country, and the grand external aspect is only in keeping with the internal accommodation, and extreme elegance and substantiality of the furnishings. Before proceeding to build, we are assured that Mr. Ure thought long, and visited many localities, before fixing on a site, and it is not easy to conceive of a locality which could surpass that which he has chosen, in point of convenience, and beauty of the surrounding scenery. Here the hospitalities are dispensed also in a style and on a scale commensurate with the architecture, and with the liberality shown by its owner on all occasions when any benevolent

or useful end is to be served. Although a keen and careful business man Mr. Ure is not a slave to the office and the exchange. He is fond of travel, and has been over nearly all the Continent of Europe. His favourite recreation is yachting, in which he indulges much during the summer months.

Among the important events of the years of Mr Ure's tenure of the Civic Chair, we must not omit to mention the commencement of the new Municipal Buildings. The arrangement of the conditions of the competition—a task the difficulty and delicacy of which may be estimated from the fact that the first attempt made some time previously had completely broken down—was one of the first pieces of important work which fell to Mr. Ure to perform. The success of the mode of conducting the competition and of selecting the designs ultimately adopted, proved the soundness of judgment which guided the Council's deliberations at that critical stage of the undertaking. No doubt the laying of the foundation stone of the magnificent pile of buildings which is soon to be raised under the eye of the chosen architect Mr. Young, will have to be chronicled among the notable events by which Mr. Ure's term of office will be marked.

The best possible testimony to the ability and efficiency with which Mr. Ure has discharged the duties of chief magistrate has just been given in the fact that the Town Council unanimously requested him to allow himself to be re-elected as Lord Provost for other three years. To this request his Lordship declined to accede, and although it was pressingly repeated by the Council all was of no avail. His Lordship's term of office concludes in November of the present year—1883.

In 1882 Mr. Ure was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of Lanarkshire, and is a Commissioner of Supply and Justice of the Peace for Dumbartonshire.

APPENDIX.

CONTENTS OF APPENDIX.

	PAGE
Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow a Century ago—1783. Hon. Patrick Colquhoun, Lord Provost, ...	1 to 8
Association of Deacons, ...	47
Bakers, ...	38
Barbers, ...	43
Bonnet-Makers and Dyers, ...	45
Burgh of Rutherglen, ...	48
Chamber of Commerce, ...	18
Coopers, ...	40
Cordiners, ...	34
Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, ...	13
Faculty of Procurators, ...	9
Fleshers, ...	41
Gardeners, ...	43
Grand Antiquity Society, ...	47
Hammermen, ...	32
Hutcheson's Hospital, ...	22
Institute of Accountants and Actuaries, ...	16
Maltmen, ...	35
Masons, ...	42
Merchants' House.	17
Skinners, ...	38
Society of Deacons and Preseses, ...	48
Trades' House, ...	23 to 32
Trades in Procession, ...	46
Weavers, ...	37
Wrights, ...	39

ERRATUM.

On page 23 of Appendix, 19th line, for "See page 121," read "See page 121 of *Glasghu Facies.*"

APPENDIX.

LIST OF MAGISTRATES AND TOWN COUNCIL OF GLASGOW,

AND OFFICE-BEARERS CHOSEN BY THEM AT MICHAELMASS, 1783.

HON. PATRICK COLQUHOUN, ESQUIRE, LORD PROVOST.

Robert Findlay,
Joseph Scott,
Robert Smith, } Bailies.

James M'Gregor, Esq., Dean of Guild.
Robert Mann, Esq., Deacon Convener.
James Hopkirk, Treasurer.

MERCHANT COUNCILLORS.

Alex. Brown,	Jo. Riddell.	Wm. Coats,	Alex. Gordon,
J. Douglas,	R. Dunmore,	Gilb. Hamilton,	John Laurie.
W. Neilson,	Jo. Campbell,	Alex. Low,	

TRADES COUNCILLORS.

Wm. Craig,	Ja. Brodie,	Jo. M'Aslan,	Jo. Morrison,
John Millar,	J. Robertson,	Rob. Arthur,	G. Buchanan,
Step. Maxwell,	Ja. Muirhead,	R. Auchincloss,	Will. Steel.

John Brown, Master of Work.
John Wilson and John Orr, Town Clerks.
Matthew Gilmour, Procurator Fiscal.
Robert Douglas, Bailie of Port-Glasgow and Newark.
Robert Auchincloss, Bailie of Gorbals.
John Smith, Conjunct and Resident Bailie.
James Finlay, Bailie of Provan.
William Trueman, Water Bailie.
James Buchanan, Visitor of the Maltmen.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

Hon. PATRICK COLQUHOUN, Esq., Lord Provost.

Joseph Scott,
Robert Smith, } Present Bailies.

Alex. Brown,
John Riddell,
John M'Aslan, } Late Bailies.

James M'Gregor, Dean of Guild.
Robert Mann, Deacon Convener.
James Brodie,
William Craig, } Councillors,
John Brown, Master of Work.

CLYDE COMMISSIONERS.

Alexander Brown,	Alexander M'Caul,	John Douglass,
John Riddell,	Walter Neilson,	Alexander Low.

BRIDGE COMMISSIONERS.

Wm. Lang,	Wm. French,	James Dickson,	Peter Bell,
J. Auchincloss,	Jo. Campbell,	Jona. Anderson,	A. Graham,
Dav. Hendrie,	David Russell,	John Miller, Jr.,	J. Oswald,
John Young,	Arch. Givan,	Ja. Hamilton,	H. Ritchie.
Walter Ewing,	A. Buchanan,	John Wilson,	

POORS ASSESSORS.

Merchants.

W. Stirling,	J. Gordon,	Rob. Carrick,
Henry Riddell,	W. Monteith,	Arch. Graham,
W. Robertson,	Dav. Dale,	J. Auchincloss.
	George Bogle,	

Trades.

J. Craig,	R. Robertson,	Jo. Tennant.
W. Davidson,	Wm. Urie,	

PERSONS APPOINTED TO CAST ON THE CESS.

Robert M'Kay,	Andrew Miller,	David Hendrie,
Walter Stirling,	James M'Ewen,	Rob. Robertson.

DIRECTORS OF THE TOWN'S HOSPITAL.

William Craig, Esq., Preceptor.

Provost Colquhoun, Preses of all Meetings.

Town Council.	*Trades House.*	*Merch. House.*	*General Session.*
R. Findlay, } Bailies.	Robert Mann	Dean of Guild	Dr. Taylor,
Jos. Scott, } Bailies.	Deacon Co.	M'Gregor,	Ad. Younger,
Rob. Smith, } Bailies.	Wm. Lang,	Wm. Coats,	Wm. Walker,
Alex. Brown,	J. M'Kechnie,	Alex. Low,	Wm. Muir,
John Riddel,	Ja. Couper,	J. Denniston,	And. Patton,
Jo. Douglas,	Ja. Buchanan,	Dan. Baxter,	George Black,
G. Buchanan,	Jo. Reid,	Ja. Hopekirk,	Walter Hug,
J. Muirhead,	Jo. M'Feat,	Wal. Stirling,	Jo. Ferguson,
J. Robertson,	T. Smith,	Rob. M'Kay,	M. M'Gilvra,
Ja. Brodie,	Dav. Scott,	Gil. Hamilton,	Ro. Tennant,
John Laurie,	Wm. Urie,	Ja. Gordon,	Jo. Christie,
Jo. Campbell,	Jo. Gibson,	Tho. Donald,	Reverend Mr.
Reverend Mr.	Wm. Young.	Reverend Mr.	Taylor.
Bonar.		Porteous	

WEEKLY COMMITTEE.

Town Council.	*Trades House.*	*Merchs. House.*	*General Session.*
Alex. Brown,	Wm. Urie,	Wm. Coats,	Jo. Ferguson,
Ja. Brodie.	Dav. Scott.	Alex. Low.	R. Tennant.

MANUFACTURING COMMITTEE.

John Laurie,	Malcolm M'Gilvra,	James M'Kechnie,
Walter Stirling,	William Muir,	John Reid.

COMMITTEE ON BOOKS.

The Magistrates,	Deacon Convener,	Robert M'Kay,
Dean of Guild,	Gilbert Hamilton,	James Hopkirk.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sinclair, Housekeeper.
John Adam, Clerk and Housekeeper.
Thomas Kennedy, Chaplain and Schoolmaster.
James M'Coul, Overseer of Manufactures and Work-house.

GOVERNORS OF WILSON'S CHARITY.

Rev. Mr. W. Porteous, *President.* Mr. Gib. Hamilton, *Secretary.*

John Bogle, merch.	Jo. Brown, merch.	Ja. Ritchie, Esq.
Jo. Jamieson, surg.	Wm. Coats, merch.	Professor Findlay.
Wm. French, Esq.	Ro. Dinwiddie, Esq.	Rev. Jo. M'Caul.
P. Colquhoun, L.P.	Joh. Bowman, Esq.	Rev. John Gillies.
R. Findlay, } Bailies.	Ja. Coulter, Esq.	Rev. Wm. Craig.
Jos. Scott, } Bailies.	Dan. Baxter, books.	Rev. Wm. Taylor.
Robert Smith, } Bailies.	Ja. Dunlop, Esq.	Rev. Rob. Balfour.
Jam. Gregor, Esq.	Jo. Campbell, Esq.	Mr. John Wilson,
R. Mann, convener.	Alex. Low, merch.	teacher.

This charitable Institution was founded in August, 1730, by virtue of a clause in the will of the deceased Mr. George Wilson of Wellclose Square, London. This Gentleman, who was a native of Glasgow, in the early part of his life, went to London with a view to prosecute his occupation. By frugality and an assiduous application to business, he had the good luck to acquire a pretty handsome fortune, of which, from principles of love to his native country and gratitude to his parent city, he has had the peculiar merit of bequeathing £3000 for the purposes of educating and clothing, in the City of Glasgow, the children of honest and needy parents. About fifty Boys, at present enjoy the benefits of this Charity.

HUTCHISON'S HOSPITAL.

JAMES CAMPBELL, ESQ., of Clathick, *Preceptor.*
The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council, with Ministers of Glasgow, *Patrons.*

ST. NICHOLAS'S HOSPITAL.

Mr. JOHN BURN, *Preceptor.*
The Magistrates and Council, *Patrons.*

MEMBERS OF THE DEAN OF GUILD COURT.

JAMES M'GREGOR, ESQ., Dean of Guild.

Merchants.		*Crafts.*	
William Lang,	James Oswald,	Rob. Auchincloss,	Ninian Glen.
Walter Stirling,	John Laurie.	Dan. Wardrop,	David Scott,

ASSISTANTS OF THE MERCHANT HOUSE.

JAMES M'GREGOR, ESQ., Dean of Guild, *President.*

Patrick Colquhoun, Lord Provost.
R. Findlay, Jos. Scott, } Bailies } Ex officio
John Campbell,
William French,
Robert Dunmore,
James Oswald,
Ja. Dennistown, sen.
Ja. Dennistown, jun.
James Dunlop,
Ja. Ritchie,
Wm. Cunningham,
And. Buchanan,

Thomas Donald,
Alex. Brown,
John Riddel,
James M'Call,
H. Ritchie,
Alex. Low,
John Robertson,
Robert Donnald,
James Gordon,
John Campbell, jun.
George Crawford,
James Hopkirk,
Alex. Gordon,
James Coulter,

Wm. Coats,
Gilbert Hamilton,
Walter Stirling,
James Oswald,
John Laurie,
William Lang,
Robert M'Kay,
James Alston,
Walter Neilson,
Daniel Baxter,
Arch. Graham,
James Hill, collector
G. Crawfurd, clerk,
J. Carmichael, officer.

MANAGERS OF THE TRADES HOUSE.

ROBERT MANN, Deacon Convener.
Robert Smith, Trades Bailie.
Robert Auchincloss, late Deacon Convener.
David Stevenson, Collector.

Hammermen.
William Lang,
James Craig,
Steph. Maxwell,
Wm. Fulton,
Rob. Millar,
James Muirhead.

Taylors.
James M'Kechnie,
John Lilly,
Alex. Buchanan,
Rob. Arthur,
Geo. Blair,
James Dunlop.

Wrights.
David Scott,
Rob. Waddel,
Ninian Glen.

Coopers.
William Urie,
John Hood,
Mathew Urie.

Cordiners.
James Cooper,
James Burns,
Geo. Burns,
Ja. Salmond,
John Stiven,
John Jenkins.

Maltmen.
James Buchanan,
Jo. Cuthbertson,
Geo. Buchanan,
Wm. Steel,
James M'Ilhose,
John Tennant.

Fleshers.
John Gibson,
Pat. Brown,
John King,

Masons.
Wm. Young,
Mathew Cleland,
Dan. Ward.

Weavers.
John Reid,
Alex. Campbell,
David Dalgliesh.
Wm. Watson,

Bakers.
John M'Feat,
Wm. Fleming,
Wm. Steel.

Skinners.
Tho. Smith.
Wm. Davidson,
James Barclay,

Barbers.
William Logie,
Cha. Murray,
Charles Crawford.

Bonnet makers and Dyers.
Peter Nisbet,
Adam Grant.

DEACONS OF THE INCORPORATED TRADES.

Will. Lang, hammermen,
James M'Kechnie, taylors,
James Cooper, cordiners,
John Reid, weavers,
John M'Feat, bakers,
Thomas Smith, skinners,
David Scott, wrights,
William Urie, coopers,
John Gibson, fleshers,
William Young, masons,
Will. Scott, jun., gardeners,
William Logie, barbers,
Peter Nisbet, bonnet makers and dyers.

SOCIETY OF TOBACCO SPINNERS.

GEORGE TILLOCH, Deacon.

Masters.

Wm. Waddel, | J. George, jun. | Rob. Blackie, | Pet. Dinning,
Wm. Scott, | R. Dinning, | Jo. Muckle, | Jo. Alexander

Robert Waddel, *collector.* Claud Marshall, *clerk.*

FACULTY OF PROCURATORS.

JOHN ORR, Esq., *Dean of Faculty.*

1727 Jo. Marshall
29 John Finlay
33 John Wilson
42 James Ritchie
50 James Clark
51 Tho. Graham
55 Alex. Stevenson
58 Claud Marshal
60 J. Maxwell sen
61 Geo. Thomson
63 Arch. Givan
64 J. Snodgrass
65 John Robb
George Riddoch
66 Geo. Smith
Rob. Crosse
68 Jos. Crombie
69 J. Buchanan
Mat. Gilmour
J. Maxwell, jun.
70 James Oswald
71 Ja. Grahame
Jo. Wilson, jun.
72 Robert Cræme
Robt. M'Aulay
Robert Park
Jo. Hamilton
Arch. Grahame
Benj. Barton
Tho. Buchanan
73 John Scales
74 Ja. M'Lehose
75 Ja. Cunnison
David Scott
76 A. M'Culloch
77 John Dillon
Arch. Smith
John Lang
78 D. Hutcheson
John Shiels
James Mathie
Geo. Crawford
79 George Muir
Jo. M'Euan
80 Ja. M'Nayr
John Leckie
A. Robertson
81 Wm. M'Auley
Rob. Grahame
Arch. Simpson
John Purdon
82 Wm. Lindsay
Tho. Falconer
83 Ja. Robb

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURERS.

PATRICK COLQUHOUN, Esq., Chairman.
JAMES M'GRIGOR, Deputy-Chairman.
GILBERT HAMILTON, Secretary.

Wm. Cunningham	Henry Riddell	James Finlay
Ja. Dennistoun, sen.	Robert Cowan	Alex. M'Alpine
William French	George Bogle	Dug. Bannatine
J. Campbell, Clath.	Archibald Graham	William Lang
John Robertson	James Gammell	David Dale
William Coats	Hugh Moody	Robert Fulton
John Laurie	John Stirling	John Wilson
James Somervell	Walter Stirling	William Carlile
Robert Dunmore	John Brown, junior.	

LIST OF THE MEMBERS.

Members in the City of Glasgow.

Jo. Campbell, jun.	Robert Bogle	John Hay
Rich. Marshall	John Leitch	David Watson
William Ingram	And. Thomson	Richard Allan
Thomas Connel	John Gordon	David Black
Robert Finlay	James Oswald	John Christie
John Riddell	Peter Speirs	Cumber. Wilson
John Buchanan	John Wilson	Thom. Crawford
George Macintosh	Alex. Ritchie	Robert Houston
Robert Mackay	George Crawford	John Dunlop
George Hamilton	Alex. M'Caul	John Lindsay
An. Buchanan, jun.	Alex. Gordon	Geo. Miller, jun.
J. Dennistoun, jun.	Walter Neilson	John M'Donald
Alexander Brown	William Craig	Thomas Bell
Andrew Brown	Rob. Dinwiddie	Walter Ewing
Jo. Campbell, jun	Archibald Govan	William Smith
Cunning. Corbet	Walt. Colquhoun	James Black
James Gordon	Geo. Buchanan, jun.	James Wardrop
Alexander Low	Robert Dunlop	Wm. Robertson
David Russell	James Brown	George Brown
J. Hamilton, jun.	John Craig	James Stirling
Joseph Scott	John Bogle	Robert Dunlop
Rich. Allan, jun.	Peter Murdoch	James Scott
Walter Monteath	Rob. Buchanan	Wm. Carmichael
James Hopkirk	George Anderson	Andrew Miller
James M'Dowal	Arch. Henderson	John Shiels
John Bowman	George Kippen	Andrew Sibbald
Thomas Donald	Robert Macnair	Geo. Kinniburgh
James M'Call	John Alston, jun.	John Freeland
James Mitchell	Hugh Cross	William Bogle
Henry Hardy	Moreh. Loudoun	Alex. Cunningham
George Provan	John Shadden	John Orr
Walter Graham	Adam Lightbody	And. Houston
John Rodger	Hugh Colquhoun	

Manufacturers in Glasgow, Anderston, &c.

Andrew Stirling	Donald M'Brayne	Thom. Buchanan
Geo. Thomson	Thomas Shadden	Robert Ewing
Robert Carrick	Rob. Thomson	John Maxwell
Wm. M'Alpine	Matthew Perston	John Tennant
Wm. Fleming	Alexander Ure	Alexander Allan
David Todd	William Findlay	William Gillespie
Thomas Stewart	Rob. M'Millan	Allan Arthur
James Robertson	Alex. Hendry	Hugh Niven
Ja. Monteith, sen.	Wm. Sommervill	John Semple
John Austin	Wm. Wardlaw	Richard Cullen
John Reid	John Young	John Wilson
William White	Jo. Auchincloss	Robert Arthur
Robert Morrice	Wm. Shortridge	William Shaw
William Gardiner	Ja. M'Ilwham	

Manufacturers, &c., in Paisley, &c.

Claud Neilson	Andrew Brown	John Orr
James Lounds	John Pollock	Robert Corse
Herbert Buchanan	William Orr	James Paisley
John Black	John Cochrane	John Bell
James Kibble	William Orr, jun.	James Wilson
John Craig	John Christie	Gavin Maxwell
Robert Hunter	Robert Maxwell	Humph. Barbour
William Stewart	John Mackarrell	John How
William Wallace	William Wilson	

Merchants in Greenock and Port Glasgow.

John Kippen	John Esdale	John Dunlop
Gabriel Wood	Wm. Hamilton	Allan Stevenson
John Hamilton	Walter Ritchie	Jo. Crawford, jun.
James Scott	John Dunlop	John Stirling
William Fularton	Arch. Campbell	John Crawford
Arch. Macalester	Hercules Ross	And. Anderson
Robert Gordon	Robert Douglas	
Roger Stewart	William Howat	

FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

WILLIAM IRVINE, *President.*

Rob. Wallace	Ro. Marshall	Geo. Cochran	W. Hamilton
Ninian Hill	Alex. Dunlop	Ja. Monteith	John Cree
A. Stevenson	Cha. Wilson	Rob. Simpson	Wm. Couper
Ja. Parlane	Wm. Whyte	Arch. Young	Wm. Parlane
Peter Wright	Jo. Jamieson	Al. Stenhouse	John Riddel

CESS OFFICE.

JOHN CARLYLE, Collector.

Land and Trade Stent payable at the Collector's office betwixt March and March, or so soon as the Stentmasters has fixed the stent to be paid.

Window Lights and House Duty payable at the Collector's office betwixt April and April, or so soon as the Surveyor gives in his book of survey to the Collector.

MINISTERS OF GLASGOW.

Wm. Craig, D.D., St. Andrew's Church
Dr. John Gillies, College Church
W. Porteous, Wynd Church
Rob. Balfour, East or Outer High Church
Dr. Wm. Taylor, North or High Church
John M'Caul, Laigh Church
Wm. Taylor, St. Enoch's Church
Arch. Bonnar, Ramshorn Church
John Burns, Barony Church
William Anderson, Gorbals
Jo. M'Leod, Ja. Steven, } Chapel of Ease.
G. Henderson, Alex. Perrie, } Burgher meeting
Jo. Jamieson, James Ramsay, } Antiburgher meeting
Tho. Bell, Relief Meeting House
Jo. Falconer, English Chapel
Ro. Lothian, Evening Lecturer

PROFESSORS IN THE UNIVERSITY.

Dr. Wm. Leechman, Principal
Dr. Ro. Findlay, Divinity
J. Clow, Logick
George Jardin, Assistant
John Young, Greek
Wm. Richardson, Humanity
J. Anderson, Natural Philosophy
Wm. Hamilton, Anatomy and Botany
Alex. Wilson, Astronomy
John Miller, Civil Law
Patrick Cumming, Oriental Languages
J. Williamson, Mathematics
H. M'Leod, Church History
Thomas Reid, D.D., Moral Philosophy
Archibald Arthur, ditto
Alex. Stevenson, M.D., Medicine

THE FACULTY OF PROCURATORS IN GLASGOW.

THE records of this Faculty are continuous and complete from 1668 downwards. At that date the membership included the Commissary of Glasgow, the Commissary of Hamilton, the Commissary-Clerk of Glasgow, the Commissary-Clerk of Hamilton, and twenty-five Procurators. In addition to these there were six "Messengers of Court," and fifteen "'prentices and servands."

The Commissary of Glasgow was the head of the Faculty, and continued to be so for some time after it became customary to elect a separate Dean.

THE FUNDS.

The funds, which were derived partly from fees paid on the admission of members, messengers, and apprentices, and partly from small quarterly payments by the members, were applied to the "helpe and supplie of the poore and decayed brethern and servands of the saids courtes, their wyves and children." Another source of revenue was introduced in 1693, by levying a sum, payable into the poor's box, with every "claime or lybell" brought into court. This tax continued to be exacted till 1863.

At a later period, a part of the funds was occasionally devoted to the promotion of benevolent and patriotic objects. Thus, in 1778, a hundred guineas were contributed towards raising a battalion for "His Majesty's service in the present situation of affairs in America"; in 1782 a vote of ten guineas was passed "towards relieving the necessities of those poor people in Glasgow and Gorballs whose property suffered by the inundation of the Clyde, on Tuesday, the 12th March instant"; in 1787 a hundred guineas were subscribed towards the erection of an Infirmary in the city; in 1798 two hundred guineas were voted "as an aid to Government in the present exigency"; in 1816 £50 was voted to the Glasgow Royal Lunatic Asylum; in 1854 a hundred guineas were contributed to the "Patriotic Fund"; and, in 1859, a hundred guineas were voted towards the formation of a Volunteer Corps, to be called "The Procurators' Rifle Corps," to be composed of lawyers, their clerks, and apprentices. This corps was drilled in the Faculty Hall, and now forms D Company of the 1st Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers.

CHAIR OF CONVEYANCING.

In 1861, the Faculty having resolved to provide an endowment for a Chair of Conveyancing in the University of Glasgow, equal in amount to the endowment provided by the Society of Writers to the Signet for the Professor of Conveyancing in Edinburgh, a Professorship of Conveyancing was instituted in the Faculty of Law in the University of Glasgow, by an ordinance of the University Commissioners, confirmed by Her Majesty in Council, and the patronage of it was vested

in the Dean and Council of the Faculty. Dr. Anderson Kirkwood was the first professor; and on his resignation of the chair in 1867, the present professor, James Roberton, LL.D., F.R.S.E., was elected by the Dean and Council to succeed him.

PRIVILEGES.

On 23rd March, 1761, "The Faculty of Writers in Glasgow," being convened, take into their consideration that the Faculty "Is, and for time immemorial past has been a legal subsisting society and corporation, and the procurators and members had and have the sole privilege of solliciting and acting as procurators before every Court in Glasgow, and also a right to act in all the other Courts held within the Commissariots of Glasgow, Hamilton, and Campsie." The same minute contains the first mention of the Sheriff-Court, in the following terms:—"The Faculty likewise considering that there is now a fixed Sherriff-Court at Glasgow for a district of the shire of Lanark, they therefore judge it expedient that the Sherriffs be invited to become members of the Faculty and to give what sums to the poor they please."

In 1796, the Faculty was incorporated by Royal Charter, which proceeds on the narrative, "That, for centuries past, the members of the Commissary Courts of Glasgow, and of Hamilton and Campsie, have been, and now are, united into a Society, called the Faculty of Procurators in Glasgow, under certain rules and regulations, established by themselves, for managing their affairs, and for raising a fund for the support of their poor and decayed members, and their widows and children"; and that the "Procurators duly admitted members of the said Faculty have been in the use of enjoying the exclusive privilege of acting as Solicitors before every Court in Glasgow, and claim a right to act in the same capacity before all the other Courts within the Commissariats of Glasgow, and of Hamilton and Campsie." The privilege is confirmed by the Charter.

This privilege was maintained and exercised until the exclusive privileges of incorporated legal bodies in Scotland generally were abolished by the Law Agents Act, 1873.

The number of members at the date of the Charter was 91, and John Orr, Advocate, Commissary of Glasgow, was the Dean of Faculty. The number of members at present (January, 1883) is 224. The oldest member is Hugh Barclay, LL.D., Sheriff-Substitute of Perthshire, admitted in 1820.

WIDOWS' FUND.

The establishment of a fund for the benefit of widows and children of deceased members was resolved on in 1789. In 1812 this fund was separated from the general funds of the Faculty, and put under the charge of a separate President, Treasurer, and Directors; and, in 1833, an Act of Parliament was obtained "for the better establishing and securing" it. In the course of time, the provision of this Act, which made it compulsory on every member of the Faculty to contribute to the Widows' Fund, was found to be so objectionable and so apt to deter law

agents from joining, that it was considered advisable to discontinue the admission of new contributors; and this was accomplished by another Act of Parliament in 1875. Future members were thenceforth not required to contribute to the fund, and no new contributors could be admitted.

The capital sum of the Widows' Fund amounted, at Candlemas, 1882, to £58,527 11s. 9d.

LIBRARY.

The establishment of a Library was originally proposed in 1736, but was not carried into effect until 1817. It was at first accommodated in the Lyceum Rooms, Nelson Street, from which it was removed to "Spreull's Land," Trongate, and afterwards to a flat on the first floor at No. 13 John Street, where it remained until 1856, when the present Hall and Library in West George Street were erected by the Faculty. The Library was, from the beginning, placed under the management of a special committee, by whom its funds were administered until 1875, when the Library funds were amalgamated with the general funds of the Faculty. The annual subscription payable by members for the use of the Library is £1 10s. The number of volumes is now upwards of 11,000. The Library also contains busts in marble of Lord Jeffrey, Sheriff Alison, Sheriff Bell, Sheriff Galbraith, Mr. Reddie, Town Clerk, Mr. Andrew Bannatyne, and Mr. Towers-Clark—the two last named being former Deans of Faculty—and portraits by the late Sir Daniel Macnee of Mr. Alexander Morrison, Dean of Faculty from 1846 till 1860, and Mr. George Baillie, the founder of Baillie's Institution.

BUILDINGS.

The Faculty Hall and Library in West George Street, were built according to plans prepared by the late Mr. Charles Wilson, Architect. The exterior decorations include a series of 14 portrait masks, carved on the keystones of the doors and windows of the lower storey, representing (in George's Place)—1. Rutherfurd; 2. Cockburn; 3. Jeffrey; 4. Moncrieff; 5. Millar; 6. Reddie; (in West George Street) 7. Lord President Forbes; 8. Kames; 9. Stair; 10. Erskine; 11. Lord President Blair; (in West Nile St.) 12. Brougham; 13. Mansfield; 14. Lord Erskine. (See Tweed's *Guide to Glasgow and the Clyde.*) The cost, including the site and the price of the adjoining tenement in West Nile Street, purchased along with it, was nearly £20,000. The buildings comprehend a large hall in which sales of most of the heritable property publicly exposed in Glasgow are conducted, a Library Hall, Committee Rooms, etc. They were first occupied in 1856.

FACULTY OF PROCURATORS—CHARTER 1796.

Dean of Faculty—Colin Dunlop Donald.

H. Barclay, LL.D.	1820	Robert Cowan	1824	William Renison	1833
Alexander Dick	1822	R. Thomson	1827	Charles Reddie	...
George Strang	...	A. W. Stewart	1832	James White	1835

Robert Moody	1836
James Keyden	...
Andrew Macgeorge	...
Wm. Wotherspoon	...
Alex. Grahame	1838
John Jeffray	...
John Boyd	1840
Robert Clark	...
Jas. Burns Kidston	...
James Morrison	...
Thomas C. Young	1841
Thomas Donald	...
G. R. Tennent	1842
Wm. B. Hodge	...
Wm. R. Buchan	1843
Alexander Young	1844
James Murdoch	1847
J. E. Reid	...
John Dunbar	1848
Andrew Mitchell	1849
Jas. D. Hamilton	...
A. B. M'Grigor, LL.D.	...
James Graham	...
Duncan Lennox	...
A. Kirkwood, LL.D.	...
Gavin Hamilton	1850
Thomas Stout	1852
George Black	...
Robert Howie	...
William Spiers	...
James S. Fleming	1853
William B. Faulds	...
John Naismith	...
David Lockhart	1854
James M'Bride	...
W. D. Hall	...
William Annan	...
Peter MacLeod	...
John Kidston	...
J. M. Taylor	...
James Hutcheson	...
James Muirhead	...
Samuel Donald	...
John Maxton	...
William Leitch	...
Adam Morrison	...
James Alexander	...
Alex. Burrell	...
John M. Hill	...
Andrew L. Graham	1855
John Gemmell	...
Pat. S. Honeyman	...
William MacLean	...
Robert Macluckie	1856
Jas. Roberton, LL.D. Prof.	1857
Ross R. Auld	...
Richard M'Culloch	...
John Marshall	...
J. M. Robertson	...
Wm. Cowan	...
Robert Stewart	1858
John Robertson	1859
David T. Alexander	...
Arch. Ferguson	...
James B. Christie	...
Hugh Colquhoun	...
Lachlan Cowan	...
David T. Maclay	...
Thomas S. Sword	...
Gordon Smith	...
G. Y. Strang-Watkins	...
James Boyd	1860
Alexander Watt	1861
Henry Lamond	...
Wm. Murdoch	...
Arthur Alison, Adv.	...
David Hannay	...
William Paterson	...
D. J. Bannatyne, Jr.	...
Chas. B. Aikman	...
John F. M'Laren	1862
David D. Balfour, Sheriff-Sub.	...
George Paterson	...
Martin Mackay	1863
Wm. York	...
James Miller	...
Robert P. Lamond	...
John Baird Smith	...
Walter Williamson	..
John Renison	...
John A. Hamilton	...
Walter Bell	...
Alex. Dick, Jun.	...
A. T. Innes, A.M., Adv.	...
George Gray	1864
Robert Jameson	...
Wm. Maclachlan	...
James Caldwell	...
William Lucas	...
Thomas J. Smillie	1865
William Caldwell	...
W. Lochore Brown	...
Alex. Pattison	...
Charles France	1866
John Fleming	1867
David Murray, A.M.	1867
James Dunbar	...
Mark Bannatyne	...
John Willison	...
John C. Mitchell, A.M.	1868
James Neil Hart	...
Robert M'Gowan	...
Neilson Bird	1869
Wm. A. Galbraith	...
William Borland	...
Richard Brown	...
Daniel Hill	...
A. M. Lindsay, A.M.	...
John Alex. Spens	...
Laurence Thomson	...
T. C. Young, Jun., A.M., LL.B.	...
Arthur Forbes	...
Alex. Crum Maclae	...
George Young	...
Geo. Burn Young	...
James Mackenzie	...
Jas. Aiken, A.M.	1870
James Colquhoun	...
George B. Hoggan	...
John Ferguson	...
Andrew Paul	...
Thomas Sinclair	...
William Gemmill	...
W. S. Purves, LL.B., Adv.	...
Jas. M'William	1871
John F. Orr	...
Alex. Foulis	...
Jas. S. M'Lelland	...
John B. Aiken, A.M.	1872
John Gill, A.M.	...
C. M. Williamson	...
Thos. Scott Bell	...
C. D. Donald, Jun.	...
J. Hodge Wilson	1873
William Stevenson	...
Law. B. Buchanan	1874
Jas. Muirhead	...
John G. Smith	...
Jonathan Anderson	1875
Mathew Anderson	...
Thomas Anderson	...
Thos. A. Anderson	...
David Barr	...
David Bird	...
Robert Brodie	...
John Hay Clarke	...

David Craig	1875	William M'Jannet	1875	Wm. B. Anderson	1876
W. B. Crawford	...	Robert Mackenzie	...	J. Dalrymple Duncan	1877
Robert Davidson	...	Robert M'Lean	...	Wm. Beckett, A.M.	1878
W. A. Davidson	...	James Moir	...	Henry Aitken	...
Colin D. Donald	...	J. R. Monteath	...	William Cook	1879
F. Gibb Dougall	...	William Neilson	...	Allan F. Baird	...
Robt. D. Douglas	..	Walter W. Pollok	...	Thomas A. Fyfe	...
Robert Douie	...	Gavin Ralston	...	Cathcart Kay	...
William J. Easton	...	James A. Reid	...	James Andrew	1880
William Finlayson	...	William T. Ross	...	Jas. Graham, Jun., B.L.	...
Donald Fisher	...	James Smith	...	H. Moncrieff, B.L.	1881
James B. Fleming	...	J. M. P. Stevenson	...	Alex. Craig Paterson, LL.B.	...
Hugh H. Galloway	...	William Stewart	...	Thomas Stout, Jun., A.M., B.L.	...
James G. Girvan	...	John Turnbull	...	John B. Brown, A.M., LL.B.	1882
William H. Hill	...	Thomas Watson	...	Thos. Cross, LL.B.	...
Andrew Hoggan	...	Adam Young	...	William Gibson	...
James Hotson	...	Geo. W. Campbell	...	Wm. Kidston, B.L.	...
Alex. Johnston	...	Charles Esson	...		
James Low	...	David Johnston	...		
Charles M'Arthur	...	John Young King	...		
James H. M'Clure	...	John J. Coats, A.M.,	1876		
Thos. Macdonald	...				

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

James Roberton, LL.D.	David Barr	John M. Hill
William M'Jannet	James B. Kidston	

Clerk and Treasurer, Thomas Stout, 178 St. Vincent Street.
Auditor of Accounts, John Boyd. *Fiscal*, Thomas Stout.
Librarian, John Muir.
Auditors to Baillie's Institution, John Boyd and John Naismith.
Trustees of Haldane's Academy, Thomas Donald and Andrew Mitchell.
Managers of Western Infirmary, James Graham and James Roberton, LL.D.

FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW.

THE Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow was founded in the year 1599 by Charter granted by James VI. in favour of Dr. Peter Lowe and Dr. Robert Hamilton, the latter a Physician practising in Glasgow, and the former a Surgeon and author on Surgery of distinguished eminence, who previous to his settling in Glasgow in 1597, had acquired a very varied professional experience for thirty years in the camps and on the battlefields of France and Flanders. The functions which the Charter assigned to the Incorporation were of a somewhat varied character. They were empowered to examine all aspirants for admission into the profession as Surgeons; to inhibit from the practice of Medicine every person who was not a "doctour of Medicine of ane famous University where Medicine is taught," to inspect drugs in the city, and to report in certain medico-legal cases to the authorities. Besides embracing Glasgow, their corporate juris-

diction extended over the four western counties of Lanark, Renfrew, Dumbarton, and Ayr. Unlike similar Corporations of Surgeons elsewhere, the Glasgow Faculty as constituted by the Charter did not include Barbers as members of the confraternity. But in 1656 it was found convenient to effect a municipal union between the two callings by means of a Seal of Cause obtained from the Magistrates and Town Council. This connection, however, did not work well, the Surgeons being much inclined to domineer over their humbler brethren; there were constant quarrels and appeals to the Town Council and the Trades' House, and eventually matters reached such a crisis that the ill-starred union was dissolved in 1719 by the Surgeons making a formal surrender and renunciation of the Seal of Cause, which was renewed in favour of the Barbers. In 1672 the Royal Charter received ratification from the Scottish Parliament. In 1697 the Faculty found themselves in a position to erect a hall for their meetings. The first Faculty Hall was situated in Trongate, immediately adjoining the Tron Steeple on the west, and here they transacted their business up to 1792. Immediately after the erection of the hall, the members began the formation of their Library, which at the present time, with the accretions of nearly two centuries, has become a very valuable medical and scientific collection. The middle of the 17th Century witnessed the rise of the Glasgow Medical School, and every one of the well-known names to whom its origin was due—Dr. William Cullen, Dr. Joseph Black, the three Hamiltons, Dr. Irvine, etc., were active members of the Corporation, and took a prominent part in its business. In 1792 the Faculty migrated from Trongate to a larger Hall which they had erected on the east side of St. Enoch Square, and here they remained till 1860, when they removed to their present Hall at the top of St. Vincent Street. The end of the eighteenth century brought with it the foundation of the extra-academic Medical School of Glasgow, which has now attained such importance as to be represented by three separate institutions—Anderson's College, the Royal Infirmary School, and the Western Medical School. To the liberal spirit and fostering care of the Faculty the success of the extra-mural school may in part be ascribed. In 1800, soon after the publication of Jenner's great discovery, the Faculty founded a Vaccine Station, which they have kept open free of expense to the public since that time. Shortly afterwards the Faculty were forced into a series of costly law suits in defence of their chartered privileges, assailed in the first instance by several Doctors of Medicine who insisted on the right to practise Surgery as well as Medicine in the city, and when this claim was disallowed, by a new order of Surgical Graduates, "Masters of Surgery," instituted by the University. Eventually after many years' litigation the House of Lords decided in favour of the Faculty's contention. In 1792 a Widows' Fund was engrafted on the institution, and for nearly sixty years remained an integral part of it; but eventually it came to be felt that the affiliation of such a provident scheme to the Corporation was incompatible with the proper exercise of its other functions, and in 1850 the Widows' Fund was disjoined from it by Act of Parliament. From that period the progress of the Faculty in point

of numbers and influence has been steadily progressive. Their examination standard has been gradually raised, till at the present time it is second to none in point of method, extent, and stringency. To the medical societies of the city the Faculty has been a fostering mother, liberally throwing open its rooms for their meetings. From its own resources it has established a medical lectureship and a valuable quinquennial prize; and it occasionally gives professional conversazioni which are much appreciated. In this and other ways it acts as a rallying point for the medical profession in the West of Scotland. The statutory meetings are held on the first Monday of every month. It has an Executive Council, a Library Committee, a Finance Committee, an Examining Board. To the Board of Management of the great Medical Charities of the city the Faculty sends representatives, and it is also represented in a number of public trusts of various kinds.

We append a list of the members admitted as Resident—that is, as residing at the date of their admission within five miles of the Faculty Hall. (Number of Non-Resident Fellows, 73.)

President—Dr. Robert Scott Orr.
Visitor—Dr. Robert Perry.
Treasurer—Dr. James D. Maclaren.
Hon. Librarian—Dr. James Finlayson.
Secretary—Mr. Alexander Duncan, B.A.
Clerk—Mr. Wm. H. Hill (of Messrs. Hill, Davidson, & Hoggan).

Honorary,

Brown Sequard, M.D.
Allen Thomson, M.D., LL.D.
B. W. Richardson, M.D., LL.D.

Ordinary.

Thomas Walker, M.D.
James Jeffray, M.D.
Hugh M. Lang, M.D.
Alex. M'Laverty, M.D.
James Adams, M.D.
Alfred Hall, M.D.
Ebenezer Watson, M.D.
Andrew Fergus, M.D.
R. D. Tannahill, M.D.
John Burns
James Morton, M.D.
George Miller, M.D.
George Buchanan, M.D.
Joshua Paterson, M.D.
William Eadie, M.D.
John B. Cowan, M.D.
Thos. B. Henderson, M.D.
James Drummond, M.D.
Henry Muirhead, M.D.
Alex. Lindsay, M.D.
R. Scott Orr, M.D.
James Gray, M.D.
Robert Perry, M.D.
Thos. M'Call Anderson, M.D.
William Leishman, M.D.
Geo. H. B. M'Leod, M.D.
Peter Stewart, M.D.
James Dunlop, M.D.
Joseph Lister, M.B.
William MacGill, M.D.
Wm. T. Gairdner, M.D.
Adam L. Kelly, M.D.
Alex. R. Simpson, M.D.
Pierce A. Simpson, M.D.
James D. Maclaren, M.D.
John Wilson, M.D.
John Pirie, M.D.
Samuel J. Moore, M.D.
A. Wood Smith, M.D.
Robert Watson, M.D.
Hugh Thomson, M.D.
Alex. Patterson, M.D.
James B. Russell, M.D.
Thomas Reid, M.D.
Alex. Robertson, M.D.
Hugh Miller, M.D.
Hector C. Cameron, M.D.
Æneas Munro, M.D.
James Finlayson, M.D.
G. R. Mather, M.D.
Ebenezer Duncan, M.D.
Moses Thomas, M.D.
William Fenwick, M.D.
Robert Bell, M.D.
James P. Cassells, M.D.
Joseph Coats, M.D.
Thomas Lapraik, M.D.
James Hislop, M.D.
Matthew Charteris, M.D.
Alexander Hay, M.D.
J. W. Anderson, M.D.
John W. Weir, M.D.
William Macewen, M.D.
Alex. M. Buchanan, M.D.
Wm. J. Fleming, M.D.
David Yellowlees, M.D.

Gavin P. Tennent, M.D.	Samuel Sloan, M.D.	Samson Gemmell, M.D.
Robert Grieve	James Whitson, M.D.	John Barlow, M.D.
Neil Carmichael, M.D.	Robert Cowan, M.D.	Wm. G. Dun, M.D.
John A. Lothian, M.D.	William L. Reid, M.D.	David Newman, M.B.
James C. Renton, M.B.	Alexander Napier, M.D.	Robert Pollok, M.B.
Henry E. Clark	James Stark	John Glaister, M.B.
John Dougall, M.D.	Thomas Barr, M.D.	Archibald Sloan, M.B.
James Stirton, M.D.	John E. Brodie, M.D.	A. Ernest Maylard, M.B.
David Suttie, M.D.	Johnstone Macfie, M.D.	Wm. John Shaw, M.B.
David C. M'Vail, M.B.	David N. Knox, M.B.	Murdoch Cameron, M.D.
Robert Renfrew, M.D.	James A. Adams, M.D.	William Stewart, M.D.
Abraham Wallace, M.D.	John M'Conville, M.D.	William Limont, M.B.
James Christie, M.D.	Donald C. Black, M.D.	Wm. J. Brock

INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANTS AND ACTUARIES IN GLASGOW.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1855.

OFFICE-BEARERS CONSTITUTING THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1882.

President—John Graham.

COMMITTEE.

Alexander Moore	William Mudie, Junr.	J. Roxburgh Strong
James Muir	Andrew Bannatyne	William T. Duncan

Auditor—Walter Mackenzie. *Treasurer*—J. Wyllie Guild.

Secretary—Alexander Sloan.

MEMBERS.

Affleck, James	Cowan, David	Houstoun, A. M'D.
Aikman, P. H.	Craig, T. A.	Hutton, James
Aitken, R. Easton	Donald, John R.	Jackson, Thomas
Anderson, James	Donald, T. F.	Keith, Henry
Anderson, H. K.	Drew, William	Kellock, James
Anderson, William	Duncan, W. T.	Keyden, Theo. E.
Anderson, W. J.	Easton, Robert	Kidston, David W.
Auld, William	Fleming, Alexander	King, Robert C.
Bannatyne, Andrew	Fleming, J. Gibson	Leck, Henry
Barclay, H. B.	Galt, James	Maccall, John C., Junr.
Bird, David, Junr.	Glen, Ninian, M.A.	M'Clelland, Andrew S.
Black, Adam E.	Gourlay, John	Macindoe, Alexander
Blyth, Robert	Grahame, James	Mackenzie, Robert C.
Brown, William	Graham, John	Mackenzie, Walter
Brown, Wm. Stewart	Graham, Patrick	M'Kim, George B.
Carson, D. S.	Graham, William	M'Kim, Thomas
Carswell, Robert	Grierson, Archibald	Mackinnon, William
Carswell, William J.	Guild, J. Wyllie	M'Laren, James, Junr.
Church, William, Junr.	Hamilton, A. F.	MacLean, David
Church, W. R. M.	Hart, Arthur	MacLean, William

MacLean, William, Junr.
M'Omish, James
Mair, Robert A.
Main, John T.
Mann, John
Mess, John
Miller, George
Miller, John
Mitchell, Moncrieff
Moffatt, George
Moffatt, John
Moore, Alexander
Moore, Alexander, Junr.
Mudie, William, Junr.
Muir, James
Murray, Alexander
Naismith, William W.
Okell, Arthur
Outram, D. E.
Outram, James
Paterson, Robert
Rattray, David
Rattray, Patrick
Reid, John C.
Reid, Robert
Robertson, James A.
Robertson, J. C.
Robertson, Laurence
Robertson, R. Hope
Robertson, T. C.
Robinson, T. Eaton
Sloan, Alexander
Smith, Alexander H.
Smith, D. Johnstone
Smith, William
Spens, Nathaniel
Stiell, Hugh R.
Stirling, George D.
Strathie, David
Strong, J. Roxburgh
Strong, W. Robertson
Taylor, James
Thomson, James
Todd, Ruthven C.
Watson, John E.
Watson, Laurence H.
Wight, John
Wilson, John
Wink, James

Erratum.—In previous page, for 1882, read 1883.

THE MERCHANTS' HOUSE OF GLASGOW—1882-83.

Alexander Stephen, Esq., Lord Dean of Guild.

Directors.

Anthony Hannay.
Sir James Bain.
James Reid.
Robt. Chrystal.
James Dunlop.
Richard Kidston.
R. Hope Robertson.
David Rowan.
George Smith.
John M'Clure.
William M'Ewen.
William Galbraith.
Archd. Robertson.
Alexander Drew.
William Stirling.
Hugh Brown.
Robert Gourlay.
James Campbell.
John Gumprecht.
J. B. Mirrlees.
Sir James Watson.
James S. Napier.
William Wilson.
James King.
John Muir.
Wm. Renny Watson.
Thomas Reid.
J. B. Wingate.
Forrest Frew.
David Bannerman.
J. C. Bunten.
Alex. Clapperton.
Walter Duncan.
Hickson Fergusson.
Seton Thomson.
David Guthrie.

William H. Hill, Collector and Clerk.

The Merchants' House is an elective Corporation connected with the municipality. It is also a political association, in so far as it takes cognisance of questions affecting the social, commercial, and other interests of the community. Besides, it is one of the most important charitable institutions in the city. It obtained a chartered constitution in 1605, and the Letters of Guildry were ratified by the Scotch Parliament in 1672: the act of that date now forms the chartered foundation of the institution. The rules have been amended since 1833. The entry-money for members is Ten Guineas; and no person under 21 years of age, or any person receiving the charity of the house, can become a Director or vote at any meeting. The Annual Meeting is held on the fourth Tuesday before the first Tuesday of November, for the election of the Lord Dean of Guild and thirty-six Directors of the House. On the first Tuesday in November is held a Special

General Meeting of the matriculated members, for the election of representatives to public and other Institutions and Trusts. The Directors meet quarterly—viz., on the second Tuesday of March, June, September, and December. The Lord Dean of Guild is the official head of the Dean of Guild Court. He must be a member of the Merchants' House and a Burgess of the city; is President of all the meetings of the Merchants' House and of its Directors, and convener of the different committees. He may, of his own accord, convene meetings, and has the privilege of awarding precepts from the funds of the House to persons whose cases he may consider meritorious. He is *ex-officio* a member of the Town Council and almost all public trusts. In 1882 the Capital of the House, including the Necropolis, and the various Mortifications, amounted to £220,403 19s. 6d., the Revenue for that year being £8,457 15s. 2d.

The Merchants' Hall was originally in the Bridgegate, then in Hutcheson Street, and is now situated at the North West Corner of George Square. The new and spacious building cost £38,092, and the site £31,998.

The funds of the House have accumulated by contributions, donations, guild book subscriptions, and entry-money, legacies, and mortifications. The House owns the Necropolis grounds, from which it derives a large annual revenue.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR 1883.

President—John M'Laren.
Vice-President and Treasurer—J. L. K. Jamieson.
Secretary—William H. Hill.

Directors.

Holding Office for One Year.	*Holding Office for Two Years.*	*Holding Office for Three Years.*	*Holding Office for Four Years.*
Alexander Allan.	Sir James Bain.	Archibald Arrol.	J. C. Bolton, M.P.
James Campbell.	Hugh Brown.	James Arthur.	William Clark.
James Dunlop.	D. S. Cargill.	Gilbert Beith.	Robert Gourlay.
Charles Gairdner.	Michael Connal.	Stewart Clark.	David M'Cowan.
James Hannan.	Leonard Gow.	J. H. N. Graham.	John M'Laren.
Thos. Henderson.	James King.	David Guthrie.	A. H. M'Lean.
J. L. K. Jamieson.	Paul Rottenburg.	Anthony Hannay.	John Miller.
David Sandeman.	James White.	William M'Ewan.	J. Ramsay, M.P.
Sir James Watson.	Robert Young.	Stephen Mason.	C. Tennant, M.P.

The Chamber of Commerce was instituted in the year 1783, just one hundred years ago, its founder being Patrick Colquhoun, some time Lord Provost of Glasgow, and who afterwards rendered himself famous by his celebrated treatise on the London Police.

A short notice of this extraordinary man cannot be out of place here. Mr. Colquhoun was a native of Dumbarton, and related to the Colquhouns of Luss. When scarcely sixteen years of age, having lost his father, he determined to seek his fortunes abroad, and went to Virginia, where he carried on business for five

years. His health having suffered, he returned and settled as a merchant in Glasgow. In 1781, when a member of the Town Council, he suggested and carried to completion the design for building the Coffee-House and Exchange. Next year he was elected Lord Provost of the city, and the succeeding year he founded the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures, of which he was the first chairman. The Chamber was established in 1783, just one hundred years ago, at the termination of the Revolutionary War with America. At that time the commercial prospects of Glasgow—which numbered only about 45,000 inhabitants*—were very gloomy indeed. The cotton trade was yet unknown, and a limited manufacture of lawns and cambrics,—woven for the most part out of Foreign imported yarn—the production of a few domestic fabrics, and an important traffic in sugar and rum with the West India islands, constituted the chief trading resources of the city. Mr. Colquhoun had quite a genius for business, and was a leading spirit in all kinds of work which had for its aim the commercial interests and social welfare of the citizens. In 1789, when the cotton industry had obtained a permanent footing in the city and neighbourhood, a movement was originated in the Chamber of Commerce for the establishment of a Scotch Commercial Agency in London, and with their usual sagacity the Directors drew up a commission appointing Mr. Colquhoun as manager. Besides the advantages which were expected to result from the agency, by giving a wider knowledge of Scotch goods, Mr. Colquhoun, as resident manager,—on whose experience and knowledge in all commercial matters implicit reliance was placed by the Directors and the public—was instructed to watch carefully any attempt to introduce hasty legislation that would be hurtful to commerce. London, at that time, was five days' journey from Glasgow by ordinary conveyance, and the danger was great that measures might be passed hurtful to trade before they could be known in Glasgow. Mr. Colquhoun, from his great experience, could also be helpful to gentlemen members of the Chamber, and others, who had occasion to visit the Metropolis on Parliamentary or other business, and who, from want of the requisite knowledge of precedents, or the proper channels of information, might find themselves engaged in an irksome task. Accordingly, in 1789, he settled, with his family, in London, where he soon became famous. The police he found to be in a state of lamentable inefficiency; and the magistrates, except in the city proper, a set of mercenaries named the "Trading Justices." In 1792 he was appointed a magistrate. In 1796 he published his celebrated treatise on the police, the effect of which was completely to revolutionise the Metropolitan executive. Previous to this period the shipping of London was totally unprotected from thieves, who carried off property to a vast amount. The belief seems to have been that for this state of things there could be no remedy. Mr. Colquhoun published a pamphlet showing how it could be done, and done it was, most effectually. He was also a valuable

* At present the town of Paisley contains upwards of 10,500 more of a population than Glasgow did when Provost Colquhoun bore civic rule therein in 1783—viz., 55,642.

friend to the poor, and was among the first to suggest practical means for the promotion of their social and moral welfare. The system of "soup kitchens" in periods of distress was suggested by him, and he was instrumental in the establishment of charity schools. He was the author of about twenty publications, all of a practical nature, and so generally useful that his services to the country were appreciated and acknowledged by the Government of those days. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on Mr. Colquhoun by the University of Glasgow in consequence of his services to the city, and he received many other testimonials of the public approbation. His last work, entitled "A Treatise on the Population, Wealth, Power and Resources of the British Empire, in every Quarter of the World, including the East Indies," was published in 1814. After having been in active public life for nearly forty years, during which he had transacted business with eight or ten successive Administrations, in 1817 he, in consequence of increasing age and infirmities, tendered his resignation as a magistrate; but it was not accepted till the following year, when Lord Sidmouth, Secretary of State for the Home Department, expressed the high sense entertained of his long and faithful services by his Majesty's Government.

Personally, Mr. Colquhoun has been described as having been somewhat pompous and domineering in his manners, and a zealous advocate for keeping the people in due subjection to the powers above them, but at the same time there never was a heart more alive than his to the domestic interests of the people, or a mind more actively bent upon improving both their physical and moral condition. Dr. Lettsom, in reference to him, says:—"When the importance of the morals of the community, with its influence on individual as well as general happiness, is duly considered, one cannot but contemplate a public character, who, with unceasing exertion, endeavours to promote every virtuous and charitable sentiment, with gratitude and reverence; a magistrate clothed with power to enforce obedience, but possessing benevolence more coercive than power; who is eminently vigilant to arrest in its progress every species of vice, and commiserates, as a man humanised by Christian amenities, every deviation from rectitude, and reforms while he pities—such is a being clothed with robes of divinity. In this point of view, I indeed saw my friend, Patrick Colquhoun, Esq., whose exertions point in every direction where morals require correction, or poverty and distress the aid of active benevolence. As an indefatigable magistrate, and an able writer in general, Mr. Colquhoun is well known throughout Europe. I introduce him in this place as the founder and promoter of various institutions for supplying the poor in distress with cheap and nutritious articles of food to an extent truly astonishing, and without which famine must have been superadded to poverty. The enumeration alone of my friend's publications must evince the activity of his benevolence, with which his time and fortune have ever kept pace. May the reader endeavour to emulate his virtues!" He died in 1820 in his 76th year. A handsome tablet has been erected to his memory in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, bearing the following inscription:—

INSCRIPTION ON MEMORIAL TABLET ERECTED IN ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH, WESTMINSTER, BELOW WINDOW ON NORTH SIDE OF WEST DOOR.

Integer vitæ sceleris que purus.

Sacred to the Memory

OF

PATRICK COLQUHOUN, Esq., LL.D.,

Elected during three successive years
Lord Provost of Glasgow.
He founded in that City the Chamber of Commerce,
the Royal Exchange, Tontine,
and essentially promoted the Trade and Manufactures of Scotland.
A Deputy-Lieutenant for Middlesex, and for XXV. years a Magistrate of that and
the adjoining Counties, he originated and gratuitously carried into effect
the Marine Police, an Establishment by which
the Property of the West India Planter, the Merchant, and Shipowner
in the Port of London,
was protected from plunder to a great extent,
the Revenue of the Crown largely increased,
and the morals of the River Labourers materially improved.
With unceasing energy he suggested and successfully promoted various plans for
the prevention of crimes, for the supply of food during scarcities, for
the melioration of the condition of the Poor, and
for the education of their children.
He was Author of the Treatises on the Police of the Metropolis and River Thames,
on the Wealth, Power, and Resources of the Empire,
and of numerous other important works on
Criminal Jurisprudence, Political Economy, and on the Commerce
and Manufactures of Great Britain.
So highly was he respected and esteemed as well on the
Continent of Europe as in the possessions of His Majesty abroad, that on the
declared ground of his Public Character and Services the free
Hanseatic Republics of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburgh constituted him their
Resident and Consul-General, and the Colonies of
St. Vincent, Nevis, Dominica, and the Virgin Islands,
their Agent in this Country.
His mind was fertile in conception, kind and benevolent in disposition,
bold and persevering in execution.
He was born at Dumbarton in Scotland, XIV. March, MDCCXLV. old stile,
and after a laborious life,
alike honourable to himself and useful to his Country,
He Died
on the XXV. of April, MDCCCXX.,
Aged LXXVI. years.

HUTCHESONS' HOSPITAL.

THE Brothers George and Thomas Hutcheson, of Lambhill, Notaries Public in Glasgow, noted for their moderate charge of fees in professional business, added to the moderate patrimony they inherited, the fruits of an industrious business, and bequeathed in 1639 the sum of £3,812 for the maintenance of pensioners, decayed citizens of the Burgess rank, and the education of their children.

The Capital now exceeds £373,000, and the Annual Income is above £17,000. Its Pension List numbers upwards of a thousand, receiving from £8 to £20 a-year. Its Schools contain some 1600 pupils, receiving Primary and Secondary Education at a reduced rate. This number includes 100 Foundationers, who receive education and books; 60 Scholarships in the Secondary Department on the same conditions; and 18 Bursars, who, in addition to Education and Books, receive £40 of money during their Course. Twelve Students are carried through the Arts' Course in the College, receiving Bursaries of twenty, twenty-five, and thirty pounds, tenable for four years. All are subjected to a Competitive Written Examination. An Annual Grant of £600 is given to the College of Science and Arts, and some thirty Hutcheson Students are educated there. A Grant of £50 is also given to the Haldane Academy, and some twenty Hutchesons' pupils enjoy thereby the privilege of Art Study.

The Chairman of the Trust bears the honoured name of Preceptor. The first who occupied the position was Bailie Colin Campbell, appointed by the Testator Thomas Hutcheson, on 17th August, 1641. Preceptor Thomas Mathieson is the fifty-eighth of that *ilk*. In recent times the Preceptorship has been held for a period of three years. The exigencies of the period in connection with the re-construction of Endowments, and Preceptor Mathieson's thorough mastery of the position, occasioned an extension of his term of office in 1881, and again in 1882,—an honourable testimony to great ability and valuable services.

It is well known that the present Endowments Act, from which so much is expected for Secondary Education, owes in large measure its existence to the judicious course pursued by Hutchesons' Hospital under the guidance of Preceptor Mathieson.

The present Rector, Mr. Thomas Menzies, was appointed in 1861, and under his superintendence the Grammar School has continued to be one of the most successful in the kingdom.

An elegant and elaborate "History of Hutchesons' Hospital," by Mr. William Henry Hill, a descendant of the Hutchesons, and an eminent Archæologist, marks Mr. Mathieson's period of office. He has also the pleasure of inaugurating a Bequest of £2000 from the late Preceptor William Whyte, the annual interest of which is to be expended on College Bursars from the Hutchesons' Grammar School. But the re-construction of Hutchesons' Hospital educationally, and of our City Charities under the Endowments Act, subjects which are at present largely engaging the attention of Preceptor Mathieson and his Colleagues, will in the

future form the prominent feature of Preceptor Mathieson's tenure of office. It may be added that he is still in the prime of life, and his native City may yet reap large benefits from his energy and ability.

THE TRADES' HOUSE OF GLASGOW.

ST. NICHOLAS' HOSPITAL.

THE Woodcut on next page represents an interesting clump of buildings as they stood about 1747. To the right, is "Lord Darnley's Cottage." Beyond, is the Cathedral and Consistory House with Gateway. In the centre, is the Tower of the Episcopal Castle, built by Bp. Cameron in 1430, with the high surrounding Wall. Adjoining, is St. Nicholas' Chapel and Hospital, removed in 1808 to permit of the formation of St. Nicholas Street, now St. Nicholas Place. To the left, is the *Alms House* or *Old Trades' Hospital*, with its Gable and Belfry fronting the street and projecting over the footway. It was erected during the 17th century as a Retreat for a certain number of reduced Members of the 14 Incorporated Crafts, and stood upon the site occupied in earlier times by the Prebendal Manse of Morebattle. Probably an older Building of the same nature preceded this. "Flitting of the Subdean, &c., 15th July, 1589, fra ane south mid chalmer, occupiet be him of the tenement of the Almous house, besyde the Castell" (See Page 121).—The Trades' House lodged and boarded in it first 5, and afterwards 13 poor Freemen of the *Trades' rank*, i.e., *Mechanics* who were styled *The Poor Men of the House*. They were clothed in an ample Coat, Waist-Coat, and Knee-Breeks of blue serge, with blue Hose having lappets over the latchets and heels of the Brogue-shoes, which were stuffed with straw. Attached to the House was a small Hall where the Members of the Trades' House used to meet prior to the erection of the Trades' Hall in Glassford Street, in 1791, decorated by 14 Paintings, emblematic of the several Trades, by 6 Portraits of Benefactors to the Charity, and by Inscriptions recording the gifts of others. In Oct., 1806, a Committee reported that the whole Ground, including the Alms House, should be sold by public Roup, at 7s. 6d. a square yard. On the 21st March, 1807, the Ground, with the Buildings, was sold at 12s. 1d. a square yard, to the Incorporation of Cordiners, the price being converted at 5 per cent. into a Ground Rent of £131 14s. 2d. The Cordiners sold the Ground to the first Gas Company. On the 12th October, 1837, the House presented the old Bell of the Alms House to *the Blind Asylum*, and it there calls to their daily labour its Inmates with the same tones in which it had, upwards of 300 years ago, tolled to their final Resting-place those Citizens whose eyes were closed in death. For, when a Funeral passed to the neighbouring Churchyard, one of those Poor Men tolled the Bell in its little Turret, and the friends of the Deceased acknowledged the mark of respect by dropping a donation into a small iron Box through the slit of the low Window marked in the Cut. These Offerings were termed "*Dyke Money.*" Above the *Hole* was the Inscription, cut in Stone:—"GIVE TO THE PVIR, AND THOU SAL HAVE TREASUR IN HEAVIN: 1636."

Alms House. St. Nicholas' Hospital and Chapel. Bp. Cameron's Tower. Lord Darnley's Cottage.

THE TRADES' HOUSE, 1882-83.

Thomas Reid, Esq., *Deacon-Convener.*
Wm. Maclean, Jun., Esq., *Collector.*

Andrew M'Onie, Esq., *late Convener.*
Hugh Kennedy, Esq., *late Collector.*

HAMMERMEN.

James C. MacEwan, *Deacon.*
D. Corse Glen, *late Deacon.*
Andrew M'Onie.
John Broadfoot.
J. L. K. Jamieson.
David Kinghorn.

TAILORS.

John Wingate, *Deacon,*
James Muir, *late Deacon.*
W. R. Copeland.
R. A. Bogue.
Thomas Miller.
Alexander Waddel.

CORDINERS.

Robert Paterson, *Deacon.*
Robert Anderson, *late Deacon.*
James Macgregor.
Samuel Marks.
John Burt.
William Campbell.

MALTMEN.

Robert Robin, *Visitor.*
William Maclean, Jun., *late Visitor.*
William Cherry.
James M'Intosh.
A. M. Bayne.
Peter Ferguson.

WEAVERS.

James Thomson, *Deacon.*
John Millen, *late Deacon.*
William Duncan.
William Newlands.

BAKERS.

James Thomson Tullis, *Deacon.*
Robert Nish, *late Deacon.*
Thomas G. Weir.

SKINNERS.

Andrew Sharp, *Deacon.*
William Greig, *late Deacon.*
James Macgill.

WRIGHTS.

Henry Stewart, *Deacon.*
Robert A. Bryden, *late Deacon.*
Alexander Marshall.
Hugh Kennedy.

COOPERS.

Henry Macfarlane, *Deacon.*
Peter M'Laren, *late Deacon.*
William King.

FLESHERS.

Alexander Grosart, *Deacon.*
J. B. Gilmour, *late Deacon.*
Thomas Chalmers.

MASONS.

James Howatt, *Deacon.*
John Morrison, *late Deacon.*
David Short.

GARDENERS.

Joseph Hutcheson, *Deacon.*
Hugh Austin, *late Deacon.*
Thomas Laidlaw.

BARBERS.

R. M. Steven, *Deacon.*
David Smith, M.D., *late Deacon.*
Robert Walker, Sen.

DYERS.

James Reid, *Deacon.*
William F. Shaw, *late Deacon.*
Thomas Reid.

Thomas Weir, Writer, 111 Brunswick Street, *Clerk to the House.*

It is not known at what time the House was first constituted, and it would be difficult at this time to find out, but it is certain it existed as a corporation prior to the year 1604. In that year certain disputes and contentions had arisen between the Merchant rank and the Trades rank, which led to disorder in the City, and in

order to put an end to these disputes and contentions the said two bodies agreed to submit their differences to the decision of arbiters mutually chosen. In 1605 the arbiters pronounced their decree or award on the matters referred to them, and which decree or award is now known as the Letter of Guildry, which was ratified by Act of Parliament in 1672, and confirmed 4th January, 1690, by William and Mary. The Letter of Guildry divides the Burgesses of Glasgow into two classes, and erected those two classes of Burgesses into separate Corporations. It enacts among others that in all time coming there shall be a Deacon Convener, who shall ever be of the rank of craftsman, that he shall not bear office above two years together, that he shall always be an ordinary councillor of the Town's great Council, and that he shall convene the Deacons and their assistants at such time as occasion shall require. The Trades' House is composed of the Deacon and five Members from each of the Hammermen, Tailors, and Cordiners, and the Visitor and five Members of the Maltmen; the Deacon and three Members of the Weavers; and Deacon and two Members of the Bakers, Skinners, Wrights, Coopers, Fleshers, Masons, Gardeners, and Barbers; and the Deacon and one Member of the Dyers. The Deacon Convener and Collector are elected yearly on the second Wednesday of October, and on the day after the representatives from the House to the different Bodies and Institutions are also elected. Other stated meetings of the House are held in November, February, May, and September for any business that may occur.

No person is eligible as a Representative in the House unless he is a duly admitted Freeman of, and entitled to hold office in the Incorporation represented by him, duly enrolled on the last qualified roll of that Incorporation, and in the occupancy of a dwelling house or place of business within the municipal boundaries of the City of Glasgow as defined by the Glasgow Municipal Acts 1872 and 1878, the Members of the Incorporations of Maltmen, Gardeners, and Dyers excepted.

The Deacon Convener is *ex officii*—

A Member of the Town Council of Glasgow,

A Justice of Peace for Lanarkshire,

A Member of the Police Board,

A Patron of Hutcheson's Hospital, and also of other Institutions and Trusts in the City.

THE GORBALS LANDS.

The above lands were purchased by the Magistrates of Glasgow and held by them in trust for behoof of the City, Hutcheson's Hospital, and the Trades' House, and in 1788 were divided among the different parties interested, the Trades' House and Incorporations receiving one fourth part of the lands, consisting of seventy eight acres or thereby. The price paid therefor being thirty-one thousand merks, equal to one thousand, seven hundred, and forty-five pounds, thirteen shillings. And in 1791 the House commenced to feu the ground according to plan at the price of one shilling and sixpence per square yard, and in 1856 the whole ground was feued out, the highest price obtained being one pound five shillings per square yard. The amount of the annual feu duties and ground annuals now re-

ceived is four thousand, nine hundred and eighty-four pounds, fifteen shillings, and elevenpence. The management of the lands is in the hands of a Committee, consisting of the Deacon Convener, Collector, late Convener and late Collector, and one Member elected by the different Incorporations interested in those lands. The Clerk to the House acts as factor.

KELVINBANK AND SANDYFORD.

In 1851 and 1852 the Trades' House bought the above lands, and on 1st Sept., 1857 the cost of those lands amounted, after deducting certain feu duties, to £32,272 10s. 10d. On 1st September, 1875, after all the ground had been sold or feued out in lots, an estimate of the cost from the above date was made up, when it was ascertained that after deducting interest and compound interest at 5 per cent., the transaction had resulted in a clear gain to the House of £13,110 5s. 5d.

THE HALL BUILDINGS.

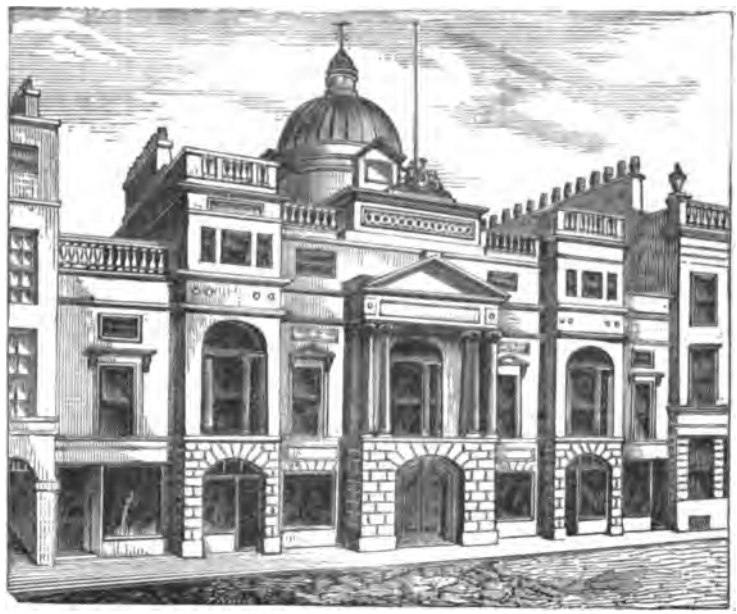
In 1791, the House resolved to build a Hall, and purchased from William Horn, Wright in Glasgow, a Lot of Ground, extending 100 feet from North to South, and 85 feet 9 inches from East to West, being a part of the Garden behind the Dwelling-House in Trongate Street, which had belonged to Mr. Campbell of Shawfield, and had been purchased by Mr. Horn from the Trustees of John Glassford, late Merchant. The Minute of Sale recites that Mr. Horn proposed "to take down the Dwelling-House, and form a Street of 60 feet in Breadth, to run from Trongate to Ingram Street, in or near the centre of the Ground he had so Purchased," to be called *Great Glassford Street.* The Lot of Ground purchased by the House was situated on the West side of the proposed Street, and its Price was Twenty Shillings a square yard, and amounted to £952 15s. 6d.

The Disposition of it was granted on 15th May, 1792, by Mr. Horn, in favour of "James M'Lehose and John Gardner, Deacon-Convener and Collector of the Trades' House, and to their Successors in office, in Trust for the Use and Behoof of the Trades' House and the Incorporations of Hammermen, Tailors, Cordiners, Maltmen, Weavers, Bakers, Skinners, Wrights, Coopers, Fleshers, Masons, Gardeners, Barbers, Bonnet-Makers and Dyers, in proportion to the several Sums which each has advanced, or shall in future advance, to the Trades' House towards Payment of the Price and the Expense of Building the proposed Hall."

By Disposition dated 24th July, 1794, Mr. Horn, for £100 paid to him, Disponed to the then Deacon-Convener and Collector, in Trust as aforesaid, a Right of Passage or Entry from Great Glassford Street to the Ground behind the Trades' Hall, through the Steading belonging to him, situated on the South side of the Hall, 6 feet Wide and 10 feet High, under reservation of Right to Build over, and to have a Cellar under, that Entry.

Plans of the proposed Building were prepared by three Architects; and a probable Estimate was Submitted, showing that the "Cost of the Site and Building might amount to £3300." The House preferred the Plan by Mr. Adams (24th August, 1791), and remitted the matter to the consideration of the Incorporations.

The foundation stone was laid on 9th September, 1791, and the building completed in 1794. The first meeting of the House took place on 17th Sept., 1794, and the total cost of the building, furnishing, etc., amounted to £7927 18s. 6d.



TRADES' HALL, GLASSFORD STREET.

There had been three sets of Boards in the Almshouse:—(1) An Armorial or Insignia Board for each Incorporation; (2) Boards having the Names of Donors to the House; (3) Boards having the Names of all the Conveners since 1605. The House resolved that the Armorial or Insignia Boards should be Painted of new, before being removed to the new Hall, and be put up in the most conspicuous part there; that the Donation-Boards should be removed and put up as they were in one or more of the Committee-Rooms—the Names of the Donors, Sums left, their Age, and other Particulars, to be Painted short on the Wall of the Hall.

The Conveners' Names are Painted at the two Ends of the large Hall.

In 1808, the House expended from its own Funds £1197 7s. 3d., in Building a Hall, 41 feet by 20, and 15 feet in Height, on the vacant Ground in rear of the North end of the Principal Building, and a large School Room, 40 feet by 20, above it.

The Rents of the Shops, and the Sums paid for the use of the Halls by other Parties than the House and the Incorporations, and their Committees and Master.

Courts, are received by the Collector, and divided among the House and Incorporations, according to their respective Contributions, generally every year.

A handsome Chair for the Deacon-Convener, ornamented with 15 Shields of gilt Silver, engraved with the Arms of the House, and of the 14 Incorporations severally, was completed and placed in the Hall in 1819; and the Members of the House dined together on 14th September that year to commemorate this Event.

The House, in 1826, accepted from the Subscribers, the Portrait, by Graham, of Mr. William M'Tyre, a late Deacon-Convener, and put it up in the Hall.

In 1830, two Meetings of the House were called upon Requisition, at which Motions were made to remove this Portrait from the Hall; but at the last Meeting, the House resolved to "dismiss the subject."

In 1837, a Proposal was made to build Kitchen Accommodation on the vacant Ground in rear of the South end of the Principal Building; and Estimates having been obtained, amounting to £594 4s., the House resolved to proceed with the Erection. This Scheme expanded; and Plans having been obtained, along with Estimates, amounting to £1521, the House, upon Report by a Committee, approved those Plans and Estimates, and resolved to proceed with the Work.

Vaults underneath were afterwards Proposed; and the Committee resolved to Excavate, and Arch over for Vaults, the whole Area of the proposed new Building.

This Building was completed in October, 1838. It consists of a large Kitchen, 34 feet by 25, on the Ground Floor, and Vaults underneath; a Saloon, 40 feet by 25, and 19 feet 9 inches in Height above it, connected with the Great Hall; and a large additional School-Room, 40 feet by 25, and 18 feet 6 inches in Height, above the Saloon.

One of the small Rooms in the original Building was converted into a Fireproof-Room, having two Wall-Safes for the House, and one Wall-Safe for each of the Incorporated Trades, each Safe being secured by an Iron Door, and the whole enclosed by an additional Iron Door on the Entrance into the Room.

The House met for the first time in the Saloon, on 1st October, 1838, and it is now the usual Place for the House assembling.

In 1841, the House resolved to accept from the Subscribers, and to Suspend in some part of the Halls, the Portrait, by Graham, of Mr. Archibald M'Lellan, a late Deacon-Convener, to be preserved the Property of the House, as a Mark of the Gratitude entertained by the House for Mr. M'Lellan's valuable Services.

The Bell in the Belfry over the Dome is 8 feet in Circumference, and has the following Inscription :—

TRADES' HALL, GLASGOW.
THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON
FECIT 1796.

The north wing of the building was taken down and rebuilt in 1861, giving additional Committee Rooms and an Officer's House, and the south wing in 1863, giving another shop and above additional rooms in connection with the Saloon and Large Hall.

On the evening of 10th March, 1863, the buildings were illuminated in honour of the marriage of the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra of Denmark; and joining in the festivities of the occasion, the Members of the House and Masters of the several Incorporations attended a ball in the Large Hall in the evening.

The School having been discontinued in 1876, large accommodation in the buildings was set free, and a committee was appointed to get any necessary repairs executed and have the rooms let. The architects recommended instead of making any alteration that the whole building should be taken down and rebuilt on the same site, thereby securing the full advantage of the site, and more commodious and harmoniously arranged buildings. Following this coure, competing plans for new buildings were obtained from Messrs. Clark & Bell, James Salmon & Son, and Campbell, Douglas, & Sellar, with estimates of cost which ranged from £40,100 to £43,160. No decision was arrived at, and the House is again moving in the matter to have new buildings erected.

The buildings are under the management of a Committee, one member being elected by each Incorporation, and who must also be a member of the House.

THE TRADES' SCHOOL.

The above School originated out of a suggestion of the House in 1806 for 108 boys, and afterwards also for 108 girls, being children and grandchildren of members of any of the fourteen Incorporations, each Incorporation contributing towards its expense. The School proving a success, certain regulations were enacted from time to time for its efficient management, and for nearly seventy years existed, affording a good education to those attending it. On the passing of the Education Act, 1872, facilities were so great for obtaining a good education in Board Schools at moderate rates, that the House, on the recommendation of the School Committee, resolved to discontinue the School, and in June 1876 it was closed. The House, however, on the closing of the School, resolved to institute certain scholarships for the purpose of assisting those desiring to acquire a secondary, technical, or university education, also to pay the fees of those attending evening or morning classes. On 15th February, 1877, Rules for the above scholarships were enacted by the House. The scholarships were divided into two classes—senior and junior. Nine senior, three falling vacant each year, and of the annual value of £30 each; and thirty junior of the annual value of £15 each, ten falling vacant each year. The scholarships to be awarded by competition on the report of a duly qualified examiner.

THE FUNDS.

The great source of revenue appears to have been the share of Burgess fines falling to the Trades' House—the sums received from persons entering as guild brethren of the craft rank. Besides which, from the earliest times various sums had been bequeathed and mortified to the House, at times for the general funds and at others under special conditions.

The Revenue was carefully managed, and its surplus being accumulated, securely

invested. The rapid increase is shown by looking at the amount of Stock at 1842, 1862, and 1882. At the first mentioned date it stood at £37,769 7s. 8d., in 1862 at £61,389 15s. 1d., and in 1882 at £120,690 11s. 1d.

The revenue for the year 1882 was £5,321 4s. 11d. In terms of the Letters of Guildry this is to be applyed to the "decayed brethren of the craftsmen or to any other good or pious use which may tend to the advancement of the common weal of the burgh." Of that sum £2748 12s. 11d. were given to the pensioners, etc., on the funds of the House, and over £800 given in scholarships, etc., for education.

The "common weal of the burgh" has not been neglected. Among some of the later contributions are—

1854, 4th November.—Contributed to the Patriotic Fund for the relief of the widows and children of soldiers serving in the British Army who should be killed in action during the war with Russia,		£300	0 0
The following additional sums were contributed by the Incorporations:—			
The Hammermen,	£150 0		
The Tailors,	200 0		
The Cordiners,	100 0		
The Maltmen,	500 0		
The Weavers,	100 0		
The Bakers,	100 0		
The Skinners,	200 0		
The Wrights,	100 0		
The Coopers,	150 0		
The Fleshers,	50 0		
The Masons,	50 0		
The Gardeners,	20 0		
The Barbers,	25 0		
The Dyers,	0 0		
		£1745	0 0
Total,		£2045	0 0

The sums subscribed by the Trades' House and Incorporations amounted collectively to £2045, being a larger sum than was subscribed by any individual or Corporation in Great Britain excepting the Crystal Palace Company, which subscribed £2500. The following were the other leading subscriptions:—The Queen, £1000; the India Company, £1000; the Bank of England, £2000; the Corporation of London, £2000; Lloyds, £2000.

1865, 8th September.—Contributed towards the expense of the new College at Gilmorehill,	£750 0
1876, 12th May.—Subscribed towards the Building Fund of the Western Infirmary,	1000 0

1877, 8th September.—Contributed for the relief of the sufferers through Famine in India, - - - - - - - - - £250 0 0

1877, 13th November.—Voted towards clearing off the debt on Glasgow University, - - - - - - - - - - 1000 0 0

The combined Stock Accounts, Revenue, and Expenditure of the Trades' House and Incorporations at September, 1882, were—

Revenue.	Expenditure.	Stock.
£23,233 19s. 5d.	£18,362 10s. 2½d.	£499,901 10s. 9½d.

Statement of the Revenue, Expenditure, and Stock Accounts of the Trades' House and Incorporations of Glasgow, as at September, 1882.

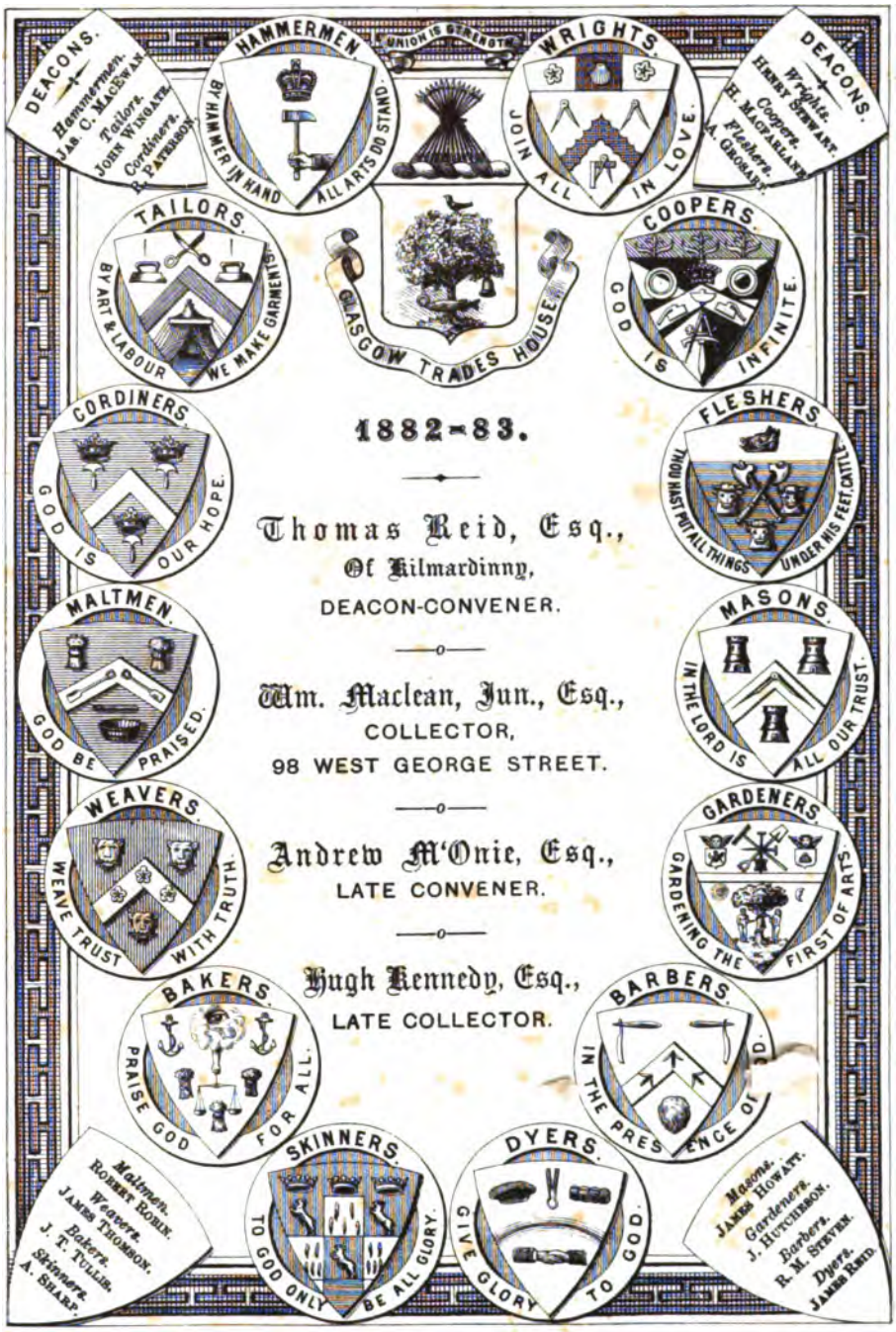
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Stock.
The Trades' House, - -	£5,321 4 11	£4,247 1 4	£120,690 11 1
Incorporation of Hammermen	992 8 6	951 3 1½	21,272 15 8
Do. Tailors, -	2,873 19 5	2,715 12 9½	63,504 17 2½
Do. Cordiners, -	811 13 0	671 5 9	18,071 15 0½
Do. Maltmen, -	2,436 9 1	2,177 9 1	60,402 12 3
Do. Weavers, -	1,106 18 7½	909 5 9	19,079 5 2½
Do. Bakers, -	2,323 4 0½	2,403 5 3	68,354 11 3
Do. Skinners, -	1,141 7 1	821 5 6	37,064 0 6
Do. Wrights, -	1,750 19 11	672 0 8½	17,686 7 10½
Do. Coopers, -	934 6 7	578 4 1	17,171 3 2
Do. Fleshers, -	1,191 1 10	1,257 15 7½	28,720 16 9½
Do. Masons, -	1,216 11 11	371 19 7	12,208 9 3
Do. Gardeners, -	162 1 3	139 1 4	4,628 7 3
Do. Barbers, -	459 17 5	381 19 6½	8,948 4 0
Do. Dyers, -	511 15 10	65 0 9	2,097 14 3
Total, - - - - -	£23,233 19 5	£18,362 10 2½	£499,901 10 9½

HAMMERMEN.

The Incorporation of Hammermen—the Premier, Number One, in rank in the Trades' House—was Incorporated by Seal of Cause granted by the Town Council of Glasgow, with concurrence of Gavin, Archbishop of Glasgow, under the Seal of the City and Round Seal of the Archbishopric, dated 11th October, 1536; subsequently re-confirmed on 6th October, 1570, 22nd January, 1676, and 30th September, 1693.

The Affairs of the Incorporation are managed by a Master Court of sixteen members, consisting of the Deacon, Collector, Late Deacon, Late Collector, and other twelve "Masters" of the "Craft Rank," all elected annually in September each year.

The Master Court have power to admit new members to the Incorporation at *far hand*, that is—acceptable persons having no previous connection with the Incorporation—on payment each of £14 17s. Entry Money, inclusive of Endorsing Fees, etc. Sons and sons-in-law of members are admitted to membership in


DEACONS.
Hammermen.
Jas. C. MacEwan.
Tailors.
John Wingate.
Cordiners.
R. Paterson.
HAMMERMEN.
UNION IS STRENGTH.
BY HAMMER IN HAND ALL ARTS DO STAND
WRIGHTS.
JOIN ALL IN LOVE
DEACONS.
Wrights.
Henry Stewart.
Coopers.
H. MacFarlane.
Fleshers.
A. Grosart.
TAILORS.
BY ART & LABOUR WE MAKE GARMENTS
GLASGOW TRADES HOUSE
COOPERS.
GOD IS INFINITE.
CORDINERS.
GOD IS OUR HOPE.
1882-83.
FLESHERS.
THOU HAST PUT ALL THINGS UNDER HIS FEET, CATTLE
Thomas Reid, Esq.,
Of Kilmardinny,
DEACON-CONVENER.
MALTMEN.
GOD BE PRAISED.
MASONS.
IN THE LORD IS ALL OUR TRUST.
Wm. Maclean, Jun., Esq.,
COLLECTOR,
98 WEST GEORGE STREET.
WEAVERS.
WEAVE TRUST WITH TRUTH.
GARDENERS.
GARDENING THE FIRST OF ARTS
Andrew M'Onie, Esq.,
LATE CONVENER.
BAKERS.
PRAISE GOD FOR ALL.
BARBERS.
IN THE PRESENCE OF
Hugh Kennedy, Esq.,
LATE COLLECTOR.
Maltmen.
Robert Robin.
Weavers.
James Thomson.
Bakers.
J. T. Tullis.
Skinners.
A. Sharp.
SKINNERS.
TO GOD ONLY BE ALL GLORY.
DYERS.
GIVE GLORY TO GOD.
Masons.
James Howatt.
Gardeners.
J. Hutcheson.
Barbers.
R. M. Steven.
Dyers.
James Reid.

preferential terms at "*near hand*," the former on payment of £3 15s., the latter on payment of £5 5s. (including Endorsing, etc., Fees) of Entry Moneys. When the ages of such at entry *exceed twenty-five years*, five per cent. *additional* is added for every year above that age. All members joining, prior to, or at the date of entry, require also to have become Burgesses or Guild Brethren of the Craft or Merchant Rank of the City of Glasgow; and sons-in-law's privilege to become members in preferential terms ceases if not exercised prior to their wives' deaths.

Regular Statutory Meetings of the Incorporation are held in the Trades' Hall, intimations of which are posted to known addresses of all members in the United Kingdom, namely, "Lammas Court" in August, Annual Elections in September, "Hallow Court" in November, each year, and at such other times when necessary to receive and consider Annual Statement and Accounts, or transact other Incorporation business.

Since the abolition of the exclusive privileges of all Trade Incorporations by the Statute 9 and 10 Victoria, Cap. 17 (14th May, 1846), the work of the Incorporation has been primarily to alleviate, by Benevolent Pensions, the condition of infirm or aged and necessitous members, their widows or daughters, to assist in the Education of children or grandchildren of members, and contributing from time to time, to commendable public purposes connected with the City of Glasgow.

The Incorporation has considerable Ownership Interests in the Trades' Hall Buildings and property in Glassford Street, also in other Investments, and in the Annual Feu Duties income from the Gorbals (or Tradeston) Lands.

The Incorporation has representation (six members) in the Trades' House, and also ex-officio in the management of some of the important Educational and Charitable Institutions of the City. The membership at present numbers over nine hundred, embracing among which are most of the public prominent mechanical and industrial gentlemen in the City and Suburbs. Since 1850, Six members of the Incorporation, have been selected to fill the honourable office of Deacon-Convener of the Trades.

In 1863 the Capital Stock of the Incorporation amounted to £13,800. By the large accession in recent years of *far hand* members it is now (1883) £21,272. At present there is distributed among 110 recipients nearly £900 of the Corporation Annual Income.

The Clerkship of the Corporation has been held continually for a very long term of years by one or other member (or successors) of an eminent legal firm in Glasgow, lately, up till his recent death, by the eminent Adam Paterson, LL.D., and now by his son, Alexander Craig Paterson, M.A., 45 West George Street.

TAILORS.

The Tailors were Incorporated by Seal of Cause granted by the Town Council in 1546, with concurrence of the Archbishop, and confirmed by Queen Mary in 1556. They are the richest of the Fourteen Incorporated Crafts in Glasgow, their Stock in 1882 amounting to £63,824 17s. 2½d. The annual revenue of the Incorporation

for the year 1881-82, was £2,654 18s. 2d., and of that sum £2,470 7s. 0½d. was expended in pensions to decayed members, education of the children and grandchildren of freemen, funeral money, etc. The pensions given to each range from £15 to £40 4s. annually; and in the above year there were 123 decayed freemen and widows and daughters of freemen on the Roll. The greatest part of the Capital of this Incorporation has arisen from their Lands of Parson's Croft, situated at the North-east part of the City. The principal Feuar was Basil Ronald, Glover. He was Proprietor of Broomloan, near Govan; was Bailie in 1805-6, and Convener of the Trades in 1811-12. When in London, about the end of last Century, Mr. Ronald had the honour of personally taking the measure of the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., for a Pair of Buckskin Breeches, when he was appointed "Breeches Maker to his Royal Highness," which Title he got Painted above his Shop Door in Trongate, with a real pair of the Breeches surmounted by the Prince's Armorial Bearings. The Office-Bearers, acting on the example of their predecessors in the year 1876, invested £4150 in the purchase of the Lands of Middlemuir at Lenzie Junction, from which they expect, in due course, a large addition to their income for charitable purposes, as in the case of their Lands of Parson's Croft.

Clerk—J. M. TAYLOR, 180 St. Vincent Street.

CORDINERS.

The Cordiners have existed as an Association, or Society, for many years before they had any rules or regulations for their government; for we find that, on 27th June, 1460, they petitioned the Magistrates and Council for, and obtained their approval of, certain regulations for their government and guidance. The Cordiners evidently, from the position and importance they subsequently attained, and in order to secure that power and standing which was their due, on the 27th February, 1558, applied for, and obtained from, the Magistrates and Council, their first Seal of Cause, Incorporating the Craft. This Seal of Cause was approved of by the Archbishop of Glasgow. On 27th June, 1569, the Magistrates and Council again granted another Seal of Cause to the Cordiners. And again, on 30th September, 1693, the Cordiners obtained an Act of the Deacon Convener's House of Glasgow in their favour, which was ratified by the Provost, Bailies, and Council of Glasgow, confirming the contract between the Cordiners of Glasgow and the Cordiners of Gorbals, providing that the latter should only come into and trade in Glasgow on the market-day, and then only on payment by each one of them of eighteen shillings Scots of market dues. All members of the Incorporation require to be Burgess.

The Incorporation has a Medal and Chain for the Deacon, which is worn by him at the Quarterly Meetings; the Medal has the Coat of Arms and motto of the Incorporation on it. The Coat of Arms and motto are as follows—Azure a chevron, betwixt three ducal Crowns, with shoemaker's cutting knives underneath the Crowns, or with the motto in an escroll above the shield, "God is our Hope."

The affairs of the Incorporation are managed in terms of the bye-laws sanctioned by the Incorporation, and confirmed by the Trades' House. The Master's Court consists of the Deacon, the Collector, the late Deacon, the late Collector, nine Masters and one Master nominated by the Deacon, who is called the Deacon's Goudie—in all, fourteen Members, of whom five is a quorum. The three of the nine Masters longest in office retire annually, and they are eligible for re-election. The Incorporation hold four stated Quarterly Meetings in the year, about Candlemas, Whitsunday, Lammas, and Martinmas. An Annual Meeting is held on the first Friday after the 15th September, yearly, for the election of office-bearers. Seven Members constitute a quorum of the Trade. At the Meeting for the election of office-bearers, there falls to be elected by the Incorporation a Deacon and a Collector, who hold office for one year; three Masters in room of those who retired; a Deacon's Goudie, or Keeper of a Key of the Deacon's Box, appointed by the Deacon to hold office for one year; a Trades' Goudie or Keeper of a Key of the Deacon's Box from among the nine Masters to hold that office for one year; six representatives to the Trades' House, who are members of the Master Court, and of whom the Deacon for the time, and the late Deacon, shall always be members, ex-officio, all to hold office for one year. It has been the custom to elect the Collector a representative to the Trades' House, so as to enable him to become acquainted with the business of the House before he becomes Deacon. Other two annual appointments are made—a Member of the Building Committee of the Trades' House, who requires to be one of the representatives of the Incorporation to the Trades' House; the other appointment is a Delegate for the Gorbals' Lands.

The representatives of the Trades' House, and office-bearers in the Incorporations must, in terms of the bye-laws enacted by the Trades' House, be in the occupancy of a dwelling-house or place of business within the Municipality of Glasgow.

The Deacon presides at all meetings of the Incorporation and the Master Court. He and the Collector operate jointly on the bank accounts. The Collector receives and pays all moneys. He finds caution for his intromissions. His books are duly audited annually; and he reports to the Quarterly Meetings of the Master Court the state of the funds of the Incorporation.

Aid is only given to really necessitous and deserving, of the following classes—Members, widows of Members, so long as they remain unmarried. Precepts are granted to children of deceased Members, but they are not put on the pension roll. Educational aids are granted to children and grandchildren of Members. Donations for benevolent, public, or local institutions, are occasionally granted from the funds of the Incorporation.

Clerk—R. P. LAMOND, 93 West Regent Street.

MALTMEN.

This Incorporation, long prior to the Letter of Guildry in 1605, took a most important part in the history of Scotland, as well as in the civic annals of

Glasgow. It was at one time known as the Maltmen and Mealmen, and with them was associated the Fishers or Fishermen. Its earlier records are said to have been destroyed along with those of the Trades' House, during the great fire in the city in 1601. Still there is enough of ancient historic, parliamentary, and burgh lore extant, to show that the Maltmen did not arise out of the Guildry Letter, as stated by Mr. Crawford in his sketch of the Trades' House, but rather as Mr. Douie in his chronicles of the Maltmen puts it—"That this Incorporation had its privileges and prerogatives fixed and brought into union with other crafts by this Letter." The Craft is a very ancient one, in as much as tribute of malt was imposed in the wars between Scotland and England in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The Act of the Scottish Parliament which came into operation in 1503 is the earliest known enactment relating to the craft, and though it does not describe the trade as incorporated, yet it must have been so, before the year 1556. Queen Mary in that year levies certain taxes and appoints as "Stenters" for the *Incorporation* of Maltmen, James Mudy and others. In the Letter of Guildry too, a Maltman James Fisher is named as one of the contracting parties. By this Letter of Guildry the election day and duties are set forth of the three chief dignitaries of the Merchants' and Trades' Houses and the respective crafts, viz., the Dean of Guild, the Deacon Convener, and the Visitor of the Maltmen. Under this Guildry Letter, the latter had to take especial notice of those of his calling who profaned the Sabbath day, and to see after the quality and quantity of the malt and beer.

The members of the Maltmen as an Incorporation have always been amongst the foremost in all public movements, whether civic, patriotic, charitable, or benevolent. Their donations and contributions alone, *without* taking into account annual subscriptions to infirmaries and the like, for the last hundred years have amounted to upwards of four thousand pounds, one thousand guineas of which was to the University at Gilmorehill. Besides this they have spent in pensions to their older members and their families since 1801 a sum of £59,121 16s. 4d. The Incorporation also has made provision for giving primary education to all the children and grandchildren of members, and to those who have the ability and desire to progress, advancing them to secondary, technical, and University classes. Since 1840 £4191 19s. 5d. has been applied to these purposes.

There are at present 229 members on the roll, 71 pensioners, and 5 receiving special precepts; 53 boys and girls receiving education, with 2 bursars at £25 attending College. Last year there was expended on *pensions* £1803 6s., the recipients receiving from £12 10s. to £35 each per annum; for *education*, £136 1s., and for *subscriptions*, £12 12s. The stock account in 1882 was £60,402 12s. 3d., which includes $\frac{6}{31}$ shares of the Gorbals Lands, and deducting the Trades' House share in the Trades' House Buildings, the Maltmen hold about a fifth of the remainder. The Executive consists of a Visitor, a Collector, and ten members of the Master Court; six representatives are sent to the Trades' House, and a delegate to the Gorbals Lands Committee. The Visitor *ex-officio* is a Director of the Old

Man's Friend Society, and the craft has the privilege of recommendations to the Royal, Western, and Eye Infirmaries, the Lenzie and Dunoon Homes, and Home for Incurables. The Collector of the Trades' House, William MacLean, junr., was the last Visitor of the Incorporation; the present Visitor is Robert Robin. The Collector John M'Gregor, and the Clerk Franc Gibb Dougall, Writer, Glasgow.

WEAVERS.

The Weavers obtained a Seal of Cause from the Magistrates, with the consent of Arthur, Archbishop of Glasgow, on the 4th June, 1528, "Bearing that the Masters of the Webster Craft within the said Burgh and Citie had presented ane Supplication to the Magistrates and Councell of the said Burgh of Glasgow, making mention that the said Craft was Misguided and Destroyed in fault of good Rule and Reformation of the Craft, and good Status, to have been made therin for the Commonwell of the Realm and the King's Lieges of the said Citie and Town. And, therefore, they desired for their profite the loveing of God, Augmentation of the Burgh, and the Honour of St. ——— to be their Patron, &c. Ilk Prentise to pay, at his Entrie, to the Reparation and Upholding of Divine Service at their Altar, Five Shillings of Money. And that neither Prentise nor no uther Person of the Craft be suffered to Sett up ane Buith within the said Burgh and Citie without he be found sufficient and worthie thereto in Practick, and admitted by the Sworne Masters of the Craft, and thereafter to be made a Freeman of ye good Towne. Again, if any Man Setts up a Buith within the said Burgh and Citie that he shoulds pay for his Upsett two Merks Money to the Reparation and Upholding of Divine Service at the said Altar, &c.

"And because the Comunitie of the Websters Walks, Wards, Stents, and Beares all the comon Charges of the said Towne, that Ilk out-of-Towne Webster to Landwart that comes within the said Towne and takes the Stuff thereof, shall Pay ilk time they are taken ane Pund of Walx to the Light of the said Altar, togethir with ane free Dinner to the Masters of the said Craft, and this to be done with consent of the hail Craft."

In 1861, the Craft petitioned the Archbishop for a Confirmation and Renewal of their Charter, prohibiting "Incomers Weavers taking out the Stuff of the Towne to Work." The Archbishop, "finding the desire thereof *most reasonable*, hes Ratified, Allowed, and Approven, by the said Charter, the foresaid old Gifts and Priviledges."

By this charter the landward weavers were to be punished still more severely for encroaching upon the liberties of the town weavers. The fine of a pound of wax and a dinner was supplanted by a fine of twenty pounds Scots for the poor. Any one who took work and did not completely finish it, or any one who took work over another's head, was formerly fined in a pound of wax, but instead he was now to pay four pounds Scots. The capital or stock account, September, 1882, was £19,157 11s. 5½d.

Clerk—WILLIAM M'LEAN.

THE BAKERS.

The claim of this Incorporation to have existed as a corporate body prior to the Reformation, though not supported by existing documents, seems to be well founded. The original Charter and documents were lost in the great fire in the city in 1652. A copy of the original Act of Council, granted to the Incorporation in 1556, is still carefully preserved among the documents in the Incorporation Box.

The Bakers, though deprived like the other incorporations of the former exclusive privileges which they enjoyed within the Burgh, still carry on their trade as a corporate body at their Mills at Partick, and apply their funds for the relief of members of the Incorporation and their families.

The Mills belonging to the Incorporation, situated on the Kelvin, at Partick, and popularly known as the "Bunhouse Mills," are built on ground gifted to the Incorporation by the Regent Murray in acknowledgment of the services rendered to the King's forces at the battle of Langside (1568). A large portion of the Bunhouse Lands, lying between the Old and New Dumbarton Roads, has lately been laid out for feuing, and forms a valuable part of the Incorporation's Property.

The Clayslap Mills, which stood on the banks of the Kelvin, on land adjoining the Bunhouse Lands, and lying to the north of the Dumbarton Road, do not now exist. Acquired by the Bakers, about the year 1771, from the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow, the Clayslap Mills, were re-acquired by the Corporation of Glasgow in 1874, and demolished, and the Lands now form part of the Kelvingrove Park.

The present membership of the Incorporation numbers over 200.

Clerk—JAMES MILLER, Writer, Glasgow.

SKINNERS.

The business of the Skinners' Incorporation is conducted by the Master Court, which consists of the Deacon, the Collector, the late Deacon, the late Collector, and ten Masters; in all, 14 members.

The Charter incorporating this Trade was granted in 1516 by the Provost and Magistrates of the City of Glasgow, with consent of James Archbishop of Glasgow. This Incorporation ranks seventh in the list of Trades, the six others which take precedence being the Hammermen, the Tailors, the Cordiners, the Maltmen, the Bakers, and the Weavers. So far as can be gathered from the old Charters the above is the order of their Incorporation. Some Charters, though not very reliable, show the Skinners as fifth in order of the Trades.

Any person may apply for admission as a member of the Incorporation. The entry money for sons and sons-in-law is £3, or more, according as the party is under or over 25 years of age, and for other persons £100, plus the sum payable by sons or sons-in-law of the applicant's age. The members subscribe annually the sum of two shillings, but by paying at any time a clear sum of 40s. they

are afterwards exempted from their "Quarter Accounts," as the annual subscription of two shillings is called.

In terms of a letter of Guildry, dated 6th February, 1605, the funds of the Incorporation are to be applied as follows:—"After defraying expenses of management, and of defending its rights and interests, to charitable, benevolent, and any other good and pious uses which may tend to the advancement of the common weal of the Burgh, but primarily to the support of indigent members, widows of members, and orphans of members."

The Office-Bearers for the current year are—Andrew Sharp, Deacon; William Greig, Late Deacon; James Macgill, Collector; John S. Osborne, Late Collector; and ten masters.

Clerk—HENRY LAMOND, Writer.

WRIGHTS.

The Wrights were at first united with the Masons and Coopers under a Charter granted by the Magistrates, dated 14th October, 1551. On the third day of May, 1600, to the number of twenty-one Burgesses and twenty-five members they obtained a separate charter or "*Seal of Cause*" from the Provost and Magistrates. By this deed the Incorporation had conferred on them the right to make bye-laws for their own management, and could compel all tradesmen of their craft to join the Incorporation before being allowed to carry on business in the burgh. These exclusive privileges were abolished by Act of Parliament, 9 Vic., ch. 17 (14th May, 1846), but the Incorporation by the same Statute had power conferred on them to make such bye-laws and regulations as its altered circumstances required. The funds of the Incorporation are exclusively appropriated to charitable and benevolent purposes, and principally in giving aid to indigent members and the widows and orphans of members. The capital amounted in 1800 to £4516 2s. 10d.; had increased in 1882 to £17,686, and is all invested in houses, feu duties, ground annuals or Corporation loans. The sum of over six hundreds pounds is now annually distributed in pensions, etc.

The affairs of the Incorporation are managed by the Master Court, which is elected by the "Trade," and consists of the "Deacon," "Collector," "State Deacon," "State Collector," ten "Masters," and two "Box" or "Key Keepers." The meeting to elect the Deacon, and other members of the Master Court is held on the first Friday after the fifteenth day of September annually. The Deacon presides at all meetings of the Trade and Master Court, and he is bound to assemble the latter for business towards the end of the months December, March, June, and September, yearly, as well as on such other occasions as may seem to him necessary. The "Trade" meets annually for the "Lammas Court" on the first Friday after the fifteenth day of August. The members in 1600 numbered *forty*, and in 1882 there were over *four hundred* duly qualified craftsmen. "Farhand" entrants are required to pay £15 2s. 10d. at thirty years of age and under, and five shillings for every year above thirty—no stranger is entitled to demand

admission. Sons and sons-in-law of members pay £2 9s. 3d. at thirty years of age and under, with 2s. 6d. for every year above that age. All entrants must either make an "Essay," *i.e.*, a shutter, and a footstool, or pay an Essay fine of five pounds, and also one shilling a year of quarter accounts; from the latter, however, exemption may be purchased by a single payment of fifteen shillings. The Incorporation sends three members to the Trades' House, and its position as a craft has always been acknowledged there by choosing *two* of the four Dean of Guild Liners from among its representatives.

Several of the members have been Dean Conveners of the Trades' House and also magistrates of the city.

Clerk—WILLIAM RENISON, 68 West Regent Street.

COOPERS.

The precise date at which the Coopers of Glasgow were incorporated is not now known, they being at one time amalgamated with the Incorporation of Masons.

In the year 1569, however, the Cooper Craft was recognised as a Corporate body by a Charter or Seal of Cause granted by the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Glasgow in favour of the Incorporation.

Again, on the 5th of July, 1687, in the reign of James II., an Act was granted by the Lords of His Majesty's Exchequer, fully recognising the Craft as a corporate body, having exclusive privileges for a period "out of mind," and whose laws were ratified and confirmed by several Acts of Parliament, and particularly the 6th Act of the 19th Parliament of King James I., 1607.

And on the 15th of May, 1691, the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Glasgow granted an Act and Decreet in favour of the Incorporation, establishing their immunities, liberties, and privileges.

And finally, on the 17th of July, 1695, in the reign of William III., an Act of Parliament was passed exclusively in favour of the Incorporation, which ratified, approved, and confirmed the ancient rights, liberties, and privileges of the Incorporation, and in particular the two Acts above mentioned.

These several Acts constitute the Charters of the Incorporation independently of any other prior writing or Act referred to in any of them.

This Incorporation is at present in a very flourishing condition, with a roll of nearly 100 members, and having funds invested to the extent of considerably over £17,000.

As a rule this Incorporation gives to each of its decayed Craftsmen a pension of from £14 to £26 per annum, to each Widow of a Member (in case of need) a pension of from £20 to £23 per annum, and to each of the unmarried daughters of deceased Members (in case of need) a pension of from £12 to £18 per annum; and it educates upwards of 40 children at several of the Board Schools, providing them at the same time with books.

This Incorporation has all along been very liberal in giving donations to several of the Public Institutions. In 1858 it voted £200 towards the funds of the

Buchanan Institution; in 1865, £300 towards the erection of the University Buildings at Gilmorehill; in 1876, £100 towards the Building Fund of the Western Infirmary; and at various times it gave donations to funds which were being raised for the relief of the Unemployed in Glasgow, besides many other donations, including the gift of a stained glass window to the Cathedral of Glasgow at the cost of upwards of £170.

Clerk—JAMES ROBERTON, LL.D., 176 St. Vincent Street.

FLESHERS.

The Fleshers were incorporated by two Letters of Deaconry, otherwise called Seals of Cause, one granted by King James VI. of Scotland, dated 24th September, 1580, and the other by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of Glasgow, dated 26th September of the same year.

The Incorporation ranks fifth among the incorporations of the city in respect of wealth, its capital stock amounting to the sum of £29,300.

It has always taken a leading place among the charitable institutions of Glasgow, and down to the year 1845 had the distinction of maintaining a Free School for education of the children of its members. The school was situated in King Street (City), and went by the name of the Fleshers' Free School. In consequence of the members becoming widely scattered over the city, and of the inconvenience arising from the members' children travelling a long distance to the school, the free school has been discontinued, and educational allowances are granted instead.

According to the last published abstract of accounts the sums expended by the Incorporation in the year 1881-82 were as follows:—In education, £123 1s. 6d.; and in pensions (1) to poor members, £264 5s.; (2) to widows, £484, and (3) to unmarried daughters of members, £182 10s., and it contributed to local charities £14 14s., making a total expenditure for charitable purposes during the year of £1068 10s. 6d. The pensions at present allowed are as follows:—Poor members who have filled the office of Deacon, £30 per annum; ordinary members, £25 per annum; widows of Deacons, £24 per annum; widows of ordinary members, £20 per annum; unmarried daughters, £6 per annum. Besides pensions the Incorporation also in special cases grant precepts in sums varying from £5 to £20.

There are at present 130 members on the roll, and the rates of admission are—(1) eldest son of a member under 40 years of age, £4; (2) younger son or son-in-law under 40 years of age, £5; (3) persons who have served an apprenticeship to a freeman of the trade under 40 years of age, £25; and (4) sons, sons-in-law, and apprentices pay double these fees if above 40 years of age. In the case of strangers joining at the farhand, the entry money is £105, and if the applicant is above 40 years of age, he has to pay 5 per cent. on that sum additional for every year he is above that age.

The affairs of the Incorporation are managed by the Deacon, Collector, and ten Masters constituting the Master Court, and the Incorporation is entitled to send three representatives to the Trades' House and one delegate to the Gorbals Lands

Committee. From the date of its institution to the year 1845 the members of the Incorporation possessed the exclusive privilege of carrying on the trade of Fleaher, within the Burgh of Glasgow, including the exclusive use of the range of Public Markets in Glasgow, and until the year 1849 the Incorporation enjoyed the right to 15 stalls in these Public Markets free of charge. The Incorporation had also from the year 1755 down to the year 1845 the sole right to the Slaughter-houses in Glasgow, and to the proceeds of the dung of all animals killed therein. By the Markets and Slaughter-Houses Acts of 1850 and 1865, the Market Commissioners were taken bound to pay annually to the Collector of the Incorporation the sum of £100 as compensation for the price or value of the dung or manure arising from the slaughtering of cattle by the members of the Incorporation, which annual payment was to remain a lien and burden on the Rates in all time coming, with power to the Commissioners at any time to redeem the said annual payment by paying to the Incorporation the sum of £2,200, equal to twenty-two years' purchase thereof. The Market Commissioners took advantage of this power of redemption some years ago and paid the sum of £2,200 to the Incorporation, which has now ceased to have any connection with the Markets and Slaughter-Houses.

Clerk—JAMES COLQUHOUN, Writer, 158 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

MASONS.

In April, 1868, William H. Hill, Esq., Writer, examined and made full notanda of the Minutes, commencing in the year 1600 and ending in 1681, and threw them into something like methodical order, in a letter addressed to James Cruikshank, Esq., 67 Bothwell Street, Glasgow, and which is published in a sketch of The Incorporation of Masons and The Lodge of Glasgow St. John, compiled by ex-Deacon Cruikshank in 1879.

The Incorporation is one of the oldest, and at first comprehended the Wrights and Coopers. The Coopers were disjoined in 1569 and the Wrights in 1600. The Magistrates and Council had confirmed certain regulations of the Masons on 14th October, 1551, and 1st July, 1657.

The Masons are managed by a Master Court consisting of a Deacon, Collector, and 13 Masters, besides the late Deacon and late Collector and a few honorary members.

They send three representatives to the Trades' House and a delegate to the Gorbals Lands Committee. The Deacon and late Deacon are usually elected by the Trades' House as Liners or Members of the Dean of Guild Court, and the Craft has the privilege of recommending to the Infirmaries, and also disburses a considerable sum annually for the support of their infirm and decayed members and widows of members, and also a Bequest by Mrs. Waddell, wife of Alexander Waddell, Esq., of Stonefield, who was Deacon in 1787, 1791, and 1794. He was the builder of St. George's Church, Buchanan Street, in 1807, and also the Court Offices and the Jail, foot of Saltmarket, in 1810, and a great many other buildings

in the City. He executed a deed of settlement in 1818, which, besides containing many other provisions, left to his wife, for her own absolute disposal, the sum of £10,000 sterling. She in the most praiseworthy manner, by another regular deed, ordered £2000 out of that amount to be laid out within six months after her decease for the purpose of founding a school in Gorbals for teaching Girls reading, writing, sewing, and the principles of religion, to be called (after her own name) the Macfarlane School; and also provided that £400 be invested and the interest applied for the benefit of four old decayed journeymen Masons belonging to the City and Suburbs of Glasgow, and another sum of £400 for four old women of decent character in said City or Suburbs of the name of Macfarlane. Mrs. Waddell died in 1829.

Clerk—ALEXANDER YOUNG, 97 Wellington Street.

GARDENERS.

The Deacon of this Incorporation died, in 1649, of the Plague, then prevalent in Glasgow, and the Original Charter Incorporating this trade being in the house at the time of his death, was burned along with all his furniture and papers. The Magistrates and Town Council, on 22nd November, 1690, granted a Seal of Cause to the Incorporation referring to the original one, and on 22nd January, 1745, authorised them to Elect their Deacon without a leet of Two.

The Gardeners are governed by a Deacon, a Collector, three honorary Life-Members, ten Masters, and Clerk. They pay considerably each year to their pensioners, who consist of Indigent Members, the Widows of Members and of Orphans of Members, besides giving grants for education to the children of Members, and providing for the support of unmarried daughters of Members in Indigent circumstances. They have three Members of their Master Court who are Members of the Trades' House.

Clerk—PETER BAIRD M'NAB, Writer.

BARBERS.

In its earlier years this body had a very chequered career. No less than four arts, all of which are now distinct and separate from each other, were represented in its first confederacy, namely, that of the "Medicinarie," that of the "Chirurgian," that of the "Apothecar," and that of the "Barbour,"—the two latter respectively as handmaids of the two former. The chief object which its founders had in view, if we may judge by the tenor of its charter, which was granted by King James VI. of Scotland in the year 1599, was, besides granting degrees, to protect the public of the West of Scotland from "ignorant, unskillit and unlernit personis . . . wha abusis the people to thair plesure, and thairby destroyes infinite numbers of subjectis." Neither the Apothecary nor the Barber had a place in this charter, their name not once being mentioned in it, and the reason that they were assumed as partners under its first constitution was probably this—that Society as then constituted employed them by preference for much of the professional work that now exclusively belongs either to the domain of Medicine or Surgery. For example,

the "Art of Barboury" embraced not only shaving and the cutting of hair, but blood-letting, the drawing of teeth, the dressing of wounds, the giving of clysters, and the performance of many minor operations, in the execution of which the Barbers were regarded by the public as more skilled than the Surgeons.

This first Society—so weak as to require such heterogeneous elements to make a respectable membership—held together till 1656, when the Surgeons and the Barbers, without the Physicians and the Apothecaries, petitioned the Town Council of Glasgow for a "Letter of Deaconry" or "Seal of Cause," which was granted, conferring on both classes of petitioners equal rights and privileges. Hitherto the charter under which the Incorporation existed did little more than confer degrees to the Physicians and Surgeons, leaving it to the public to employ the licensed or unlicensed practitioner as they pleased. At this period, however, following the example of the other craftsmen in Glasgow, the Surgeons and the Barbers unitedly sought to monopolize the entire practice of their Art in the city by interdicting all, even though qualified, who were not members of their craft. Some Apothecaries were also assumed as members of the Incorporation though they were neither petitioners for nor parties to the "Letter of Deaconry."

But as yet neither the Barbers nor the Apothecaries were recognised by the State as legally qualified practitioners, and therefore the representatives of these Arts in Glasgow, along with the "Chirurgeans," applied to the Scottish Parliament in Edinburgh for powers to practise their Art, and to enable them as a body to grant degrees for the same. This was done in 1672, under Act of Parliament, Chas. II., c. 127.

For about 50 years the original parties to the contract of the Letter of Deaconry apparently continued faithful to each other; but as the Surgeons became numerically stronger, and learned to perform in their own persons the minor operations which had hitherto been solely performed by the Barbers, they "rode rough shod" through the Letter of Deaconry, to the manifest injury of their humbler brethren. In particular they, without the concurrence, far less the assistance, of the Barbers, elected the Deacon and Collector of the Incorporation from among themselves; held the keys of the money-box in their own possession; passed the accounts and transacted other important business, all of which acts they were able readily to accomplish by not summoning the Barbers to certain of the meetings of the craft. Besides, the Surgeons declined to admit certain new members as Barbers, and to book certain Apprentice-Barbers, while they admitted the Physicians as members who had no part either in petitioning or obtaining the Letter of Deaconry. These high-handed actions naturally led to long and acrimonious disputes. The Barbers submitted their grievances to the Magistrates, who not only on all points declared in their favour, but granted them indemnity for the charges to which they had been put. This judgment was distasteful to the Surgeons, especially that part of it which prohibited the Physicians from being members of the craft—a decision which was no doubt in conformity with the Letter of Deaconry, though it must be confessed the alienation which its adoption would have produced looks un-

natural, as it appears to our eyes. After many a hard fought battle the Surgeons withdrew from the field, leaving the Barbers victors, to whom the Town Council extended the same privileges as had been possessed by the two bodies conjointly. After the separation the Barbers probably continued as formerly to dress wounds, bleed, cauterize, etc.; but such duties were usurped more and more by the Surgeons, year by year, till the "Art of Barboury" was confined to the use of the razor and scissors as it is at the present day.

During the latter half of the eighteenth and the first half of the present century the Incorporation of Barbers was happy in having no history to record. As wigs were almost universally worn during the greater part of the time mentioned, the art continued to progress and flourish, the Association, at the same time, becoming numerically strong, and very soon accumulating a considerable fund. But in 1846 when, by an Act of Parliament, the members of the different Incorporated Trades throughout the country were deprived of the monopoly which they previously enjoyed, the membership of the Incorporation of Barbers began to fall off, and in a few years was less than a third of what it formerly was; and now (1883) though it is numerically as strong as ever, only three craftsmen barbers are to be found on its qualified roll—its members being drawn from all denominations of citizens.

The business of the Incorporation is chiefly transacted by a Deacon, a Collector, and six Masters, one of the latter being also a Director of the Education of the Incorporation, all of whom are elected annually. The late Deacon and late Collector are also Masters *ex-officiis*. Three of these office-bearers represent the Incorporation in the Trades' House. The present Clerk of the Incorporation, Mr. J. B. Kidston, was elected to that office on 28th January, 1841.

In point of wealth the Incorporation never was in such a flourishing condition —not even in the days when the surgeons were incorporated in it. So much is this the case that if its annual income were divided by the number which represents the membership, it would give yearly to each member more than one hundred per cent. of the money he paid at entry. The annual income is partly distributed to about thirty persons, male and female, in the form of pensions and gifts, and the balance is, for the most part, paid to the parents and guardians of fifteen children and grandchildren of members for their education.

BONNETMAKERS AND DYERS.

The Bonnetmakers existed as a separate craft in Glasgow as early as 1592, although their first Charter of Incorporation was not granted till 29th October, 1597.

On 29th September, 1760, a second Charter was granted, confirming the privileges already enjoyed by the Bonnetmakers; and on the narrative that abuses had crept into the city, by the use of false dyes, and that there was reason to believe that these malpractices would continue, until the Bonnetmakers and Dyers were constituted a legal society by the Magistrates and Council, the

Dyers were conjoined with the Bonnetmakers, and it was declared that they should be entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities to which the Bonnetmakers then had right. But a proviso was added, "That the art and trade of dyeing should be left open to be practised by any person or persons within the Burgh, who were burgesses and guildbrothers thereof, and who should noways be obliged to enter freemen with the said Incorporation of Bonnetmakers and Dyers, or to make payment to them of any composition or entry." Although not obliged to enter with the Incorporation, still all Dyers were liable to have their goods inspected, and tried for insufficiency, and, on conviction, to be fined and punished.

By a third Charter, granted in 1801, it was enacted and ordained that in all time coming, no person should have right to practise the trade or art of Dyeing within the city, without having first entered with the Incorporation, and paid the freedom fines established by the Grant or Seal of Cause. The preamble, on which the Charter of this year proceeded, was, that the good effects of the work of the Incorporation, since the date of the previous grant, had considerably diminished, or, at least, were injuriously affected, by persons being allowed to exercise the art and trade of Dyeing within the city, without being obliged to enter with the Incorporation, or to pay the freedom fines—a liberty which was not granted to any of the other incorporated trades of Glasgow—and with the rules and regulations of which the Incorporation of Bonnetmakers and Dyers was thus brought into harmony, and the previous grant was otherwise ratified and approved.

The membership of the Incorporation at one time fell to a low ebb, but fresh life has been imparted to it of late, and there are now about 200 members on the roll, and the invested funds amount to over £2000; while the Incorporation has the honour of having one of its past Deacons at present Deacon Convener of the Trades' House.

Clerk—J. C. MITCHELL, 160 West George Street, Glasgow.

THE TRADES IN PROCESSION.

About a Century ago, the Deacons and Office-Bearers of the different Crafts, accompanied by the Members of the several Incorporated Trades, annually perambulated our streets in great Procession. The under Office-Bearers of the respective Crafts walked at the head of the Incorporated Trade to which they belonged, carrying the Insignia of their Craft in their hands. The Masons displayed the Plummet and the Mallet; the Wrights, the Saw and the Plane; the Smiths, the Hammer; the Fleshers, the Cleaver; and the Tailors, the Shears, and so on. There was also the usual exhibition of gorgeous Flags and painted Batons; and sometimes the Weavers paraded a full-mounted Loom in miniature. But the grand sight was the portion of the Procession occupied by the Shoemakers and the Gardeners. The Shoemakers generally made choice of a tall, handsome man to play the part of King Crispin. He was magnificently attired in a crimson-

coloured Robe, shining with Spangles and golden Ornaments, having a long Train upheld by four boys; on his head, he wore a splendid Crown, superbly Emblazoned with Gold *Feuillè*, and in his hand he bore a gilded Sceptre. In this Dress, and followed by his Craft, he majestically walked the streets of Glasgow with the utmost gravity and dignity, while the spectators around him were all tittering and laughing. As for the Procession of the Gardeners, it was, after all, a very beautiful sight; for this Corporation had two figures placed in a cart, representing Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden. These Figures were surrounded by a kind of Alcove of Evergreens, and dressed out in a profusion of the most beautiful Flowers that could be procured. Many of these Flowers were rare and valuable; and as there was no Botanic Garden in Glasgow at this time, where Plants can be seen every day, the Citizens felt much pleasure in admiring this rich display of the Flower-Garden.

ASSOCIATION OF DEACONS OF THE FOURTEEN INCORPORATED TRADES OF GLASGOW.

Entry-money, £1 1s.; present capital, £560, the interest of which is apportioned amongst decayed members. Deacon John Broadfoot, chairman; Deacon John E. Nelson, treasurer; Deacon T. Menzies, late chairman; Deacon Matthew Fairley, late treasurer. Directors, Deacons David French, David Kinghorn, G. M'Kean, John Forrester, David Robertson, M. C. MacGregor, J. B. Gilmour, Alexander Muir, Alexander Storrie, Daniel Ure, and Visitor William M'Lean, jun. Deacon H. Bruce, clerk, 77 Renfield Street.

THE GRAND ANTIQUITY SOCIETY OF GLASGOW.

DIRECTORS.

A. G. Service, *Preses.*
William Millar, *Treasurer.*
Andrew Lauchlan, *late Preses.*
James Laird, *late Treasurer.*
William Maclean, jun.
Andrew Roy.
R. Ferguson.
J. Bryce.
George M'Kean.
James Yuill.
Wm. Alexander.

This Society, instituted 16th November, 1756, has for its object the relief of its members in infirmity or old age, and the securing of a provision to the widows of members in indigent circumstances.

Applicants for admission to the Society require to produce at least three burgess tickets, showing that they are burgesses and also the sons and grandsons, either by the father's or mother's side, of burgesses. The entry-money is £2 3s. 6d., excepting that for the sons and sons-in-law of members, who are admitted upon payment of £1 2s. 6d.

The exclusive nature of the qualification for admission has limited the membership of the Society, though within the past few years new energy has been developed, and a large number has been added to the roll. The membership, which was under 80 in 1877, is now 152; a corresponding increase has taken place in the funds, which in 1877 stood at £397 7s. 10d., and now reach £544 3s. 4d.

While three burgess tickets are necessary, many of the members lay claim to a much longer lineage of citizenship of Glasgow. A good number stand credited with five, some six, seven, and eight, and one nine tickets.

THE SOCIETY OF DEACONS AND FREE PRESESES.

This Society was instituted in 1780. Its object is to afford pecuniary aid to such of its members or their widows as may be in destitute circumstances. Any person who has been a deacon of one of the Incorporations of the city, or a preses of a charitable society, or who may be approved of by the directors, is qualified for membership. The entry money is £2 2s., with an addition of 2s. per annum for each year the applicant is over thirty years of age, and no other charge is made thereafter.

Preses—James Lyon, 42 Virginia Street. *Clerk*—John Hurll, jun., 121 West Regent Street.

ROYAL BURGH OF RUTHERGLEN.

PROVOSTS.

1800—Col. John Spens of Stonelaw.
1801—Andrew Harvie.
1802—John Spens.
1803—Andrew Fleming, sen.
1804—John Spens.
1805—William Dickieson.
1806—John Spens.
1807—Andrew Harvie.
1808—William Leitch.
1809—John Gray of Scotstoun.
1810—William Leitch.
1811—John Gray.
1812—William Leitch.
1813—Robert Maxwell.
1814—William Leitch.
1815—Robert Maxwell.
1816—William Leitch.
1817—John Gray.
1818—Robert Maxwell.
1819—William Leitch.
1820—Robert Maxwell.
1821—William Leitch.
1822—Andrew Harvie.
1823—William Leitch.
1824—Robert Maxwell.*
1825—William Love.†
1825—Andrew Harvie.
1826—John Gray.
1827—William Tosh.
1828—Thomas Brown.
1829—Andrew Harvie.
1830—John Gray.
1831—Thomas Brown.
1832—Andrew Harvie.

* Died in June, 1825

† On 3rd October, 1825, William Love was elected Provost until next ordinary time of election, which was the following day (4th Oct., 1825), when Andrew Harvie was elected. Mr. Love was thus Provost for one day only.

1833—William Murdoch.
1834—Walter Whyte.
1837—Robert Steel.
1840— Do.
1843— Do.
1846—Alexander Reid.
1849—William Shaw
1852—Robert Steel.
1855—Robert Forrest.
1858—David Warnock.
1861—David Warnock.
1864—Donald Murray.
1867— Do.
1869—Samuel Baker.
1870— Do.
1873—John Scouler.
1876—Andrew King.
1879—John Fleming.
1882—David Dick.

TOWN-CLERKS.

1791—Thomas Falconer.
1807—Robert Robison.
1808—George Crawfurd.
1822—George Crawfurd.
1874—George Gray.*

This ancient town is, by one writer of respectability, believed to be the Balclutha of Ossian. Without claiming for it an antiquity so remote, there is no doubt that it possessed amongst burghs the Royal degree in the days of the Sainted David, whose reign over Scotland commenced in the year 1124. Whether it was in this reign, or at an earlier period, that it was raised to the dignity of a Royal Burgh, is a question which it is feared cannot now be accurately determined. In a charter of King Robert the Bruce, dated at Berwick-upon-Tweed, 20th April, 1324, which, with other grants by subsequent monarchs, is carefully preserved in the archives of the Burgh, a charter of William the Lyon, whose reign began in 1165, is narrated, and is preserved in the folio edition of the Scots Acts, by which the whole customs and rights enjoyed by the Burgh, since the time of David, are confirmed. Besides, in a supplication to the Scottish Parliament in 1661, Rutherglen is stated to have had a charter from King David in 1126, but it does not appear whether this was the original foundation, or a confirmation of an earlier right.

By the charter of William the ancient limits, within which the burgesses had exclusive privileges, are described as "from *Neithan* to *Polmacde*, and from *Garin* to *Kelvin*, and from *Loudun* to *Prenteineth*, and from *Karnebuth* to *Karun*." At the present day some at least of these boundaries cannot be fixed with any degree of certainty, but there is no doubt that the whole of the north side of Glasgow, westwards to the Kelvin, was included within the ancient territory of Rutherglen.

That Rutherglen did exercise jurisdiction, or at least levied toll or custom within Glasgow, appears from a charter of Alexander II. in the twelfth year of his reign (1226), which granted and confirmed to the Church of St. Kentigern of Glasgow, and the Bishops of the same place, that the Provosts or Bailies of Rutherglen might not take toll or custom *in* the town of Glasgow, but at the Cross of Schedeniston, *as they were anciently accustomed to be taken.*

* Mr. Gray was appointed Depute Town-Clerk in 1865, Joint Town-Clerk in 1874, and became sole Town-Clerk on Mr. Crawfurd's death in 1875. He also then succeeded Mr. Crawfurd as Clerk of the Peace for the Lower Ward of Lanarkshire.

This charter plainly indicates that Rutherglen had been receiving toll or custom in and from Glasgow, and that while it prohibits the continuance of that practice in the town, it only limits its collection at what is now supposed to be the Cross of Shettleston, presumably on goods passing towards the Episcopal Town.

Prior to 1671 the constitution of Rutherglen was somewhat similar to other Royal Burghs, being practically of a hereditary or family character. About that time, however, the Magistrates and Town Council, with wonderful foresight of what many years afterwards became general, set about reforming a state of matters which they declared to be "to the great prejudice and ruin of the publict interest of this Incorporatione." In that year a new set or constitution was enacted with the consent of the haill Inhabitants whereby the practice of the Provost and Bailies electing a Council "by and to themselves" consisting of their friends and relatives was abolished, and the election of the Council given to the Incorporated Trades and the unincorporated burgesses, and of the Provost and Bailies to the Magistrates and Council with the addition of 30 persons of additional Council to be chosen by them. Rutherglen at this early period thus became the precursor of the existing popular mode of election.

As a further example of their foresight, an Act of Council was passed on 1st March, 1675, ordaining all the inhabitants of the Burgh to send their children betwixt six and twelve years of age "to the comune Schoole to be educat yrat, with certification that whaever neglects there dewtye heirin shall be compelled to pay the quarter waidges as if there children were at the Schoole." These wages were recoverable by poinding and imprisonment. Surely the pith of the existing Education Act may be discovered in this enactment of the Magistrates of Rutherglen a couple of centuries ago!

INDEX.

Act, Ballot, 291.
„ Improvement, of 1866, 234.
„ Police, of 1843, 73.
Aitkinson, Thomas, 311.
Albert, Prince, 206.
Albert Bridge, 272, 275, 279.
Alfred, Prince, 213, 235, 255, 293.
Alice, Princess, 76, 337.
Alison, Sir Archibald, 253.
Anderson, Sir James, Lord Provost, 107, 129.
Arthur, Prince, 257, 337.
Arthur, William Rae, Lord Provost, 246, 261, 277.

Bain, Sir James, Lord Provost, 281, 292, 300, 319, 336, 337.
Baird, John, 274.
Bank, Failure of City of Glasgow, 337.
„ Western, 180.
Bannerman, H. Campbell, M.P., 68.
Barclay, Very Rev. Principal, 291.
Bateman, J. F., 163, 188, 190.
Beaconsfield, Earl of, 292.
Bell, Henry, 88.
Bell, Sheriff, 293.
Bells, New Musical, 368.
Blackie, John, Lord Provost, 220, 237, 253, 291.
Bright, Hon. John, M.P., 87, 234, 370.
Brougham, Lord, 190.
Brown, James, 363.
Buchanan, Rev. Dr., 209.
Buchanan, Walter, M.P., 166, 168, 190.
Burns, Robert, Poet, 181, 317.

Cambridge, Duke of, 337.
Campbell, Sir Colin, 164, 255.
Campbell, Sir James, Lord Provost, 62, 68, 313.
Campbell, J. A., M.P., 68.
Campbell, Thomas, Poet, 291, 336.
Campbell, William, 68, 70, 95.
Carrick, John, 318.
Channel Fleet, 256, 294.
Cholera, 144.
Clouston, Peter, Lord Provost, 197, 214.
Cobden, Richard, 73, 87.
College, Old, 234.
Collins, Sir William, Lord Provost, 324, 340, 350, 363, 368.
Congress, Social Science, 190, 294.
Convention of Royal Burghs, 371.
Council, Scene in, 148.
Court, Circuit, 363.
Crimean Army Fund, 158.
„ Banquet, 161.
Cross, Sir Richard A., M.P., 313.
Cunninghame, Andrew, 291, 292.

Dalglish, R., M.P., 104, 166, 171, 294.
Dalhousie, Earl of, 272.
Demonstration, Reform, 234.
Dickens, Charles, 106.
Dreghorn, David, 311.
Dunlop, Henry, Lord Provost, 40, 60.

Eadie, Rev. Dr., 312.
Elgin, Lord, 163.
Eugenie, Empress of French, 204.
Ewing, James, LL.D., Lord Provost, 1.
Executions, Regulations of, 255.

Fenian Scare, 255.
Ferry Boat upset, 236.
Fleming, General, 99.
Fleming, Bailie, Joint-Provost, 42, 63, 65.
Forbes, Arthur, 163.
Forster, Hon. W. E., 370.
Fountain, Kelvingrove Park, 291.
Frere, Sir Bartle, 293.

Galbraith, Andrew, Lord Provost, 173, 191, 369.
Garfield, President, 363.
Gemmel, John, 312.
Gilbert, John Graham, 318.
Gilmour, William, 4, 24.
Gladstone, Right Hon. W. E., 234, 337.
Grahame, Robt., Lord Provost, 1, 12, 23.
Grahame, Thomas, 12, 13.
Graham, Thomas, F.R.S., 290.
Grant, George, 222.
Grant, General, 317.

Hamilton, James, 300, 360.
Harcourt, Sir W. V., 368.
Hartington, Marquis of, 318.
Hastie, Alexander, Lord Provost, 91, 102, 109, 143.
Herald, the Glasgow, 368.
Hill, Laurence, 14.

INFIRMARY, Western, 275.

JAMIESON, Rev. Dr., 339.
Johnson, Hon. Reverdy, 257.

KELVIN Estate purchased, 144.
Kingston Dock, 254.

LAING, John, 345.
Lawrence, Sir John, 189.
Leopold, Prince, 311, 369.
Livingstone, Dr., 167, 170, 337.
Lorne, Marquis of, 275, 292.
Lowe, Hon. Robert, 234, 291.
Lumsden, James, Lord Provost, 77, 86, 207.
Lumsden, Sir James, Lord Provost, 241, 257, 258, 337.

MACAULAY, Hon. T. B., 117.
M'Culloch, Horatio, 308.
Macfarlan, Very Rev. Principal, 180.
Macnee, Sir Daniel, 308, 311.
M'Leod, Dr. Norman, 290, 368.
Magistrates' Robes, 308.
Marwick, Dr., 292.
Mills, William, Lord Provost, 24, 38, 55.
Mitchell, John, 92, 242, 368.
Mitchell Library, 294, 318.
Moir, James, 111, 135, 171, 283.
M.P.'s, first time three elected, 257.
Municipal Act of 1846, 101.
,, Buildings, 339, 369.
Munro, Alexander, S.S.C., 276.
Murray, William, of Monkland, 181.
Museum, West End Park, 309.

NORTHCOTE, Sir Stafford, 369.

ORION "S.S." wrecked, 128.
Orr, Sir Andrew, Lord Provost, 152, 169.
Orr, James, 171.
Oswald, James, 311.
Oude, Prince of, 166.

PALMERSTON, Lord, 146, 208.
Pearce, W. H., 99, 101.
Peel, Sir Robert, 181.
Post Office, New, 313.
Princess Royal, 71, 180.
Pritchard, Dr., 233.

QUEEN'S Park Opened, 207.

RAMAGE, Dr., 105.
Reddie, James, LL.D., 5, 41, 143.
Reformation, Tri-Centenary, 205.
Riots, Glasgow, 100.
Rosebery, Earl of, 294.
Russell, Lord John, 87.
Russia, Emperor of, 363.

SALMON, James, 245, 267, 280.
Salterscroft Dock, 311.
School Board, 292.
Scott, Sir Walter, 275.
Shaftesbury, Earl of, 276.
Smart, James, 117.
Smeal, William, 17.
Smith, Madeline H., 167.
St. Andrew's Halls, 309.
Stanley, Lord, 257.
Stanley, H. M., 291.
Steele, Robert, 172.
Stewart, Robert, Lord Provost, 132, 143, 145.
Stewart, A. B., of Montreal, 308.
Stobcross Dock, 318.
Strang, Dr. John, 89, 163, 233.

TAY Bridge, 338.
Theatre Royal, Dunlop Street, 117, 207.
Thomson, Sir William, 236.
Torrens, James, 324.
Tramways Opened, 291.
Turner, Angus, 291, 313.

UNIVERSITY, New, 256, 274.
Ure, John, Lord Provost, 345, 371, 374.

VICTORIA, QUEEN, 72, 99, 122, 143, 312.
,, Bridge, 128, 143.

WALES, Prince of, 71, 76, 182, 207, 256, 312, 313, 336.
Wallace Monument, 206.
Water Works, Gorbals, 234.
,, Loch Katrine, 160, 163.
,, ,, Opening of, 182.
Watson, Sir James, Lord Provost, 280, 294, 295, 369.
Watson, William West, 233.
Wellington, Duke of, 143.
White, James, of Overtoun, 309.

YOUNG, James, of Kelly, 290.